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SETH LOW ON RAMAPO JOB

Denies Charter Was Manipulated in Interest of the Company.

SECTION 471 IS RESTRICTIVE

Columbia's President Says a Great Stride Forward in the Interest of Peace Was Made at The Hague.

President Seth Low of Columbia University reached home yesterday on his return from the International Peace Conference at The Hague. He came on the St. Louis. His trip abroad, he said, benefited his health very much, despite the labors and anxieties at the conference. When asked about the fruits of the congress convened by the rescript of the Czar, Mr Low said:

"I should say, generally, that it has been a great stride forward in the interest of peace. Hereafter nations must find it more difficult to wage war and more easy to preserve peace with one another.

"The feeling that peace should be securer has long been in the air, but it could not be put into a positive principle that all nations would recognize and respect.

"Electricity is in the air, but it cannot be utilized until we have a motor. It was so with the general feelings and sentiments that favored and made for peace. The conference has supplied what may be called the peace motor. It has consolidated this sentiment, and made it a power for harmony and tranquillity.

"The most fruitful achievement of the conference at The Hague has been, I think, the triumph of the principle of arbitration. Here we have for the first time the machinery for adjusting international differences that have heretofore plunged nations into war. Prior to this conference if two nations wanted arbitration in any dispute the machinery of arbitration would have had to be created; now these differences may be submitted easily and readily, and the causes of irritation removed. I consider the acceptance of the principle of arbitration therefore as a great advance in civilization.

"The conference itself was a notable achievement. It marked the beginning of a new era of better feeling and better understanding among nations. All the American delegates were gratified by their courteous reception. We were listened to with the closest attention and were accorded the highest consideration. One feature of the conference impressed itself deeply upon me. For the first time in the world America and Asia stood on equal terms with Europe in the field of diplomacy."

He said the convention drafted at the conference and been forwarded to President McKinley, together with the report of the American delegates. The President will probably, he said, submit it to Congress as soon as it convenes.

As to the Dreyfus affair, Mr. Low said that he found that all Europe outside of France was unanimously of the opinion that the court-martial had not proved Dreyfus guilty.

CHARTER AND RAMAPO GRAB.

Mr. Low said he had received a subpoena from the Mazet committee soon after he reached his home. It summoned him to appear before the committee Tuesday. He said that, as the subpoena did not indicate what he would be examined upon, he had prepared a statement relative to certain sections of the Greater New York charter bearing upon the question of water supply, which had been discussed before the committee and in the press. The statement follows:

"I had the general charge of the chapter in the Greater New York Charter relating to the Board of Public Improvements, for the reason that the crude suggestion of such a board originated with me. On the other hand, no chapter of the charter received more careful attention from the Committee on Draft, as a whole, for the reason that, as the charter developed, it became necessary to adapt this chapter very carefully to the general scheme.

"While this work was in progress my friend, Alfred T. White, recently Commissioner of City Works of the City of Brooklyn, called my attention to the transportation corporations law, (Chapter 566 of the Laws of 1890,) as amended on Page 2,155 of the Laws of 1892, providing for the incorporation of water works corporations, and by Chapter 230 of the Laws of 1894, and also to the act to limit and define the powers of the Ramapo Water Company, (Chapter 985 of the Laws of 1895. Mr. White pointed out that in his opinion great injury might be done to the city under the operation of these laws, unless the charter of Greater New York was carefully drawn from the point of view of this legislation.

"The law of 1892 is important only as providing for water works corporations and giving them certain powers. Chapter 230 of the Laws of 1894, on the other hand, amends this law very importantly. It makes Section 81 of the transportation corporations law read so that the 'Board of Trustees of any incorporated village and the Water Commissioners or other board of officials performing the duties of Water Commissioners and having charge of the water supplies of any city of this State, shall have the power to contract, in the name and behalf of the municipal corporation of which they are officers, for the term of one year or more, for the delivery by such company to the town, village, or city of water through hydrants or otherwise, for the extinguishment of fires and for sanitary or other public purposes, and the amount of such contract agreed to be paid shall be annually raised as a part of the expenses of such town, village, or city * * *; and any such contract entered into by any Town Board or by the Board of Trustees of any village or by Water Commissioners or other board performing the duties of Water Commissioners and having charge of the water supply of any city, shall be valid and binding upon such town, village or city; but no such contract shall be made for a longer period than ten years nor for a sum exceeding in the aggregate 2½ mills for every dollar of the taxable property of such town, village, or city per annum, except upon the petition of a majority of the taxable inhabitants,' &c.

DANGER IN TWO LAWS.

"The section from which I have quoted is too long to be given at length in such a statement, but the gist of it, for the purposes of this statement, is contained in the quotation already made. The point to notice is that here was a general law of the State, authorizing the Commissioner of Water Supply, to be created by the charter, to make such a contract, within the limits of time and amount designated, on his own individual responsibility.

"The Ramapo Water act, (Chapter 985 of the Laws of 1895,) in its first section, authorizes the Ramapo Water Company to acquire 'such lands and waters along the watershed of the Ramapo and along such other watersheds and their tributaries as may be suitable for the purposes of accumulating and storing the waters thereof,' &c. Section 3 of the same act reads: 'Said corporation may contract with any corporation in this State, public or private, to furnish water for any of the purposes in this act mentioned, and every corporation in this State is hereby authorized to enter into such contracts with said corporation for any length of time that may be deemed advisable.'

"The point to notice in this law is, first of all, that the Ramapo Water Company is authorized to acquire, by purchase or condemnation, not only such lands and waters along the watershed of the Ramapo, but also along 'such other watersheds and their tributaries as may be suitable for the purposes of accumulating and storing the waters thereof,' &c. The Ramapo Water Company is also specifically given the right to enter into contract with any city of the State.

"In other words, by this legislation, lying altogether outside of the city charter, the City of New York appeared to be threatened with two dangers. On the one hand, by a general law of the State, the Commissioner of Water Supply, if such an office should be created, would be authorized on his individual judgment to bind the city by such a contract for at least a term of ten years, under such conditions that the city would be obliged to supply the money to comply with the terms of the contract. On the other hand, the Ramapo Water Company was given such broad powers as to the condemnation of water in any watershed of the State as to make it uncertain whether the city would find free sources of supply available when it wished to extend its water works as a public improvement.

SECTIONS 4-1, 484, AND 485.

"This being the two-fold danger, the Charter Commission met it in the following way: By Sections 484 and 485 of the Greater New York Charter, the City of New York is given authority to condemn 'lands under water, the water of any lake, pond, or stream, all water rights or privileges, and any or all easements and hereditaments, corporeal or incorporeal, and every estate, interest, and right, legal and equitable, any lands or water, or any privilege or easement thereunder including terms for years and liens thereon by way of judgment, mortgages, or otherwise, and also all claims for damage to such real estate.' These sections make the city master of the situation so far as legislation can, in the sense that no private water company can corner the city into making a contract with it on its own terms by pointing out that it owns some water sheds that the city wants.

"Now we come to Section 471 of the charter, which must be read in connection with Section 1618 of the same act. Section 471 is entitled, 'A restriction on the power to contract.' If this section is read in the light of the foregoing explanation, it will be seen that it was the intention of the Charter Commission to make it impossible for the Commissioner of Water Supply to enter into contract with any private company under Chapter 230 of the Laws of 1894.

"It will be observed that Section 471 gives no power to the Commissioner of Water Supply to make a contract, but it limits his power, first, by providing for the assent of the Board of Public Improvements, and, second, by stating that 'it shall not be lawful for the said City of New York, or for any department thereof, to make any contract touching or concerning the public water supply, and especially the increase thereof, with any person or corporation whatsoever, save in accordance with the provisions and requirements of this act, which said provisions and requirements are hereby declared to establish the exclusive rule for the making of such contracts.'

"In order to make assurance doubly sure Section 1,618 was inserted into the charter, which reads as follows: 'This act, or any section or provision thereof, shall not be deemed to be repealed or amended by any act of the Legislature, unless it be so expressly stated or the legislative intention to that effect is unmistakable.'

POWER TO CONTRACT RESTRICTED.

"In other words, the intention of Section 471 as prepared by the Charter Commission was, as its title indicates, to restrict the power to contract, which appeared to inhere in the Commissioner of Water Supply by virtue of Section 230 of the Laws of 1894, while Section 1,618 was intended to prevent any modification of the charter conditions by general legislation not specifically intended to modify them

"Of course I am not a lawyer, and these sections were not drawn by me personally. My recollection is that they were drafted by Judge Dillon after a study of the laws to which Mr. White had called my attention If Section 474 of the charter is compared with Section 471, it will be seen how differently the charter is worded when it was the intention of the commission to confer a definite power to contract. Section 474 reads: 'The Commissioner of Water Supply is authorized on behalf of the City of New York, with the preliminary consent of the Board of Public Improvements and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to contract from time to time with the City of Yonkers,' &c. This is a modification of a section of the old consolidation act of the City of New York.

"When read in contrast with Section 471, it seems to me clear that Section 474, instead of being permissive, is altogether restrictive, as the Charter Commission intended it to be. I am also clear in my own mind that the restrictions established by this section are two in number. The Commissioner of Water Supply, in order to be authorized to enter into any contract for the increase of the water supply of the city, must have, first, the assent of the Board of Public Improvements, and second, he must comply with all the provisions and requirements of the Greater New York charter relating to the making of contracts.

"This statement, I think, will dispose finally of the idea to which I am told certain currency has been given, that either Gen. Tracy or Mr. Dutcher manipulated the charter in the interest of the Ramapo Water Company. The fact is just the reverse, that the Charter Commission endeavored to make it impossible for the city to be imposed upon by that company, or any other, unless the authorities of the city, acting in the most deliberate manner, should prove false to their trust."

"In saying this I ought to add that I do not even know what contract has been proposed with the Ramapo Water Company, so that I am not in a position at the present time to have any opinion on the merits of the question. I would like to point out, however, that the people to be held responsible for what is done under the charter are not those who drafted that document, but those to whom the people of the city have committed the care of the city's interest

EX-MAYOR GILROY ON THE CHARTER

Says Section 471 Was Framed for the Protection of the City.

Ex-Mayor Gilroy, who returned yesterday on the St. Louis, was met at Quarantine by a number of friends. Mr. Gilroy, who was a member of the Greater New York Charter Commission, said, in regard to Section 471 of the charter: "No one member of the commission is responsible for this section. It was framed by the vote of all. Had there been any design in passing the section in order to force a water contract on the city it was the wrong way to go about it.

"The Consolidation act, as it was, gave the power for making the contract to one man, and Section 471 was framed for the protection of the city. It takes the power from one man, and to secure a contract others have to pass on the proposition. I believe the city has all the water it needs."

LONDON THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Nat Goodwin in an Awkward Position —Edna May's £3,600 Necklace—Victor Cavendish's Ventures.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 16—Nat Goodwin is in an angry state of mind. He received a cable from Charles Frohman refusing to free him from his American tour. Levenston and Lorillard also refuse to allow him to withdraw from the contract he signed, and say they will hold him financially responsible. They are people to keep their word. It looks like a good thing for Mr. Levenston, who will probably make Goodwin pay for his rashness, and at the same time have a theatre, for which he is already negotiating with Mrs. Potter. It is not impossible that when the necessary money has been secured "The Masserenes" may be produced at the theatre.

Edna May is the envy of a greater portion of the feminine part of the theatrical profession here. A great admirer of hers, Victor Cavendish, presented to her a diamond necklace which cost £3,600.

Mr. Cavendish has something of a reputation as an explorer and sportsman. Since his return from his last expedition he purchased the lease of the Garrick Theatre. He financed "Little Miss Nobody," and lost £17,000. He also sank £3,000 in "L'Amour Mouille." His losses do not seem to have disturbed his equanimity or shaken his bank account.

The American theatrical invasion still harrows some members of the Actors' Association. Even some papers consider it approaching indecency that one American, Charles Frohman, should control five theatres in London.

RAID ON TRACTION STOCKS

Metropolitan's Net Decline 12 and Manhattan's 5 3-4 Points.

MANY OTHERS DRAGGED DOWN

Raiders Anticipate Bank Statement Favorable to Higher Money Rates—Small Speculators Wiped Out.

Anticipating a bank statement which would make a showing favorable to higher money rates and exhibit bank resources as having shrunk during the week a professional clique attack was planned for yesterday on the local traction stocks. When the manipulative scheme was sprung—in the last hour of Stock Exchange trading—all conditions favored its success. The aims of the raiders were fully attained, and with the traction stocks, Metropolitan Street Railway and Manhattan, there was a shrinkage in many other values.

The net decline in Metropolitan was 12, the closing quotation being 194, against 206 on Friday, and in Manhattan 5¾, 108¼, against 114, ex dividend. Third Avenue Railroad lost in sympathy 1⅝, closing at 184⅞, against 186½. The attack was attributed to the combination of operators who within a week have hammered Brooklyn Rapid Transit down from 107½ to 86⅝. This stock was let alone yesterday and closed at 88, an advance of ⅜.

Incidental to their operations in the interest of the shorts were "ticker" rumors without number and many bulletins. The rumors predicted all sorts of interference with the plans and prosperity of Manhattan and Metropolitan through the Ford Franchise act, and otherwise.

The raid on the principal traction stocks was in full operation by 11:15 o'clock, and the quotations ran down wedge fashion. In the three-quarters of an hour 28,000 shares of Manhattan and 24,000 shares of Metropolitan were shaken out through liquidation, reaching of stop orders, and the exercise of protective caution by commission houses whose customers had failed to strengthen their margins. In all about 35,000 shares of Manhattan and 25,000 of Metropolitan were sold, with a shrinkage, on the estimate of net decline in quotations, of $2,760,000 in Manhattan's market standing and $4,800,000 in that of Metropolitan.

On a full day's market the results would have been of greater consequence. Owing to the short duration of the raid and the impossibility in the majority of cases of mending matters, speculators at the "tickers" were just as excited and helpless as their agents on the floor of the Exchange, and in many instances were compelled to be resigned to the confiscating of their interests.

It was estimated that if 20 per cent. of the margin accounts in Manhattan and Metropolitan were saved it was lucky, as in the one case all unprotected 5 per cent. margins were wiped out, and in the other all 10 per cent. margins, with 15 per cent. margins so threatened as to justify sales, as at one time Metropolitan touched 191½. At the close of the market bear sentiment was fostered for to-morrow by predictions of sensational money rates and developments from an analysis of the bank statement.

The slump in Manhattan and Metropolitan dragged down a score of active stocks from 1 to nearly 4 points. The declines of 2 points and more were: American Steel and Wire, 2⅝, at 51½; Steel Hoop, 2¾, at 40¼; American Tobacco, 2¾, at 124½; Chicago Great Western preferred A, 2½, at 80; same, debenture, 2, at 93; Colorado Fuel, 2¾, at 58½; Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, 3½, at 95; Sault Ste. Marie, 3¾, at 64½; Air Brake, 2, at 158; People's Gas, 2⅜, at 111¼; Reading first preferred, 2⅜, at 56¾, and Wheeling and Lake Erie second preferred, 2¼, at 28. In the flurry a few stocks held up, or scored fractional gains, among them Cotton Oil, American Ice, Steel and Wire, Atchison common, Canadian Pacific, Chicago and Eastern Illinois, Indianapolis and Louisville, Chicago Terminal, "Big Four," Colorado and Southern, Consolidated Gas, Continental Tobacco, General Electric, Great Northern preferred, Hocking Coal and Iron, Hocking Valley, Iowa Central preferred, Laclede Gas, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Lead, Starch, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati and St. Louis, Bag and Paper, United States Flour and Milling, Leather, and Wabash preferred.

Small-fry speculators were cleaned out yesterday, and many operators of more importance suffered. It is not likely that highly magnified accounts will be popular in commission houses until another bull market season comes around.

LIPTON'S FIRM PROSECUTED.

Charged with Using Fruit Unfit for Consumption.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Considerable space is given in the newspapers to the prosecution of W. S. Carmichael, Secretary of Lipton's, Limited, for having in his possession at Lipton's depot in Bermondsey strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, and black currants intended for preparation for sale, alleged to be unfit for consumption.

Eminent counsel were engaged on both sides. It is not the first case of the kind against Sir Thomas Lipton's firm.

RANCH COMPANY ORGANIZED.

Swift and Company of Chicago Admit That Negotiations Are in Progress.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 16.—E. F. Swift, the Chicago packer, was in Kansas City this morning for a short time, and it is reported that his visit was in connection with the organization of a big ranch company, which will have its headquarters at Kansas City.

The company will be incorporated under the laws of Missouri, so the report says, by Charles Coffin, head cattle buyer of the Swift Packing Company, George Thal of this city, and Frank Tomlinson, a wealthy Kansas cattleman.

The company, it is reported, has purchased the O'Keefe ranch, near Dawson, which contains 180,000 acres and owns the famous "Fish" brand of cattle. The purchase price is said to have been in the neighborhood of $175,000.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Gustavus F. Swift, head of the firm of Swift & Co., when seen at his residence, 4,848 Ellis Avenue, to-night said: "Yes, the story in the main is true. Negotiations are in progress for the purchase of the O'Keefe ranch, but just how far they have progressed I am unable to say. Mr. Coffin and some others may be interested, but just how much I cannot say."

COWBOYS HOLD UP STREET CARS.

Montana Bill and Others Start Out to Have Fun in Omaha.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 16.—A dozen cowboys, under the leadership of Montana Bill, a Western character of some fame, undertook to show Omaha a hot time to-day. After they had delivered a train load of cattle at the stock yards they began to charge motor cars, rushing in double columns at them and compelling the motormen to stop. They drew revolvers and, although they did not fire, their wild appearance and loud yelling created a panic.

Finally Montana Bill's horse pitched him into an open car and the leader was arrested.

New Yorker's most perfect outings are the popular Day Line trips. Good Music.—Adv.

WHEAT AT $100 PER POUND.

An Indiana Experimenting Farmer Produces a Seed of Six Times Ordinary Propagating Strength.

Special to The New York Times.

SCOTTSBURG, Ind., Sept. 16.—Undoubtedly the most valuable piece of wheat raised in the United States this year was that raised here by E. P. McCaslin, a scientific farmer and experimenter.

One thousand dollars for a few handfuls of wheat seems a prodigious price, yet that is the valuation of this wheat, if, indeed, it can be valued at all. One-half interest in the total yield of it, which was less than eleven pounds, sold for $500. This amount was paid by a wealthy Tennesseean from Tullahoma, after a personal inspection of the wheat while growing, under an agreement to furnish additional capital sufficient to raise the wheat on a large scale.

Mr. McCaslin received many handsome offers for the entire crop, including one of $1,000 cash, but he refused to sell at any price.

This remarkable wheat is an accidental hybrid, being a cross between the Genessee Giant and the Fultz. Its great practical value in wheat raising may be easily comprehended when it is known that one-sixth of the amount of seed wheat usually used will raise as much wheat as other varieties.

While growing, this wheat attracted the widest attention. Agricultural men from all parts of the State and from other States as well came to see it.

SUPPORTED BY THE RICH.

An Aristocratic Tramp Eats Only at the Houses of Millionaires—His Hosts Along the Hudson.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, Sept. 16.—The most aristocratic tramp in the United States holds a first mortgage on the route from Garrisons to Rhinecliff, along the Hudson River. For more than a score of years Henry Madison, known to every school boy and girl between these places as "Buttons," has journeyed along the river and levied tribute on the kitchens of the millionaires whose homes crown the hilltops of the Highlands.

Madison is extremely jealous of other tramps, and refuses to associate with them. This exclusiveness has nearly cost him his life on more than one occasion when "knights of the road" have taken umbrage at his high-toned ways. Only the personal intervention of a well-known millionaire prevented a gang of Albany hoboes from cutting "Buttons's" career short one Summer.

It is more than a score of years since Madison made his first appearance at Garrisons. Nobody knew whence he came, and he has not since given any inkling as to his past history. He hung around the railroad station for several days, picking up a meal whenever and wherever he could. Then he begged his way across the ferry to West Point, but a Police Sergeant captured him at the landing, and, like an undesirable emigrant, the boat that took him over had to give him a free ride back. It was then that he decided that the rich should support him, and they have done so ever since.

The Sloans then, as now, occupied one of the finest country seats along the Hudson, and "Buttons" made his first call on the ex-President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. He got a good breakfast, and went for dinner at the house of Hamilton Fish, ex-Secretary of State under President Grant. John M. Toucey lived on the hill opposite, and to him "Buttons" applied for supper. Three square meals in one day were too much for his tight-fitting garments, so he ambled down to the village that night, and on his way every button on his clothes had burst off, and Sheriff John P. Donohue christened the tramp "Buttons." Since that time Madison has used safety pins, so that when he feasts extravagantly, he just lets them out a bit and feels comfortable.

"Buttons" soon discovered that a change of boarding houses was not only conducive to good digestion, but it made his greeting more agreeable not to call so often at the same house. This is why he started North and made the acquaintance of Charles de Rham, Jr., and Capt. Henry Metcalf at Cold Spring, where he usually dined. His next meal would be with C. H. Van Amburgh, and his supper was sure to be supplied by E. Brockway, the brick manufacturer of Fishkill Landing. After a good night's sleep he resumes his travels, and before entering New Hamburg calls on Reginald W. Rives and W. R. Sands. At New Hamburg "Buttons" invariably has meals at Mrs. Colgate's, Mrs. Banks's, Mrs. Gerard's, and the Denslows'.

It is between Poughkeepsie and Rhinecliff, however, that "Buttons" feasts on the fat of the land. He calls at the McPhersons', the Winslow estate, the Roosevelts', the Rymphs', the Livingstons', and is sure to stay at least one day around the kitchen of Levi P. Morton's house at Rhinecliff. "Buttons" never forgets to make a social call upon Jacob Ruppert, at Staatsburg, and on more than one occasion he has done justice to the Vanderbilt larder at Hyde Park.

It is at Rhinebeck, however, that "Buttons" feels most at home. There the Astor homestead is wide open all the year round, and "Buttons" stays near the kitchen for a week before he starts on his return trip. Winter and Summer, "Buttons" makes his calls with the regularity of a pendulum, and he has the proud distinction of eating at more millionaires' houses than anybody else in the country.

TRAIN KILLS A MAN AND BOY.

Empire State Express Wrecks a Wagon at Stuyvesant Landing.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 16.—The Empire State Express struck a wagon in which was seated Martin Coons, aged forty-three years, and his nephew, Maynard Coons, aged sixteen, at Stuyvesant Landing to-night, killing both.

They resided in Stuyvesant and the elder is survived by a widow.

NEGRO WAITERS TO ORGANIZE.

Will Meet in Chicago Wednesday to Form a National Association.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The colored head waiters of the country will hold a National convention here next Wednesday.

It will be the first of its kind, the avowed purpose being to improve the service of waiting.

Colored waiters have been advocating the formation of a National association for several years, because of the fact that colored waiters were losing employment in quarters where they were formerly regarded as indispensable.

CHICAGO RAISING TAX VALUES.

Telephone Company's Schedule Increased Over $2,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The Board of Review closed a record-breaking week by raising the schedule of the Chicago Telephone Company $2,112,000.

After raising the packing houses schedules $4,300,000, the members of the Review Board still thirsted for increases and selected the Telephone Company as the next victim.

The companies' schedules for city and country towns footed $1,688,000. The tax men raised this total to $3,800,000.

SCARCITY OF GLASS WORKERS.

Indiana Concerns Have a Shortage of Skilled Laborers.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Sept. 16.—There are only workmen enough to operate 2,100 of the 2,700 pots at the window glass works here. There has been a scarcity of skilled laborers all Summer, with sharp competition between the trust and the independent companies to secure men.

As many of the independent concerns will begin operation in advance of the trust, affording longer employment, the trust factories will be compelled to run at less than full capacity. The rapid growth of the window glass industry is responsible in a measure for this state of affairs. The restrictions of the union, particularly in keeping foreign mechanics out of employment, have also had much to do in producing the shortage of help.

SCHLEY'S NEW ASSIGNMENT

Said to be Plan to Give Sampson More Desirable Station.

HIS WISHES NOT CONSULTED

The Usual Practice Was Not Followed —Explanations for Giving Schley an Unimportant Command.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The announcement that Admiral Schley was to command the South Atlantic Squadron was preceded and accompanied by a number of explanations to the effect that no slight to the Admiral was intended, and that the South Atlantic was a highly desirable station, all things considered. These explanations were made before anybody had criticized the appointment, or had even had an opportunity to do so.

A long time ago, when it was intended to reorganize the European Squadron, Admiral Schley applied for sea duty, with a preference for that station. The project was afterward dropped. The command of the North Atlantic Squadron was then disposed of.

The reason now given for the failure to reorganize the European Squadron is that, as the Philippine rebellion has not yet been put down, it is inadvisable to change any of the present stations. It is said, however, that the European Squadron may be re-established within a few months. If so, either Admiral Sampson or Admiral Remey will command it. By that time Schley will be in the South Atlantic Ocean, and the Marylanders in town are openly and bitterly saying that the delay in reorganizing the squadron has been for the purpose of keeping Schley out of it.

As soon as he is out of the way in his new command, they predict it will be found that the Philippine trouble presents no obstacle to the formation of a European Squadron.

The South Atlantic Squadron has heretofore been the least important of all, and most naval officers would prefer to serve in any other part of the world. The squadron will now have to be increased to make it commensurate with its commander's rank, a station is regarded as so insignificant that in the past the commander has usually been a Captain and the squadron has been made up of two or three small cruisers. The present commander is an Admiral, because, in accordance with the usages of the service, Admiral Howison had to receive a command as a matter of form before his retirement, and as he was returning from Europe and Africa, he was placed in command of the South Atlantic Squadron on his way back for that purpose.

It is customary to consult officers of this rank when assigning them to duty. The wishes of Admiral Sampson and Admiral Farquhar were consulted in accordance with this practice. Admiral Schley's wishes have not yet been consulted, but now that his assignment has been announced, it is possible that they will be. Then if the Admiral says he does not wish the assignment, it is to be presumed that he will not be forced to accept it. In that case he will not get any sea duty. It is unlikely that he will act in the matter, his policy ever since the battle of Santiago having been to take no personal part in the controversy which has been raging about him. He has made no criticism of his superiors.

It is known that he does not want to go to the South Atlantic, but it is not believed that he will protest against the assignment. He cannot, of course, decline it, but if he were on the same footing with the authorities as the other Admirals, his wishes in the matter would be consulted and respected.

The squadron is to be enlarged by the addition of the Cincinnati and the Marblehead. The Montgomery and the Wilmington are now at the station, and the Detroit is on the way. Including the flagship there will therefore be six vessels in the squadron, and it will be the most imposing fleet that has visited the station. The Navy Department claims that the possibility of insurrections in South America makes the station important, and that, in addition to this, there is likelihood of war in South Africa, which is within the limits of the station.

PASSENGERS FOR NEW YORK.

St. Paul Bringing G. J. Gould and Other Well-Known People.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The St. Paul left Southampton for New York to-day crowded. The boat train was of enormous length, and there was a scene of considerable confusion at Waterloo Station before it started.

George J. Gould and his family went to Southampton last night, and so evaded those in search for them this morning. Other passengers were Baron Alcott, Surrogate Varnum and Mrs. Varnum, Gen. and Mrs. McCoskry Butt, J. J. Van Alen, and Mrs. Dwight Shepard.

DR. STEIN'S DISCOVERY.

London Authority Says Electricity Was Tried on the Blind Before.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Speaking of Dr. Stein's alleged discovery, George Boyle, one of the head officials of the British and Foreign Blind Association, said:

"I have heard before of means for restoring sight by electricity. I could show you stacks of cuttings from American newspapers describing inventions for restoring the sight by electricity. That they are all valueless I know from some of our blind. A sightless person can be made temporarily to see more light by electricity. Blows on the eyes have the same effect."

Mr. Boyle was not criticising Dr. Stein, for not enough is known of the latter's invention to permit criticism.

ELIZABETH'S NEW CHURCH.

Took Thirteen Years to Build, Cost $400,000, and Is Free from Debt.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 16.—Arrangements have been completed for the dedication of the new Church of St. Patrick, in this city, which is one of the finest edifices in this State, and cost $400,000. It has taken thirteen years to build the church, and there is not a dollar of debt on the structure, as the work was paid for as the building progressed.

The structure is of Maine granite, and its twin spires tower far above everything else in this city. The dedication ceremonies, which will be held the first Sunday in October, will be elaborate and impressive. During the Spanish-American war the largest United States flag here floated from the tops of the lofty spires until the close of the war.

Canadians Invited to Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 16.—The invitations to the Ministers of the Crown to attend the laying of the cornerstone of the Chicago Public Building reached here today. Sir Wilfrid Laurier received his at Quebec. Solicitor General Fitzpatrick, who is not a member of the Cabinet, has also been invited.

To Get Evans' Cream Ale
on draught be particular to see that EVANS' is specified on bill of fare.—Adv.

WRECKS OFF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Seven Fishermen Drowned—Schooners Driven Ashore—New York Steamers Report Damage.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 16.—Excessive damage was done along the coast by Thursday night's storm. Seven more fishermen are reported to have been drowned. Scores of schooners and other craft were driven ashore, and a number of wharves were demolished.

The steamer Regulus from New York had her coal and cargo shifted and almost sank. She lost two lifeboats.

The steamer Alaska, from New York for Tilt Cove, had her decks swept and her main steam pipe broken.

MILK PRODUCERS WANT MORE.

Refuse to Make Contracts with the New York Condensed Milk Company at Last Year's Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 16.—By a vote of 160 to 15 the Milk Producers' Association to-day again refused to sign the contract for milk for the next six months which is offered them by the New York Condensed Milk Company. For a number of years past there has been dissatisfaction when the prices for milk were made public and contracts signed, but the farmers have invariably affixed their names to the contracts. At first it was only a few small dairymen who objected, but each year as they saw greater reductions the number increased. About two years ago an association was formed, which was joined by nearly all the producers. Last year there was a general objection to signing, but as several of the largest producers made contracts no concerted movement was made.

Last Tuesday was the regular day for signing contracts for the coming six months The producers held a meeting, and appointed a committee of eight to go to the factory and examine the contracts and prices offered. The association agreed to abide by their decision. They found the prices about the same as for the same period last year, except for October and November, for which the price was 10 cents per hundred pounds more. The committee asked for the same price for the remaining months. This the company refused to grant. It made a difference of about 8 cents per forty-quart can or 2 mills per quart.

Of the 240 farmers who bring milk to the Brewster factory only 40 signed. Nearly all of these own small dairies and do not belong to the association. A committee consisting of Warren S. Paddock and Daniel Kent, two of the largest dairymen, was appointed to go to New York and confer with Isaac Millbank of the Condensed Milk Company. He refused to change the price, and told them another chance would be given them to-day to sign contracts, as he would have the books opened.

Another meeting was called for this morning, and nearly every member was present. There was a discussion of the question which lasted nearly two hours, and by a large majority the producers again refused to sign the contract. Secretary Horton of the association says the producers will not give in. The company threatens to close down the factory, but the dairymen laugh at the idea. They contend that New York City will probably take the property by condemnation proceedings, as the factory is located on the Croton River, and, if the building is closed, it will reduce the value of the plant so materially that the damages would be very small. If it is running at that time, the company would probably be awarded a large sum.

The producers of Wassaic and Millerton held meetings to-day, and it is understood also refused to sign at the prices offered.

LORD FRANCIS LEAVES WIFE.

Latter Was Formerly May Yohe—Hope's Family Opposed to Her.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Lord Francis Pelham Clinton Hope, has separated from his wife, formerly May Yohe.

His brother, the Duke of Newcastle, and other members of his family, never relaxed their efforts to secure this result.

LONDON CONSULATE IS BUSY.

But the American Embassy There Is Almost Completely Deserted.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Business at the United States Consulate is improving. Invoices are more numerous and valuable than for some time. The business year ends the last day of this month. How it will compare with other years will not be known accurately for two months, but it is expected that the business will have exceeded that of 1898.

Consul General Osborne is looking ill. He took thirteen baths at Aix les Bains, and says if he had taken the complete course his position would be vacant. He does not expect to visit the United States until next year. He sees no chance of Mr. McKinley's defeat, and thinks when "fighting Generals" reach Manila the war will be prosecuted so vigorously that it will be finished in January. He entertains no doubt of W. J. Bryan's nomination.

The United States Embassy officials find time hangs heavily on their hands. Ambassador Choate is visiting the Bradley Martins at their place in Inverness-shire. Henry White is in Germany and Col. Sumner at the German military manoeuvres. Commander Colwell flits between London and Brighton.

The dullness may be imagined when it is said the embassy had only one caller of importance this week, namely, Senator Jones.

WESTERN CATTLE FOR MAINE.

Scheme to Stock the Abandoned Farms in That State.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWAY, Me., Sept. 16.—An attempt on a large scale is soon to be made to stock the abandoned farms of Maine with cattle from the West. The promoters of the scheme claim that cattle raising can be made to pay largely in the State, because the cattle would be near to a good shipping point, and that the "run-down" farms of Maine could be in that way redeemed. It is understood that leading business men in Boston and New York are interested, and that an option has been obtained from the State on a tract of 38,000 acres for the central or experimental station.

The promoters are to furnish farmers with all the steers they can fatten for the market, the profits derived from the sales to be divided after the State has received a percentage. Cheap transportation is a feature likely to enter into the scheme, and it is said that the four railroads operating in Maine are to furnish some backing. The number of abandoned farms in Maine grows with each year.

The New American Army Revolver.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The new revolver introduced into the American Army is regarded by British experts as the most effective extant.

Poland Mineral Spring Water.
Recommended for purity and medicinal power. —Adv.

TRANSVAAL REPLY MAY MEAN WAR

Hostilities Are Now Regarded as More Than Probable.

GEN. SIR G. S. WHITE SAILS

He and Departing Troops Enthusiastically Cheered.

Arrangements for Dispatch of 10,000 More Soldiers Completed—Famous English War Correspondents on Their Way to South Africa.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Mark Hanna, like many Americans before him, said just before his departure that in home politics there would always be two widely divided parties, if not more, in England. But so far as foreign politics are concerned the nation is like one man. This is proved by the "volte face" of some ultra-radical journals in the last few days.

The press and people are now practically unanimous in their manner of regarding the Transvaal situation. The popular cry is "Krüger must be taught a lesson." Even so popular a man as the Right Hon. John Morley was almost unable to obtain a hearing at Manchester last night. He was hooted and groaned at by an immense assemblage, although at the outset of his speech he informed the audience that he was a "Lancashire lad," born and bred. The attitude of the audience is accounted for not by what he said so much as by what he was expected to say. Here, for instance, is the pith of his speech:

"The Government—and I entirely agree with it so far as my agreement is worth anything—says what we have to do is to insist upon the franchise being granted, a vote being granted to the Outlander in the Transvaal republic after five years' residence. Very well, I agree. But now the thing is not ended. Let us see where we are. We are now in this position, that the Transvaal, in my judgment, cannot withdraw the offer of the five years' franchise."

Before Mr. Morley began speaking the Transvaal had done this very thing, and this country to-day seems satisfied that there will be war. Though the reply of the Boer Government to Mr. Chamberlain's last dispatch has not yet been received, it is known that it contains the withdrawal of the five years' franchise and the substitution of a seven years' franchise; that equality of rights regarding the language to be used in the Volksraad is repudiated, and that the proposal relating to arbitration is agreed on.

In Cape Colony and among the Outlanders in South Africa this reply is regarded as tantamount to war. The same opinion is generally entertained here, and the placards of all the evening newspapers announce a black outlook. Meanwhile the Government is engaged in the most active preparations for war. Over a thousand officers and non-commissioned officers sailed to-day for Natal on the steamship Gaul. Arrangements for sending 10,000 troops are practically completed, and the War Office is engaged in preparing for dispatch a much larger force. The army is enthusiastic, and only too eager for an opportunity to wipe out the disgrace of Majuba Hill.

Johannesburg is almost depopulated, so far as the wealthy residents are concerned, and the Outlanders who remain are in no enviable frame of mind. All the well-known English war correspondents have sailed for South Africa.

A very few days should decide the question of peace or war. T. B. F.

BRITISH ULTIMATUM NEXT.

**Mr. Chamberlain Now Has the Transvaal's

will probably rest to-night with Great Britain's Colonial Secretary.

Out of all the numerous channels through which South African news reaches London, not one gives the faintest hope that the Boer reply will be favorable, the majority taking the view that war is extremely probable.

Unless South Africa is peopled with false prophets, the Boers have either evaded or defied what practically amounted to an ultimatum from the British Cabinet. From the tenor of their recent communications to Mr. Chamberlain they could scarcely be expected to do otherwise. However, as frequently pointed out, this presumed action upon the part of the Boers does not make war a certainty, though it does place the British Cabinet in a position where it must take steps so aggressive that war or utter, ignominious submission will be the only alternatives remaining to the Transvaal.

This new phase of the crisis also gravely increases the probability that the Boers will take time and diplomacy by the forelock and raid Natal, confiscate the mines, arrest the Outlanders for high treason, and otherwise resent, while the British transports are in midocean, what they believe is an attempt to rob them of their independence.

If the course of diplomacy is not shortened the British Cabinet will meet again, and formulate specific demands far more sweeping than the recent ones. These will be transmitted to President Krüger in the shape of an ultimatum.

As the members of the Cabinet are scattered throughout the country, it is improbable that a Council could be gathered till Monday night at the earliest, and there is every reason to believe the British Government will exhibit no undue haste in forcing President Krüger's hand, for it is palpably more important to have 15,000 reinforcements on the scene of action than gain the gratitude of the importunate Outlanders, who for weeks have been crying for immediate aggressive action. The logic of such a policy must be equally patent to President Krüger. It is hardly conceivable that he will await the arrival of the British reinforcements before taking the initiative. If he displays such hesitation he will strengthen the belief that at the very last moment he intends to back down, an impression which has many supporters among the ultra-conservatively inclined.

President Krüger's rumored refusal of the latest franchise demands has lost him many friends in England, and the pro-Boer party has shrunk to small dimensions.

The reported formal alliance between the Transvaal and the Orange Free State has also done much to alienate the feeling of those Englishmen inclined to symphtize with the Transvaal, though it is scarcely believed the Orange Free State will take an active part in hostilities, more likely confining itself to passive, unrecognized assistance, as in the war of 1880.

Estimates of the strength of the Boers widely diverge. John Morley referred to them as able to put an army of 50,000 men in the field, while the War Office officials seem to think that 25,000 is all they could muster. As a matter of fact, their strength entirely depends upon the assistance they receive from the Orange Free State and the natives, which it is impossible to gauge.

Pretoria advices, emanating from a Boer source, say the reply is uncompromising, and that preparation for a stanch resistance is proceeding continuously.

Another Pretoria special says the situation is now regarded as all but hopeless unless Great Britain treats from her position. The dispatch adds:

"The Governments of the two republics consider the Transvaal should refuse to concede anything further, and it is believed the Boers will have the support of all the Afrikanders throughout South Africa."

The Boer representatives here said on the Continent reiterate that the British Government is allowing itself to be influenced by those wanting British dominion over the whole of South Africa, and that conviction of the truth of this is so firmly rooted in the minds of the burghers that it is impossible to hope that they will accept the constantly proffered friendly advice regarding settling the matter on Great Britain's present terms.

The present atmosphere of war has enormously stimulated army recruiting. Crowds of young men surround the offices, and largest batches take the Queen's shilling every day.

The war correspondents of the leading London papers started for South Africa today, including Messrs. Melton, Prior, Steevens, and other well-known newspaper men.

TROOPS LOUDLY CHEERED.

Scenes of Great Enthusiasm When Soldiers Leave London and Southampton—Gen. White Sails.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The First Battalion of the Northumberland Fusiliers, 900 strong, and detachments of the Army Service Corps and Ordnance Corps sailed on the steamer Gaul at 2 P. M to-day from Southampton en route to Natal amid great enthusiasm. The men appeared to be in splendid condition and openly anxious for fighting. The Fusiliers went direct from Aldershot, but many of the officers of that regiment and numbers of special service officers started from London, receiving at Waterloo Station an enthusiastic send-off from the large crowd present. The porters cried, "All aboard for Pretoria," which was taken up by the crowd uproariously.

Gen. Sir George Stewart White, V. C., former Quartermaster General, who is going to command the troops in Natal, sailed with his staff on the Tantallon Castle from Plymouth. He left London subsequent to the main body of the officers.

Though Gen. White tried to keep private the hour of his departure from London, a large crowd was present and gave him an ovation.

Capt. Sir Edward Chichester, who commanded the British cruiser Immortalité at Manila, is among the officers accompanying Gen. White. He is going to Cape Town to command the second-class cruiser Doris, flagship of Admiral Harris. Capt. Chichester said to a reporter:

"This is my first march It is difficult to say which way events will turn. My work is among the hewers of wood and drawers of water. I am t hustle between Cape Town and Delagoa Bay, the prospective seat of war, in the Doris, with provisions and equipment for the men.

"I look back with vast pleasure at my old American comrades, now off on a different scene of action I am sorry I cannot see the reception to Admiral Dewey, or join in welcoming such a typical navy man. Admiral Dewey is off to peace, while I fear I am off into the thick of war. The scenes have changed, that is all Good-bye."

The crowd cheered lustily as the train pulled out, and pressed round the cars in order to get a handshake with Gen. White, whose selection to command the troops in Natal meets with universal approval, as does also the announcement that in the event of war Gen. Sir Redvers Buller will take supreme command in South Africa. Both are men of great experience, bravery, and forcefulness.

The departure of the troops from Southampton was marked by such scenes as have not occurred in England for many years. The wives, daughters, sweethearts, and friends crowded around the Northumberland Fusiliers, or, as they are better known, the "Fighting Fifth," on the stations and at the docks, crying, waving hats and handkerchiefs and cheering. Most of the Special Service officers were civilian clothes, but as many of them were well known, they were quickly recognized and received ovations. The "Fighting Fifth" nearly all wore the Khartoum medal.

The Royal Munster Regiment has arrived at Cape Town.

WAR DECLARATION NOT NEEDED.

Great Britain May Only Declare Convention of London Annulled.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Speculation regarding the events that would immediately precede and follow hostilities with the Transvaal continues to occupy public attention. It appears that no declaration of war is necessary. The process, according to good authority, would be a proclamation by the British High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, stating that the Convention of London is annulled, and that Queen Victoria has resumed the government of the country known as the South African Republic. The General commanding the British expeditionary force would then be instructed to occupy the Transvaal and hold it until a fresh Government is established.

When the country is pacified a commission, doubtless including all classes of the inhabitants of the Transvaal, would be appointed to draft a new Constitution.

DEARTH OF NAVY MACHINISTS.

British Admiralty Requires Five Hundred More Artificers to Man Vessels.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The British Admiralty is experiencing the same difficulty as was encountered by the United States Navy Department last year in finding good machinists for ships at smaller salaries than paid by the mercantile marine. The British Navy lacks 500 men of the number of these artificers (as they are called here) required to man vessels.

To remedy this serious defect it is proposed to divide the country into five marine engineering recruiting districts, each with an Admiralty agent, who will be a civilian engineer in touch with the shipping centres and receiving a substantial salary and so much for each recruit. The system has just been put in operation at Liverpool and Sunderland, with signs of success.

"Actions of the Just Smell Sweet."

The fragrance of life is vigor and strength, neither of which can be found in a person whose blood is impure, and whose every breath speaks of internal troubles. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and makes the weak strong.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

HERBERT SPENCER PROTESTS.

Says It Is Sad to See the English Government Backing Aggressors.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—At the Manchester peace meeting last night the Right Hon. Leonard Henry Courtney, P. C., Liberal, formerly Chairman of the Committees of the House of Commons, read a letter received from Herbert Spencer, protesting against the idea that the national honor would be enhanced by attacking a weak nation, lamenting that age and ill-health prevent him from aiding the peace movement; declaring it undeniable that the Jameson raid was an attempt to usurp the Transvaal, and asserting that what the Outlanders' bullets failed to do they now hoped to do by votes. Continuing, the letter read: "It is sad to see our Government backing those whose avowed policy is expansion, which, less politely expressed, means aggression, and for which there is a still less polite word, which is readily guessed."

No Anglo-Portuguese Convention.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Inquiry at the Portuguese Legation here to-day elicited a denial of the report that Great Britain and Portugal are about to sign a convention by which the latter leases to the former certain territory and stations in Portuguese East Africa.

BRITISH FAVOR THE COLUMBIA.

International Race Excites Little Interest in London—People Think Lipton Seeks Advertising.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Shamrock is not permitted to sink into obscurity. According to the New York correspondents of London papers she is growing more of a favorite at every trial. The question of her success or failure is little debated as yet, but there is no wavering in the general opinion here that the Columbia will win.

Joseph Lyons, owner of one of the principal restaurants in London, and a great friend of Sir Thomas Lipton's, sailed on the St. Paul.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A straw showing the idiosyncrasies of British sentiment was evidenced by the biograph pictures of the international yacht race at the Palace Music Hall this week. The Columbia received generous applause, while the Shamrock merely got a few feeble claps.

The audience was composed chiefly of those taking keen interest in sports of all kinds, and the only deduction to be drawn is that the general run of the British public are inclined to believe Sir Thomas Lipton is more anxious for self-advertisement than for the national honor. This idea, of course, is often mentioned in print.

Such striking apathy in connection with an international race is without precedent. Perhaps the trend of sentiment may change when the contest actually takes place.

COLUMBIA AND DEFENDER SAIL.

The Big Sloops Leave Echo Bay for Bristol for Repairs.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Columbia and Defender left their moorings in Echo Bay at 4:30 this afternoon under sail for Bristol. Mr. Iselin was not aboard. The Columbia, when she arrives at Bristol, will receive a new set of sails, to be used in the international races with Shamrock. The Defender will have some small repairs made and the two sloops will return to Echo Bay on Tuesday

Mr. Iselin and Woodbury Kane conducted a number of races for children to-day, the principal one of which was won by Mr. Iselin's twelve-year-old son, who sailed his own boat, the knockabout Hope. Mr. Iselin and his friends will go to Bristol to-morrow on the Columbia's tender, St. Michaels.

ANTI-TRUST TOBACCO FIRM.

New Company Formed in Louisville with $300,000 Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16.—A new anti-trust tobacco manufacturing firm has been formed in Louisville, and a big plant will be in operation within a few weeks. About $300,000 will be invested. E. Rice of Greenville and his son, Owen Rice, together with Henry A. Vaughan of Louisville, will compose the firm, which will be known as Rice & Vaughan. Plug smoking and twist tobacco will be made, as well as a line of embossed plugs.

Mr. Vaughan was until yesterday Secretary of the Harry Weissinger Tobacco Company. He tendered his resignation several days ago, but it was not accepted and did not go into effect until yesterday. He has been connected with the Weissinger Tobacco Company for twenty years. He is thoroughly familiar with the tobacco manufacturing business, and is prominent in the trade. E. Rice has been a manufacturer of tobacco in Greenville since 1886. He will remove to Louisville, and will bring to the new concern his trade and established brands.

Owen Rice is also an experienced tobacco man, and will be an active member of the firm.

It is understood from what little is known of the firm's policy that it will become one of the strongest concerns outside of the big tobacco trust.

Louisville Shoe Men Fail.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16.—Isaac Mendel and Henry Flexner, formerly doing business in shoes and boots under the firm name of Rosenburg, Flexner & Mendel, to-day filed petitions in bankruptcy. The liabilities are unsecured claims to the amount of $157,207.42. The assets are household goods to the extent of $125, owned by Mr. Mendel and household goods to the amount of $100, owned by Mr. Flexner. Most of the money due is on notes, and the greater part of it is owed in Louisville. The largest Louisville creditors are: American National Bank, two notes, aggregating $1,500; Bank of Louisville, two notes, aggregating $1,000; German Security Bank, note, $1,000; Samuel Grabfelder, note, $1,000; Louisville Trust Company, executors of the estate of E. Oberdorfer, deceased, note, $10,549.43; Third National Bank, various notes, aggregating $19,581.20.

An Escaped Convict Rearrested.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—An accomplished swindler, shrewd confidence man, and a fugitive from justice for years, the Rev. Dr. G. T. Howard, was captured to-day by Post Office Inspectors Baird and Gould at Jackson Mich. A telegram to the Post Office officials received late this afternoon announced Howard's arrest and conveyed the information that the Inspectors would take him by the first train to Columbus, Ohio, to serve the unexpired term of his sentence to the Ohio Penitentiary. Howard escaped from the penitentiary about two years ago, after having served less than three years of a nine years' sentence for using the United States mails for fraudulent purposes.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

Henry Miller as Sydney Carton in "The Only Way."

"A TALE OF TWO CITIES"

Dickens's Romance of the French Revolution Dramatized—Opening of the Koster & Bial Music Hall.

Henry Miller began an engagement at the Herald Square Theatre last night, presenting a drama in four acts and a prologue, founded on Charles Dickens's famous story of the French Revolution called "A Tale of Two Cities." The title of the play is "The Only Way," and its author is Freeman Wills, a brother of the celebrated dramatist who wrote "Charles I." and other plays for Henry Irving. Mr. Wills's piece has had a long run in London, and its English success is likely to be equaled here, because it tells its story clearly and develops some stirring and pathetic scenes, and its pictorial side is uncommonly interesting. It has been handsomely mounted and is well acted.

Of course, the playwright has taken many liberties with the book in his not unsuccessful attempt to give its full theatrical value to Sydney Carton's heroic self-sacrifice, and many of its best-remembered personages have disappeared in the stage version. Jerry Cruncher, his "resurrection" business, and his "flopping" wife; good Miss Pross and the spy; the mender of roads who was afterward a woodsawyer, and malevolent Mme. Defarge are not visible. In place of the influence of the Defarge woman, so essential to the development of the plot of the novel, a newer and more baleful male Defarge exerts his influence against the unfortunate Darnay.

In the prologue, which is based on Dr. Manette's written story of his wrongs at the hands of Darnay's relatives, the hated St. Evremondes, the murder, under pretense of a duel, of a young Defarge who has tried to save his sister's honor, is depicted. Dr. Manette attends the dying youth and, refusing to hold his peace about what he has seen, is hurried to the Bastille on a lettre de cachet.

The scene is then transferred to England on the day of roystering Sydney Carton's triumphant advocacy of the cause of his rival in love, Charles Darnay, on trial for his life on a charge of treason. Carton's hopeless passion for Lucie Manette and his secret assistance to Darnay's suit for her hand are exhibited. Darnay is enticed to France on the eve of the Terror by Defarge, and there is again put on trial for his life and condemned, in spite of Carton.

The last act shows the condemned royalists in the Conciergerie and Carton's substitution of himself for Darnay, whom he so greatly resembles. The pseudo-Darnay leaves the prison for the guillotine accompanied by Mimi, a poor girl who has hopelessly loved him, and who takes the place of the little sempstress in the novel.

Mr. Miller's portrayal of Carton is notable for skill of composition and breadth and force in the execution. He denotes clearly the forlornness and recklessness of the man, and the sense of impending danger that is with him from first to last, and gives ample effect to the passion and the pathos of his situation.

In the forcible passages, such as the appeal to the mob for Darnay's life, as well as in the delicately expressed scenes of parting with Lucie and Mimi, he is equally successful; and the portrayal will long be remembered as one of his best achievements.

Margaret Anglin sounded the note of pathos so surely in the rôle of Mimi (a purely theatrical creation) as to give the part genuine artistic value, while Edward J. Morgan made the dual rôle of Defarge (the victim and the avenger) splendidly effective in both of its phases.

The veteran, J. H. Stoddart, was of great service to the harmony of the representation as Jarvis Lorry, the aged, crusty, tender-hearted bachelor, while D. H. Harkins as Dr. Manette (particularly in the scenes of Lucie's betrothal) and Bryon Douglass as both the wicked St. Evremonde and the good one were thoroughly efficient.

The distribution included many other actors, and the performance was all capable and well ordered, while the wild scene of the tribunal of the Terror was the most effective picture of its kind ever presented on our stage.

MAY STOP "THE GADFLY."

Mrs. Voynich's Lawyer Said She Might Proceed Against Mr. Robson.

In regard to the report that Mrs. E. L. Voynich will institute legal proceedings to prevent Stuart Robson from presenting her play, "The Gadfly," at Wallack's Theatre to-morrow night, the attorney for Mrs. Voynich yesterday made the following statement:

"Mrs. Voynich does not intend to have a production, for which she is held responsible by the public, presented in a garbled form and entirely different from the way she wrote it. From the reports that have come from Providence, that is what Mr. Robson has been doing. I hope that an amicable agreement will be reached, as my client wishes, if possible, to avoid having recourse to law, but no positive statement that such will be the case can be made before Monday, when Mr. Robson will be in the city.

"When Mrs. Voynich let Mr. Robson have her dramatization of the novel, it was with the express understanding that there should be no change whatever."

Representatives of Stuart Robson said yesterday that all difficulties which have existed between Mrs. Voynich and Mr. Robson as to the interference on the part of the former in preventing the production of "The Gadfly" to-morrow night, at Wallack's Theatre, seem to have been overcome, and that Mr. Robson is emphatic in stating that there will not be any injunction. Mr. Robson further said that Mrs. Voynich was not in Providence to see the first performance of the play and she has attended but few of the rehearsals. The lines that Mrs. Burroughs objected to have been eliminated, and in consequence of this she has decided to remain in the cast.

HIGH-CLASS VAUDEVILLE.

Opening of Koster & Bial's Under the New Management.

If a full house, a hearty reception to the vaudeville performers, and some associates of a bit higher grade than those customarily seen in such performances, and a liberal patronage of the café on an opening night can presage success, then Koster & Bial's Music Hall, under its new manager, Robert Blei, has achieved it. It would hardly have been possible to have crowded a hundred more people into the auditorium than were there last night, for every seat in the brilliantly lighted and handsomely decorated house was taken, and the roomy lobbies on both the main and mezzanine floors had a fringe of humanity. Handsomely costumed women in nearly all the boxes gave added warmth and color to the house, and the reopening was, in its way, a gala affair.

Generally speaking, the performance was far above the average, even at this house, where in the old days so many clever importations have made their appearance. Besides the bright particular stars of the evening, Ada Colley, the woman with the phenomenally high voice, and the impersonator, John W. Ransone, there were a dozen entertainers, most of whom had real merit, such, for instance, as Camilla Urso, the violinist, once the idol of the concert room, now aged considerably, but still skilled in the manipulation of the bow and able to draw sweet music from the violin. Particularly strong in acrobatic features was the opening card. A clever contortionist is Florizel, a girl who appeared as the opening feature of the long bill. Her performance, on an elevated glass platform, was daring, clever, and graceful, characteristics not always attendant on such exhibitions. Wilton and Lamartine had a new and difficult lot of tricks for the triple horizontal bars. Johnstone, Davenport, and Lorella in a knockabout act showed as clever tumblers, even though their comedy was silly to the verge of inanity, so it was probably a big hit in England. The Brothers De Courcey, rightly named herculean acrobats, performed astonishing feats of strength that were the greatest hit of the evening. Burton's leapers, an india rubber lot, completed what might be called the circus contingent.

Of the music hall lot, Alexandra Dagmar, billed as "the Danish beauty," was of a statuesque Junoesque sort, who recalled to very old stagers in style, dress, and action, as well as in voice, that Alice Dunning Lingard about whom the youngsters of a generation ago raved. Maud Nugent, with her coarse songs, should have sought the Bowery, and Madeline Marshall and Lizetta Darling were noisy in their attempts at singing, but more graceful as dancers. Ed Laurl, who is alleged to have been the principal comedian of the Gaiety companies, did a typical London music hall turn of the "he will oblige" order that never has been, and fortunately never will be, a success in this country. Mlle Sanga, who can dance, was wrecked because the "Four Komedy Koons," who were to sing an accompaniment to her cake walk, got so badly out of tune that their efforts sounded more like the back yard concert of a cat colony, and so brought failure to the little woman's efforts.

Ada Colley seemed to make an unqualified success on her appearance. The crowd liked the thin but clear notes of that much-vaunted upper register that is "an octave higher than Patti's." The noise was a little one when those high notes were reached, but they were truer than many of those in her middle register, and sang much like the tinkling of a violin string when heard in a bit from the intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana." That caught the crowd, which was breathless and attentive until they heard the thin little piping voice. Then they applauded and seemed happy.

John W. Ransone, made up as Admiral Dewey, sang of the fight of Manila Bay in an almost interminable string of verses, which finally drifted into a lot of nonsense narrative that put the crowd in good humor and saved the day for the impersonator, who will probably cut his descriptive song of a half dozen of its verses before his appearance next week.

OPENING OF THE FALL SEASON
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"WHIRLIGIG" AUCTION SALE.

Puerto Rican Sufferers Benefited by Hundreds of Dollars.

The auction sale of the boxes and seats for the first performance of "The Whirligig" and "The Girl from Martin's," at Weber & Field's Music Hall, was held yesterday afternoon, and from a financial standpoint was successful, the Puerto Rican sufferers being benefited to the extent of several hundred dollars.

Two hundred and fifty dollars was bid for a single box, which was purchased by Emanuel Friend, and again sold over for the benefit of the Actors' Fund, when he bought it in himself again for $100. Among the other buyers were Jesse Lewisohn, who purchased two boxes for $250 each, and in addition to these he secured a number of orchestra chairs at $15 apiece, intended for a theatre party which he will give on the first night of this production. William R. Hearst, Harry B. Smith, "Phil" Daly, Jr., Florence Ziegfeld, "Walt" McDougall, Robert Hilliard, and Julius Witmark were among the other buyers.

Miss Tyree Not Seriously Ill.

A report has gained circulation that Miss Bessie Tyree of the Lyceum Theatre stock company was seriously ill in this city suffering from nervous prostration. The report started because she did not appear with the company on Friday night at Bridgeport, Conn., in the first performance of "Trelawny of the Wells," in which she was to resume her rôle of Avonia Bonn. Miss Tyree's physician stated yesterday that while the actress was at present in a sanitarium enjoying a thorough rest, she was not in a dangerous condition.

Germania Theatre to Open Sept. 28.

The Germania Theatre, under the management of Gustave Amberg, will inaugurate its season on Thursday evening, Sept. 28, when Waldenbruch's play "King Heinrich" will be presented by a company which Herr Amberg is bringing from Germany. This company is the one that presented the play in Berlin, Leipsic, and Dresden.

LORD YARMOUTH IN NEW YORK.

The Actor Earl Comes to Arrange Details—Is Not Bankrupt.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 16.—The Earl of Yarmouth departed for New York this afternoon for a stay of four or five days, and during that time he will arrange details regarding his engagement and attend some of the rehearsals being held at the various theatres controlled by Charles Frohman. At the conclusion of this visit the Earl will return to Newport.

Regarding the report of the financial condition of the Earl, it can be stated that he has since his arrival here been well supplied with funds and received a check from England regularly every fortnight during his visit.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The friends of Lord Yarmouth hope he will accept Mr. Frohman's alleged offer and follow Lord Rosslyn's example. The latter first appeared in public at the St. James's Theatre under George Alexander; next he appeared in the Bankruptcy Court.

PROF. PARKER'S ORATORIO.

"Hora Novissima" Produced at Three Choirs Festival at Worcester.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Prof. Parker of Yale conducted his own oratorio, "Hora Novissima," at the Three Choirs Festival at Worcester this week. It was the subject of much curiosity and expectation, but, according to critics, the oratorio offered nothing remarkable except that its style and method belong to a more distant period than six years ago, when it was written.

The performance is described as moderately good so far as the choralists were concerned. The soloists were Albani, Ada Crossley, Edward Lloyd, and Plunket Greene. Prof. Parker said he had never had any work so excellently rendered as "Hora Novissima."

MODERN PALACE IN JAPAN.

Crown Prince to Build a Steel and Granite Structure—American Bid for Contract.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 16.—The son of the Mikado, the Crown Prince of Japan, is to have a royal palace built for him, in which he may set up an establishment commensurate with his imperial dignity.

Tokuma Katayama of Tokio, the architect, has been in this country three months to buy plans and specifications and to place the contract for the structural steel. Edward Shankland and Ralph Shankland have drawn up the plans and specifications for the structural steel, and Mr. Katayama is now in New York considering the bids of the makers of steel in order to place the contract.

Some thousand tons of steel are required at an approximate cost of $175,000. A ventilating plant has been designed for the proposed palace, at a contemplated cost of from $50,000 to $60,000. The palace will be built of Japanese granite, and will be as nearly earthquake-proof as possible.

The Imperial Government has appropriated 2,000,000 yen for its construction. The foundations are now being laid, and it is estimated that the work will consume about three years at the rate of building in Japan. The palace will have a front of 385 feet and a depth of 260 feet, and is pure Renaissance in style.

THE MARVEX
(Registered.)

WILL BE SHOWN MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th, IN THE NEW SHADES FOR AUTUMN. . . . . .

Unexcelled for Fineness of Skins, Delicacy of Colors and Beauty of Finish.

Manufactured by Trefousse & Co., Exclusively for

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(Glove Department Rear of Rotunda.)

TROUBLE ON ARIZONA BORDER.

Assistance of United States Government May Be Invoked for the Arrest of Mexican Refugees.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The attention of the State Department has been drawn to the situation on the frontier of Arizona, where Mexican and American troops are confronting each other, and trouble is threatened as the result of the killing of some Mexican soldiers by cowboys.

The Mexican Ambassador, who is at Manchester-by-the-Sea, has received a communication from his Government on the subject, and this was deemed of sufficient importance to warrant a presentation of the facts set out to-day to Acting Secretary Adee by Señor Santobanas, the resident member of the Mexican Legation.

Mr. Adee in turn has called upon the Governor of Arizona for a statement of the conditions on the border. In the border States extradition proceedings can take place directly between the Governors of the States without recourse to the State Departments of either the United States or Mexico.

In the present instance, some of the parties to the killing of the Mexican soldiers have escaped across the line into Arizona, and as serious resistance may be offered to the effort to secure their arrest and return, the assistance of the United States Government may be invoked.

STARVING SHE HOARDED MONEY

Search at the Brooklyn Hospital, Where Jane Dougherty Was Taken, Reveals Hidden Wealth.

With a roll of bills secreted about her person, Jane Dougherty, homeless and starving, was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital, Brooklyn, yesterday. Mrs. Dougherty, who is seventy-six years old, occupied one room on the top floor of a tenement at 139 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn. Of all the poor people of the neighborhood she seemed the poorest. The neighbors pitied and did what they could for her, and even the landlord of the tenement sympathized with the friendless and apparently destitute old woman.

He did not press her for her rent when she ran behind, but when month followed month and Jane continued to put him off, he finally lost patience.

"But I haven't a penny in the world," whined the old woman when she was requested to pay at least a part of the rent due.

That was on Thursday last. On Friday a constable with an execution in dispossess proceedings appeared, and the old woman's few household effects were put out on the sidewalk. In the scanty collection was a dilapidated old sofa. Mrs. Dougherty planted herself down on this sofa, and would not move from it. All day and all night she remained there, with her household goods beside her.

Yesterday afternoon one of the neighbors reported the old woman's plight to the police of the Classon Avenue Station. Capt. Baldwin went around to investigate. He found Mrs. Dougherty sitting on the soft, a most forlorn and pathetic-looking figure.

"You can't stay here in the street, my good woman," said the Captain, kindly. "Isn't there some place that you can go to?"

"If I only had a few dollars, I could get a place," wailed the old woman.

Capt. Baldwin saw that she was weak and ill, and he called an ambulance from the Homeopathic Hospital. Ambulance Surgeon Pinknam found that Mrs. Dougherty was suffering from lack of nourishment.

Capt. Baldwin had the household effects carted around to the station house, where they were stored in the rear yard. He was talking with his men about getting together a little fund to help Mrs. Dougherty when there came a ring at the telephone.

"Homeo wants to talk to you, Cap," said the Sergeant at the desk.

"Hello, is this Capt. Baldwin?" came over the wire. "This is Pinkham. We've found $193 sewed in the lining of her dress. Better watch that old sofa of hers. She's awfully concerned about it. Guess it's stuffed with bank notes."

"Well, this beats me," remarked the Captain, as he ordered the old sofa put in a safer place. To-day the sofa will be searched to determine if there is any money in it.

DIED IN THE KLONDIKE.

Prof. E. K. Hill and His Son Perish of Scurvy.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 16.—Word reached here to-day that Prof. E. K. Hill, ex-President of the State University, died last January in a cabin in the White River country of Alaska. The intelligence was brought to this city by J. C. Cobham, an American prospector, who followed Hill's guidance in that country. Hill was accompanied by his son Clement, and the two were piloting a party of fifty up the Alsec. They built a rough house about 200 miles inland from Yakutat Bay.

During the Winter Prof. Hill became ill with scurvy and died Jan. 31. Clement Hill, also suffering from the same disease, and too weak to go out, lived until April 29 in the same room with the corpse of his father. Then a rescuing party found him. For three months the son had lived on a few articles of food, and when found was so weak that he could hardly speak.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

12:05 A. M.—37 Lispenard Street; Staten Island Dyeing Company; damage slight.

12:40 A. M.—347 West Thirty-eighth Street; Mary Killeen; damage, $10.

12:45 A. M.—East Eighteenth Street; public bath; damage, $25.

1:20 A. M.—134 West Twenty-fourth Street; A. H. Thomas, Wille & Co.; damage, $40,000.

3:10 A. M.—1,103 Third Avenue; a truck; unknown; damage slight.

6 A. M.—145 East Twenty-second Street; Max Levy; damage, $50.

12:15 P. M.—110 East Forty-sixth Street; Joseph Levy; damage slight.

1:05 P. M.—89 Baxter Street; Marie Gardallo; damage, $150.

5:30 P. M.—Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Fifteenth Streets; the city; damage slight.

6:35 P. M.—1,416 Lexington Avenue; A. Miller; damage slight.

7 P. M.—Main and Second Streets, Westchester; the Bronx Gas and Electric Company; damage slight.

7:15 P. M.—105 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; Adelbert Nichols and others; damage, $80,500.

7:50 P. M.—65 Broome Street; August Sutjens; damage slight.

8:10 P. M.—219 East Twenty-fifth Street; Matthew Byrnes; damage, $60.

8:45 P. M.—96 Stanton Street; Kondt & Dichner; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 16. — The packing house of the Frye-Bruhn Company was destroyed by fire early this morning with all its contents. The total loss is estimated at $185,000, on which there is $9,000 insurance. The fire broke out at 3:30 A. M. in one of the smokehouses.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 16.—The St. Charles Hotel, an old and widely known hostelry of this city, was partly destroyed by fire to-day. The roof and fourth story of the building were burned. The loss will amount to several thousand dollars, but it is entirely covered by insurance. It is not known how the fire originated.

JEALOUSY, MURDER AND SUICIDE

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 16.—Mary Berrigan, a fifteen-year-old girl, and Frank Goodrich, aged thirty-seven years, were both found lying dead in different rooms at the home of the latter's parents in Wethersfield this evening, the girl having been murdered by the man, who afterward committed suicide. It is said that the man had been paying attentions to the girl, and jealousy is believed to have caused the crime.

The girl lived with the family of Thomas Banning, and Goodrich, who was a produce peddler, lived with his parents. This afternoon he went to the Banning home and told the girl that his mother wished her to help her with the house work. She accompanied Goodrich to his home, and that was the last seen of her alive Goodrich's father and mother were away from home when the tragedy occurred.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—J. M. Rimington, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

BUCKINGHAM—J. Jeffrey Johnstone, London.

CAMBRIDGE—Thomas M. King, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, Baltimore, and ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed of Maine.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman C. H. Grosvenor, Ohio; Thomas G. Teagles, England, and S. A. Cheerkoff, Hankow, China.

GRAND—J. Craig Leidy, Washington.

HOLLAND—Frederick Oppenheimer, Paris, and D. T. Timayenis, Greek Consul General to Boston.

IMPERIAL—C. R. Jergeson, London; Judge P. Patterson, Duluth; C. T. Potter, Mexico; Judge William H. Chase, Philadelphia; R. I. Durant, London; Capt. B. A. Long, United States Navy, and Capt. William Norris, United States Navy.

MANHATTAN—J. C. McCormick, Montreal; H. Arnold Thomas, Bristol, England; Dr. H. Britton, Paris, and Gonzales de Quesada, Washington.

MURRAY HILL—J. E. Bartow, Havana, and Lieut. Samuel Hoff, United States Army.

NETHERLAND—Frederic Mahondeau, Paris.

PARK AVENUE—George H. Perkins, Paris; Dr. C. Drehr, Berlin, Germany; Dr. Pedro de Obarro, Colombia, S. A.; Lieut. Commander H. P. Potter, United States Navy; James Mellors, Rotherham, England, and Walter Seymour, London.

PLAZA—Ex-Mayor and Mrs. W. L. Strong and P. Bradlee Strong.

SAVOY—Dr. A. A. Ingham, Little Falls.

STURTEVANT—C. C. Teall, Washington.

WALDORF—B. McGregor, London; J. F. Piggott, Montreal, and Edward Powell, England.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Cohn Brothers, Bradford, Penn.; J. Cohn, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. B. Peck, linings and fancy goods; 2 Walker Street.

Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; S. G. Jessup, dress goods and silks 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Florsheim Dry Goods Company, Shreveport, La.; M. Strauss, hosiery, 77 Franklin Street; Hotel Rivers.

Fullerton, Sallie E., Pittsburg, Penn.; millinery; Westminster Hotel.

Fish, W. T., Salamanca, N. Y.; Mrs. L. Graves, millinery; 210 West One Hundred and Fifth Street.

Freeman's Overall Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; J. Harry, piece goods; Grand Hotel.

Gush, C. B., Brookville, Penn.; jewelry; Broadway Central Hotel.

Keelsbach & Bullis, Sherburne, N. Y.; Mrs. Latimer, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. W. Neal, linens, 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Pollock, Pettibone & Chapman, Detroit, Mich.; H. B. Pollock, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. E. Sage, cloaks, suits, and mill nery, 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Schopperle, V., Oil City, Penn.; jewelry; Astor House.

Tennis, Steinberg & Co., Smyrna, N. Y.; E. W. Steinberg, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Whitney, E. L., Sherburne, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building, 346 Broadway.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Warmer, fresh southerly winds.

There are again some indications of a tropical storm in the Lesser Antilles, the centre of disturbance being apparently somewhere north of Trinidad. All interested parties have been advised to take necessary precautions against a possible increase in intensity. Further advices will be given to-day. Temperature conditions were reversed last night. The high temperatures are now east of the Mississippi, and the lower temperatures to the west. Maximum temperatures above 90 degrees were quite frequent in the Ohio Valley. Killing frost and freezing temperatures were reported yesterday morning in portions of New York and Western New England. There have been showers in the South Atlantic States, the upper lake region, and from the Lower Missouri Valley westward into Colorado and New Mexico. In the Pacific Coast and plateau region the weather has been fair, with higher temperatures, except on the coast. Showers are indicated for to-day in the South Atlantic States, the lake

BRYAN DENOUNCES TRUSTS

Suggests Laws by States and Nation to Control Monopolies.

W. BOURKE COCKRAN REPLIES

Says Mr. Bryan Would Be Right If Monopolies Existed, but Asserts There Are None.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The conference on the uses and abuses of trusts closed its session here to-day in a blaze of oratory in which Col. W. J. Bryan and W. Bourke Cockran were the central figures. Mr. Cockran followed the noted Nebraskan, but disclaimed any intention of debating the conclusions of his immediate predecessor and declaring his complete concurrence in much that Mr. Bryan had said. The Westerner had delivered the speech of the day during the forenoon amid frequent interruptions of tumultuous applause. Mr. Foulke of Indiana, commenting on the speech, made assertions which Mr. Bryan desired further to discuss. He was requested to take the stage and complied, for the second time facing a wildly enthusiastic house.

At the conclusion Mr. Cockran arose and observed: "Just a few words." The spectators wanted more and refused to subside until he had taken the platform. He agreed with Mr. Bryan, but he wanted information.

The crowd which greeted Col. Bryan when the doors of Central Music Hall were thrown open amounted almost to a mob, so eager were they to enter. The place was jammed from pit to gallery with admirers of the Nebraskan. When he had concluded his speech 80 per cent. of the audience departed, leaving a few straggling spectators to listen to the remaining speakers.

It was reported that Mr. Bryan had a set of resolutions up his sleeve, presumably antagonistic to trusts as they now exist. But the Nebraskan denied this.

"I have none prepared," said he, "and I am not sure whether I shall prepare any for presentation."

Mr. Bryan was introduced by Gov. Stanley of Kansas, who acted as Chairman of the opening session. Wild applause greeted the Nebraskan. W. Bourke Cockran listened intently and frequently joined in the applause. Mr. Bryan spoke in part as follows:

"Within two years more trusts have been organized than in the previous history of the country, and the people now come face to face with this question: Is the trust a blessing or a curse? If a curse, what remedy can be applied to the curse?

"Monopoly in private hands is indefensible from any standpoint and intolerable. I do not divide monopolies. There can be no good monopoly in private hands until the Almighty sends us angels to preside over us.

"There may be one despot who is better than another despot, but there is no good despotism. The defense of the monopoly is always placed on the ground that if you will allow people to control the market and fix the price they will be good to the people who purchase of them.

THE TRUSTS AND MONEY.

"The entire defense of trusts rests upon a money argument. If the trust will sell an article for a dollar less than the article will cost under other conditions, then, in the opinion of some, that proves a trust to be a good thing. In the first place, I deny that under a monopoly the price will be reduced. In the second place, if under a monopoly the price is reduced, the objections to a monopoly from other standpoints far outweigh the financial advantage that the trust would bring.

"But I protest against settling every question upon the dollar argument.

"In the early years of Lincoln's Administration he sent a message to Congress warning his countrymen against the approach of anarchy. He said he saw in the attempt to put capital upon an equal footing with labor in the structure of government the approach of monarchy. Lincoln was right. Whenever you put capital upon an equal footing with labor, or above labor, in the structure of government, you are on the road to aid a Government that rests not upon reason but upon force.

"Nothing is more important than that we shall in the beginning rightly understand the relation between money and man.

"Man is the creature of God, and money is the servant of man, and I protest against all theories that enthrone money and debase mankind.

"If you will go about over the country you will see where people have subscribed money to establish enterprises, and where those enterprises, having come under the control of the trusts, have been closed up and stand now as silent monuments to the wisdom of the trust system. In case of local strikes and fires, the work goes on elsewhere, thus preventing serious loss.

MONOPOLIES SHOULD NOT BE.

"When a branch of industry is entirely in the hands of one great monopoly, so that every skilled man in that industry has to go to the one man for employment, then that one man will fix wages as he pleases, and the laboring men will then share the suffering of the man who sells the raw material.

"I want to warn you that when the monopoly has absolute control brains will be at a discount. We have not had yet a taste of a complete trust. But when the trust has rid itself of all competitors, what is going to be the result? My friends, all you have to know is human nature. God made men selfish.

"On the farm we used to protect property from the hogs by putting rings in their noses. Why? So that while they were getting fat, they would not destroy more than they were worth.

"One of the great purposes of government is to put rings in the noses of hogs. If I were going to try to find the root of the monopoly evil, I would go back to the Bible for an explanation, and I would find it in the declaration that the love of money is the root of all evil. Falling prices, caused by a rising dollar and the high tariff, have contributed the desire to secure the fruits of monopoly.

"Some have suggested that to put everything on the free list that trusts make would destroy the trusts. But I do not believe that you could destroy all trusts by putting all trust-made articles on the free list, because if an article can be produced in this country as cheaply as it can be produced abroad, then the trust could exist without the benefit of any tariff at all, although it could not extort so much.

STATES SHOULD LEGISLATE.

"We cannot destroy monopoly until we lay the axe at the root of the tree and make monopoly impossible by law. Discrimination by railroads has aided trusts. That can be remedied by laws which will place producers on an equal footing. But the remedy must be complete enough to prevent the organization of a monopoly. We differ more in remedy than we do in our opinion of the trust. Few people will defend the trust as a principle.

"As to the remedy: Both State and Nation should have concurrent remedies. In the first place, every State has or should have the right to create any private corporation which in the judgment of the people of the State is conducive to a welfare of the people of that State. I believe that we can safely intrust to the people of a State the settlement of a question which concerns them. If they create a corporation and it becomes destructive of their best interests, they can destroy that corporation, and we can safely trust them both to create and to annihilate, if conditions make annihilation necessary.

"In the second place, the State has or should have the right to prohibit any foreign corporation from doing business in the State, and it ought to have or has the right to impose such restrictions and limitations as the people of the State may think necessary upon any foreign corporation doing business in the State.

GOVERNMENT MUST AID.

"I believe, in addition to a State remedy, there must be a Federal remedy. Congress has or should have the power to place such restrictions and limitations, even to the point of prohibition, upon any corporation organized in one State that wants to do business outside of the State contrary to public good.

"I believe that these concurrent remedies will reach the difficulty; that the people of every State shall first decide whether they want to create a corporation; that they shall, secondly, decide whether they want any outside corporation to do business in the State, and, if so, upon what conditions; and, thirdly, that Congress shall exercise the right to place upon every corporation doing business outside of the State in which it is organized such limitations and restrictions as may be necessary for the protection of the public good."

Col. Bryan at this point read the famous circular letter advertising the incorporation laws of Delaware. He commented sarcastically on advantages set forth in the letter.

A person in the audience inquired: "Delaware and New Jersey are both Democratic States, are they not?" To which Mr. Bryan replied: "They were not in 1896."

He continued: "I have read this letter in order to show you that where a State can gain an advantage from the incorporation of these great aggregations of wealth, it is not safe to place the people of other States at the tender mercies of the people of such a State as may desire to secure its running expenses from the taxation of corporations organized to prey upon people outside.

AGAINST WATERED STOCKS.

"I am ready to adopt any method for the annihilation of trusts. One that I suggest is this: That Congress should pass a law providing that no corporation organized in any State should do business outside of the State in which it is organized until it receives from some power created by Congress a license authorizing it to do business outside of its own State. Now, if the corporation must come to this body created by Congress to secure permission to do business outside the State, then that license can be granted upon conditions which will, in the first place, prevent the watering of stock; in the second place, prevent monopoly in ayn branch of business, and, third, provide for publicity as to all of the transactions and business of the corporation.

"If this is unconstitutional and so declared by the Supreme Court, I am in favor of an amendment to the Constitution that will give to Congress power to destroy every trust in the country. In my judgment, when you take from monopoly the power to issue watered stock, you will go more than half the way toward destroying monopoly in the United States.

"You can provide for publicity, and that annually or at such other times the corporation shall make returns of its business and its earnings, and go another long step toward the destruction of the principle of monopoly.

"But I am not willing to stop there, and therefore, as a third condition, I suggest that no license shall be granted until the corporation shows that it has not had a monopoly and is not attempting a monopoly of any branch of industry or any article of merchandise, and then provide that if the law is violated the license can be revoked. I do not believe in the Government giving privileges to be exercised by a corporation without reserving the right to withdraw them when those privileges become hurtful to the people.

BURDEN OF TAXATION.

"My contention has been that we have been placing the dollar above the man; that we have been picking out favorites in government; we have been bestowing upon them special privileges, and every advantage we have given them has been given them to the detriment of other people. My contention is that there is a vicious principle running through the various policies which we have been pursuing, so that in our taxation we have been imposing upon the great struggling masses the burdens of government, while we have been voting the privileges to the people who will not pay their share of the expenses of the Government."

Every unjust tax law is an indirect form of larceny, the speaker asserted. An income tax, he believed, would remedy another great evil.

"I have no fear that any man, by his own brain or his own muscle, will be able to secure a fortune so great as to be a menace to the welfare of his fellow men.

"When God made man He placed a limit to his existence, so that if he was a bad man he could not do harm long, but when we made our man-made man, (the corporation) we raised the limit on his age.

"We did not give him a soul, and if he can avoid punishment in this world he need not worry about the hereafter.

"I want to protest against this doctrine that the trust is a natural outgrowth of natural laws. It is not true. The trust is the natural outgrowth of unnatural conditions created by man-made laws.

"Government under the four great principles of the Declaration of Independence is impossible under an industrial aristocracy.

RELATIONS OF LABOR.

"Some people have tried to separate the laboring man who works in the factory from the laboring man who works on the farm. I want to warn the laboring men in the factories that they cannot separate themselves from those who work on the farm without inviting their own destruction. I warn the laboring men in the factories that when they join with the monopolies to crush the farmer, as soon as the farmer is crushed, the laboring man will be crushed, and his ally will be destroyed, and in a test of endurance the farmer will stand it longer than the laboring man. The farmer was the first man on the scene when civilization began, and he will be the last one to disappear. You may drive the farmer down, so he cannot buy coal, but he can burn corn. But you drive the coal miner down so he cannot buy corn and he cannot eat coal.

"But, my friends, why should we try to see who could hold out the longest in suffering? Why try to see who can endure the most hardships and yet live? Why not try to see who can contribute most to the greatness and to the glory and to the prosperity of this Nation? Why, those who can contribute most should make this Government what the fathers intended it for.

"For 100 years this Nation has been the light of the world. For 100 years the best of all nations have looked to this Nation for hope and instruction. Let us settle these great questions that we have; let us teach the world the blessing of a Government that comes from the people, and let us show them how happy and how prosperous people can be. I believe the doctrine that God made all men of the same dust and did not make some to crawl on hands and knees and others to ride upon their backs. Let us show what can be done when we put into actual practice those great doctrines of human equality and of equal rights and make this Government what the fathers intended, so that we shall lead the world step by step on to higher grounds."

Facing a sea of wildly waving arms and a storm of cheers, the orator resumed his seat. Three-quarters of the audience had been attracted by the announcement of his appearance, apparently, for that proportion left when he had finished.

PATENTS WILL REMAIN.

James H. Raymond of Chicago then spoke on "Patents and Monopolies." He said, in part:

"Owing to the nature of the grant and the constitutional provision upon which it is based, I feel safe in saying that for the purpose of promoting progress in science, in art, and in our civilization the patent form of monopoly will remain until after the provision of our National Constitution, reserving the right of trial by jury, preventing the deprivation of property except by 'due process of law,' and prohibiting enactments by State Legislatures impairing the obligations of contracts shall have become worse than threadbare.

"The burden of the talk of the American laborer is as to how, possibly, his tools and his machines may be improved, how manual labor may be lessened, how the cost of production may be cheapened, how the product may be bettered—in short, how the dignity of labor may be increased by the continuous addition to the elements of intelligence, thought, experiment, and improvement, with resulting benefits, first to himself and to his family, and, second, to the now very rapidly increasing, shifting, and uncertain cash capital held by the bankers and the employers.

"That the encouragement of our patent laws and the monopolies thereunder have dignified and enriched daily toil ten thousand fold is way beyond any intelligent or honest disputation.

"What has brought it to pass that the workman, the artisan, the mechanic, or the engineer in our country begins his daily work with such thoughts and with such ambitions?

"The plain answer is the encouragement and the hope of reward, by way of a monopoly for the limited period or of a full and speedy compensation for parting with the monopoly in whole or in part, which the patent laws of the United States, in no equivocal terms, promise to its people. Any material interference with the carrying out of these promises, whether by Congress, by the courts, or by the community, will degrade labor, will widen the breach between capital and labor, will tend to destroy our mechanical and industrial supremacy, will tend largely, whatever the conditions of peace or war may be, to reverse the balance of trade between our Nation and other nations, and will work havoc in all our boasted institutions."

NO RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

At a meeting of the Resolutions Committee this noon it was decided that no resolutions should be adopted by the conference.

This conclusion was reached with a view of keeping politics out of the conference and in the interests of harmony.

Edward Rosewater of Omaha and ex-Senator Blair of New Hampshire pleaded that the sentiment of the conference be voiced in some way, but even the resolution proposed by Keasbey of New Jersey, that the conference had been productive of good, had given a better understanding of the subject of trusts and combinations, was drowned in an affirmative chorus answering a motion to adjourn the committee sine die.

"It was resolved yesterday that the committee adopt no resolutions," explained Mr. Keasbey. "I spoke with Mr. Bryan after his address. He said that owing to the nature of the conference he had no resolutions to offer."

FOULKE AROUSES BRYAN.

The afternoon session opened with addresses by Attorney General T. S. Smith of Texas and James B. Dill, who had a hand in the framing of the New Jersey trust law.

A general discussion followed, which resulted in both Col. Bryan and Bourke Cockran taking the platform. W. D. Foulke of Indiana made a short speech, in which he declared he failed to see that the remedies proposed by Col. Bryan in the latter's speech during the morning session could result in the attainment of the object sought for. Col. Bryan, who was sitting in the back part of the hall, arose and, amid cheering, started to reply. Before he had uttered a dozen words, however, cries of "Take the platform" came from all parts of the hall, and he did so.

BRYAN EXPLAINS.

He said in part:

"I would not occupy the time again, but for the fact that the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. Foulke, has referred to a plan which I suggested, and I am afraid that he does not fully understand. I would preserve to the people of the States all the rights they now have, and at the same time have Congress exercise a concurrent remedy to supplement the State remedy.

"When the Federal Government licenses a corporation to do business outside of the State in which it was organized, it merely permits it to do business in any State, under the conditions imposed by that State, in addition to the conditions imposed by the Federal Government. I would not take away from the people of the State any right now existing, but I would have the Federal Government and the State Government exercise the powers that may be necessary to annihilate the monopoly.

"I am not sure the remedy I propose is unconstitutional. I am not sure that the Constitution would prohibit such an act of Congress as I suggest. The Supreme Court in deciding the Knight case did not say that a broader law than the present one would be unconstitutional. It is true there are things in the decision which lead to that, but until that question is presented to the court you cannot say that the court has passed upon it. But, suppose the law is passed and is held unconstitutional, then we can amend the Constitution.

"The gentleman suggests that it is a difficult thing to get two-thirds of both houses and three-fourths of the States to favor amendment. That is true, it is a difficult thing, but if the people want to destroy the trusts you can get two-thirds of both houses and three-fourths of the States.

CORPORATIONS AND POLITICS.

"I believe when these questions are presented to the American people they will select and secure the best system. I don't believe it necessary for us to sit down quietly and permit a great aggregation of wealth to strangle every competitor. I don't believe that it is in accordance with our dignity or in accordance with the rights of the people to say, because a great corporation is organized, that therefore it should be permitted to go into the field of a new corporation and undersell it until it bankrupts it raising the money by higher prices somewhere else.

"Let me suggest one other thing that I believe will be a step in the right direction. The great trouble has been that while it is a penal offense for any corporation, corporations control the elections, and place under obligation to them the men who are elected to enforce the law.

"Let me propose a remedy—not a remedy, but a step, I think, in the right direction. Let the laws, State and National, make it a penal offense for any corporation to contribute to the campaign fund of any political party. Nebraska has such a law, passed two years ago. Tennessee has such a law, passed two years ago. Such a law was passed, or was introduced, in the State of New York, but so far it has not reached the stage of actual law in the State of New York. Now, I believe it is a step in the right direction.

"You remember the testimony taken before a Senate committee a few years ago, when the head of the Sugar Trust testified that the Sugar Trust made it its business to contribute to campaign funds; and when asked to which one it contributed replied that it depended upon circumstances.

"I don't mean to say that that remedy will be a complete one, but I believe that when you prevent a corporation from contributing to campaign funds that you take a step in the right direction toward better legislation, and when the American people understand what the monopoly question means I believe that there will be no power, political, financial or otherwise, to prevent the people from taking possession of every branch of Government from President to the Supreme Court, and making the Government responsible to the people's will." [Cheers and applause.]

At the conclusion of Col. Bryan's address Bourke Cockran arose and started to speak from his seat in the hall, but, in response to cheering and calls to take the platform, he, too, complied, and spoke, in part, as follows:

COCKRAN SEEKS A MONOPOLY.

"Just one moment, while I express my complete concurrence in much that Mr. Bryan has said. If there be a monopoly that oppresses, I believe that there is no constitutional limitation, there is no provision of government, there is no power on earth against these people redressing a wrong when it becomes a wrong.

"The question to which I think the attention of this conference should be devoted is whether this one exists and where it is. Now, who is hurt and where? Where has this octopus got possession of somebody? On whom is it acting? Where is its lair? I am free to confess that when you call an aggregation of capital a combination, a hydra-headed monster, an octopus, it don't cast any light upon it that illumines my pathway. I can understand how the use of these phrases can have some effect, as nothing frightens people so much as incomprehensive noises. Let a noise be heard here now that none of us understand and we will all be going out of the window.

"Men can be put to intellectual and physical flight by the terrifying noises of sound. What is it that we hear? Are we doing pretty well? Well, we have had here representatives of labor organizations who have been telling us that wages are higher to-day than they ever have been. Certainly they do not seem to suffer. We are told that it is not the dollar that we want, but we want the man. Well, what is the purpose of the dollar, if not to improve the condition of the man?

"If you want competition, must not somebody succeed in it? Will you suppress the man because he excels another so far than he constitutes a monopoly? Are you going to place limits upon excellency?"

A Voice—We object to the railroads being used for the benefit of one set of fellows to the detriment of another. That is a monopoly.

COMPETITION MUST EXIST.

Mr. Cockran—I agree with you there. I would invoke the power of the Government for that purpose. Any industrial product which is the truth of human ingenuity and human skill in every instance in development and excels all others—it becomes a monopoly while that excellency lasts. When the excellency decays, opposition springs up.

"I venture to take Mr. Bryan himself as an illustration of the results of the freedom of competition. If you are going to destroy the freedom of competition and the excellency which it develops and the domination of that excellency in industry, why not do it in intellect? Are you going to curtail the efforts of the competent lawyer to aid the smaller lawyer struggling against a superior competitor and a doctor who hangs out his shingle?

"There has not been an evil given that has been attributed to monopoly here against which, if it existed, I would not be enlisted under the banner of those who would try to suppress it. If it be an evil thing—if you can show me evil upon it—I do not hesitate to adopt Mr. Bryan's remedy.

EVILS ARE FANCIFUL.

"If you point out to me, as Mr. Bryan did this morning, the fact that we have not seen the evils of this monopoly yet, why, then I say you are simply creating a fanciful picture; your excessive affection for your fellows has conjured up a grade of evils that exist only in your own brain. Like Don Quixote of old, you are constituting yourself a knight errant of political economy—not against the windmill, but enlisting the windmill on your side.

"If we realize for the moment that this is an age of improvement; that the conditions of men are growing better and better, we ought to hesitate a while before we change and take the side, maybe, for one of fanciful experiments.

"Now Mr. Morgan has called my attention to the relationship between employer and employe. Let me say one word about that. It is a grievious disappointment to me that this conference has wasted so much time over what I cannot help call fanciful conditions, over conditions as to whose existence we are not agreed, and turn their backs and leave absolutely without attention the greatest peril to civilization, with which civilized man must deal—I refer to the relation between employers and employes.

"I believe when the time comes that the employers realize to themselves that they are but captains of industry, that they are but part of the machinery of production; that they are but directing the energies of others, because by that direction the energy is greater, more fruitful, and brings larger rewards to each, that they will be glad to welcome the trades union as a means of free and simple interchange of opinion between their partners and themselves.

"Mr. Bryan has said that the prosperity of the people; or, in other words, the amount of wealth which they can create is a sordid question. A sordid question? Why, upon this the volume of production of everything intellectual and moral depends. Can the poet live in the sublime and beautiful as long as the food which supports him is not supplied by other hands? Must he not rely upon others for the pen and paper and other materials by which the conceptions of his genius are given circulation? Must not the philosopher who surveys the wide expanse of the heavens depend upon other hands for his telescopes and mathematical instruments and whose labor reinforces his discoveries? Can the physician spend days and nights at the bedside of pain, fighting death, if the food that supports him, the house that shelters him, the clothes that promote his comfort, and the medicines that reinforce his skill are not produced by the efforts of other men whom he has never seen? Who can live without his fellows? Who can raise his hands in a single act without contributing to this grand brotherhood of man, which I hope this conference will bring around to better conceptions of the relations which bind us together in this great work of life.

ANTI-TRUST RESOLUTIONS.

Great cheering greeted the conclusion of Mr. Cockran's speech. General discussion was then resumed. Ex-Senator Blair of New Hampshire and William Wirt Howe of New Orleans read short papers. Soon afterward, on motion of Congressman John W. Gaines of Tennessee, the conference passed a vote of thanks to the Civic Federation for the courtesy shown the visiting delegates. A motion to adjourn sine die was then passed.

The anti-trust delegates to the conference took action to-day to make the anti-trust movement a National one. A meeting of prominent anti-trust delegates, including M. M. Lockwood, President of the American Anti-Trust League, Congressman Sutherland of Nebraska, John I. Yellett of Maryland, and others met this afternoon at the Sherman House immediately after the adjournment of the conference, and decided to hold a meeting of anti-trust delegates at the close of the conference, when strong anti-trust resolutions will be adopted and plans agreed upon looking toward making the anti-trust movement National in scope, and to make it the paramount issue in the forthcoming Presidential campaign.

Prominent anti-trust delegates declared the movement was in no sense a political one, but its importance overshadowed all else.

BEST & Co.
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Children Dressed for School

At the "Children's Store" have the satisfaction of knowing that their clothes are correct in every detail; which is not always the case if they are bought where Children's things are a secondary consideration. And it is not expensive; for instance:

BOYS' DOUBLE BREASTED JACKET SUITS, made of strong, serviceable all wool, fast color blue cheviot and stylish brown and grey mixtures, sizes 6 to 16 yrs., 5.00 to 8.50

BOYS' HEAVY COVERT OVERCOATS, 6 to 14 yrs., 8.75 to 11.50

BOYS' ALL WOOL FLANNEL WAISTS AND BLOUSES, selected colors, grey, brown, blue, etc., 4 to 13 yrs., 95c.

BOYS' SOFT FELT CRUSH HATS, all desirable colors, 1.00

GIRLS' DRESSES, fine blue serge, blouse waist, has red cloth front with embroidered design. Sailor collar, sleeves and belt trimmed with red braid; lined skirt, 4 to 14 yrs., 5.75 to 8.25

MOREEN PETTICOATS, new colors, changeable effects, light in weight and very durable, 20 to 36 inch length, 2.00 to 2.85

GIRLS' WOOL SHIRT WAISTS, new designs and colors, polka dot, plaids, stripes and plain materials, lined and unlined, 10 to 16 yrs., 3.00 to 4.50

60-62 West 23d St.

S. Baumann & Bro
FURNITURE CARPETS DRAPERIES & BEDDING
MONEY REFUNDED ON ALL UNSATISFACTORY PURCHASES.

MORRIS CHAIR, with cushions complete, in golden oak or mahogany finish, polished, from $5.00, reduced to . . $2.98

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
Formerly 1.50, now . . .98
Formerly 1.75, now . . 1.19
Formerly 2.69, now . . 1.98

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS.
Formerly $8, $9, $10 & $12, YOUR CHOICE AT 5.98.

NOTTINGHAM LACE BED SETS.
1 Spread and 2 Shams to match, complete, at 89c.

Extra large reed ARM CHAIR, with full roll, shellac finish, formerly $9.00, now . . $4.98

Special Sale of Carpets.

INGRAINS, large assortment 25c. | BRUSSELS, new designs, 35c. | AXMINSTERS, with borders. 59c. | MOQUETTES, with borders, 79c. | VELVETS, with borders, 80c.

This SIDEBOARD in solid oak, golden finish, richly carved, bevel plate mirrors, regular price $15.00, now selling at . . $9.75

Ribbed Tapestry Portieres, in all colors, formerly $5.75, NOW 4.29

ORIENTAL PORTIERES, Turkish colorings, various designs, formerly $7.98, now 5.89.

COMFORTABLES, in all colors, well made.
Formerly 1.48, now . . .98
Formerly 2.00, now . . 1.29
Formerly 2.75, now . . 1.98

Our $16.00 DRESSER, with full swell front and large bevel plate mirror, in quartered golden oak or mahogany finish, this week $10.50

To those of moderate means we invite an investigation of our charge account system.

229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245 SIXTH AVE., Bet. 15TH & 16TH STS., West Side of Avenue.

$500,000 FIRE IN LINCOLN, NEB.

City Public Library and Many Printing Establishments Burned.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 16.—Half a million dollars loss was caused by fire which broke out early to-day in the North Block, which was occupied entirely by printing firms. The Masonic Temple, the Methodist Church, and the Webster Block, together with several smaller buildings, were also burned.

The North Building, a three-story brick, was occupied by Jacob North, book and job printer, whose loss on building and stock amounted to $150,000; also by a branch of the Western Newspaper Union and the Nebraska Independent Printing Company.

The Masonic Temple, which stood across the alley, was a three-story brick structure with a high tower. The building was completely gutted. Besides the Masonic lodges, which lost everything, this building contained the City Public Library of 10,000 volumes, the Woodruff Printing Company, and The Evening Post; the losses being practically total and amounting to $150,000.

The fire spread from the Masonic Temple to St. Paul's Methodist Church, one of the most beautiful in the city, which was destroyed. The Webster Block, valued at $20,000, was next burned. Among the tenants of this block was the Elite Studio, the loss on which was $10,000. Smaller buildings destroyed in the vicinity, with their contents, brought the total loss to approximately $500,000. No figures on the insurance are obtainable.

Dead Wheelman Identified.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATHAM, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The dead wheelman, whose body was found on the mountain road leading from New Lebanon to Pittsfield, has been identified as Robert E. Mowbray of Glen Cove, L. I.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.	
Sun rises	5:43	Sun sets	6:06	Moon sets	3:20

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	5:21	Gov. Isl'd	5:48	H. Gate	7:44
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	5:46	Gov. Isl'd	6:10	H. Gate	8:06

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Evelyn, San Juan, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Roman Prince, Rio Janeiro, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Trave, Southampton and Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

Athos, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Capri, Pernambuco, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Coleridge, Pernambuco, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Kersington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oceanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	1:00 P. M. *2:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Pretoria, St. Croix, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
U. S. transport —, San Juan, &c.	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

Bremen, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Cienfuegos, Santiago, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem III., Port au Prince, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Tartar Prince, Azores &c	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 22.

Themis, Belize, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until writhin ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 24 inclusive for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 25 inclusive for dispatch by ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 29 inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. 29, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) SEPT. 17.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Sept. 14.
Avona, Rotterdam, Sept. 2.
Chateau Lafite, Havre, Sept. 2.
Chesapeake, London, Aug. 30.
Cuvier, St. Lucia, Sept. 10.
Cynthiana, Smith, Aug. 30.
Deike Rickmers, Gibraltar, Sept. 2.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Sept. 12.
Masconomo, Cardiff, Aug. 31.
Mohawk, London, Sept. 7.

MONDAY, SEPT. 18.

Bellarden, St. Lucia, Sept. 11.
Bolivia, Gibraltar, Sept. 5.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Sept. 7.
Inchmore, Gitraltar, Sept. 4.
Kilpatrick, Santiago, Sept. 13.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Sept. 7.
Tauric, Liverpool, Sept. 8.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 19.

Allegheny, Port Limon, Sept. 12.
Amagonense, Para, Sept. 7.
El Sud, New Orleans, Sept. 14.
Georgian, London, Sept. 7.
Noordland, Antwerp, Sept. 9.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Sept. 9.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

Aller, Gibraltar, Sept. 11.
Alps, Santa Martha, Sept. 13.
Hataso, Hamburg, Sept. 5.
Majestic, Liverpool, Sept. 13.

B. Altman & Co. MONDAY, SEPT. 18th.

FUR DEPARTMENT.

Having secured abroad, rare and costly FUR SKINS—Russian Sable, Silver Fox, etc.—are enabled to execute special orders for Fur Garments, Collarettes, Neck Pieces and Muffs, under the most favorable conditions.

Are also showing Imported Models in Fur Lined Garments, Seal, Persian Lamb and Broadtail Coats, Fur Lined Paletots, Evening Wraps, etc.

LADIES' CLOAK DEP'T.

First Fall Importations and Latest Designs in Long Garments, Capes, Paletots and Coats,

In the newest materials, adapted for Reception, Theatre or Promenade. (SECOND FLOOR.)

ART OBJECTS.—THIRD FLOOR.

Early shipments from Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Florence.

The latest conceptions in Bric-a-Brac, Bronzes, Marbles, Porcelains, Dutch Silver, Carved Ivories, Clocks, etc.

100 Clocks (French movements), with Candelabra Sets, ... $19.50

300 Pieces of Dutch Silver, and 100 Royal Worcester Porcelain Vases, ... At ⅓ less than regular prices.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR
FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER

of the best Foreign and Domestic Manufacture, including Merino, All Wool, Silk and Wool, and All Silk.

Men's Silver Grey, English Merino Shirts and Drawers, Medium Weight, . . Each, $1.95

(Men's Department Left of Sixth Avenue Entrance.)

UPHOLSTERY DEP'T.—THIRD FLOOR.

An extensive assortment of fabrics for Hangings, Furniture and Wall Coverings.

Portières, Table and Couch Covers.

Cretonnes and Printed Linen Taffetas.

Lace Curtains, Sash Curtains, Renaissance and Point Arabe Laces, Plain and Printed China Silks, Fringes, etc.

Irish Point Lace Curtains, $4.75, $6.50, $7.50

Renaissance Lace Curtains, . . 9.75, 12.50

1,000 Yards Embroidered Muslin, formerly 35c. per yard, at 24c

In addition, will offer on First Floor, rear of Rotunda,

2,000 Cushion Tops of Silk Damask, Tapestry, Printed Velvets, etc., 65c., 90c., $1.25

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

Aurania, Liverpool, Sept. 12.
Jersey City, Swansea, Sept. 7.
Oldenburg, Bremen, Sept. 10.
Patricia, Hamburg, Sept. 10.
Saale, Bremen, Sept. 12.
William Storrs, Gibraltar, Sept. 7.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 22.

Allianca, Colon, Sept. 15.
Buffalo, Hull, Sept. 10
Cufic, Liverpool, Sept. 12.
Indrapura, Gibraltar, Sept. 8.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, Sept. 13.
Norge, Copenhagen, Sept. 8.

Arrived.

SS Philadelphia, Chambers, Port Cabello, &c., Sept. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:15 A. M. 17th.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savananh Sept. 14, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:15 A. M. 17th.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Tournier, Havre Sept. 9, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. East of Fire Island at 12:23 A. M. 17th.

SS King Gruffydd, (Br.,) Hebron, Progreso Sept. 8, with hemp, to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool Sept. 9 and Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Sighted south of Fire Island at 9:19 P. M.

SS St. Louis, Passow, Southampton and Cherbourg, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4:36 A. M.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Pugh, Antwerp Sept. 3, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Galrioch, (Br.,) Craig, Joanna July 14, Pasarcean 18th, Samarang 24th, Perim Aug. 15, Port Said 22d, and Algiers 29th, with sugar to the American Sugar Refining Company; vessel to Benham & Boyesen. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS George L. Colwell, Gaskill, Fernandina, 7 days, with lumber to the Yellow Pine Lumber Company.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Brigham, New Castle Aug. 30, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7:40 A. M.

SS Vedra, (Br.,) Prout, Shields Sept. 2, in ballast to the Columbia Oil Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Davis, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Bark E. S. Powell, Wyott, Charleston, 10 days, with lumber to Eppinger & Russell; vessel to Miller & Houghton.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 16, 9:30 P. M., south, light, clear.

Sailed.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Alene, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Umbria, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Havana, for Havana.
SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen, &c.
SS Henriette H. (Br.,) for Santander, &c.
SS Emma, (Ger.,) for Inagua, &c.
SS Lauenburg, (Ger.,) for Fortune Island, &c.
SS Francois Arago, (Fr., cable,) for ——.
SS Citta di Palermo, (Ital.,) for New Orleans.
SS Knickerbocker, for New Orleans.
SS El Paso, for New Orleans.
SS City of Dundee, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk.
SS Leona, for Galve

STANDS FOR DEWEY PARADE

Details Will Be Settled To-morrow and the Contracts Let.

PRICES FOR SEATS GO HIGHER

Gen. Miles Gives Orders for All Available Troops to Take Part—Programme Now Contemplated.

The arrival in this harbor yesterday of the North Atlantic Squadron is, with the exception of the half-finished arch at Madison Square and the grand stands going up on the route of the parade, the first visible sign of the approaching reception in honor of Admiral Dewey. In spite of this apparent dearth of results, however, the work is going on at a rapid rate, and gradually every detail is being cared for, and everything promises the most successful affair of the kind ever given in this country. One of the details, and one of the most important from the point of view of the public—the erection of stands—will be settled to-morrow, when the contracts will be let.

This question of stands has proved to be as worrying to the Committee on Plan and Scope as it has to the persons who hope to be able to get seats. Until the route of the land parade was settled it was impossible to locate the stands, and while the Committee on Stands held frequent meetings and made tentative plans for accommodating the recipients of tickets they were considerably delayed by the wavering of the Committee on Plan and Scope with regard to the route along which the parade will move.

The appropriation for the erection of stands was fixed at $30,000, and by the original estimates seats were to be provided for about 25,000 persons. Originally the committee purposed building seven stands, of which one was to be the reviewing stand, and another, of 1,500 capacity, was to be reserved for school children. Then the committee at its meeting on Friday decided to build nine stands with an increase in the seating capacity of 10,000. It was represented at first that the stands would cost at the rate of $1.50 a seat, inclusive of usher service and decorations, but now the Committee on Stands claims that builders are demanding more money on account of heavy building operations, and they point to the fact that the stand for the State Legislature, with a seating capacity of only 2,200, will cost $3,000. Where the extra money will come from the committee is at a loss to know unless the Municipal Assembly should authorize a bond issue of $25,000 on Tuesday. This measure requires a four-fifths majority vote, and it is a matter of considerable doubt if it can be passed.

MORE MONEY FOR STAND SEATS.

While the Dewey Committee is thus harassed in its efforts to provide seats for the city's guests and officials and the persons who may obtain tickets, the speculators and private parties who desire to erect stands are being hampered because the Park Department has been refusing to entertain propositions for the erection of stands on Park lands until the official committee makes known its selections. This delay has had the effect of raising the prices of seats in such stands as are already built or are contemplated, and one man who will have a number of stands said yesterday that the prices instead of falling as the day of the celebration approaches, would have a tendency to advance.

At present tickets for stands north of Twenty-third Street are selling at from $5, the lowest figure, to $10 on a stand in front of a well-known Fifth Avenue restaurant. Windows along the route are being disposed of at rates that border on the fabulous, some of the larger, such as store fronts, renting for $300, while the smaller are bringing $50.

As the prices for seats on private stands increase, the number of applications for accommodations in the public stands grow larger, and the committee charged with the distribution of tickets is already swamped. Of course, the majority of those applying for large numbers of seats are Aldermen and Councilmen, who see in this way a chance to establish themselves better in the favor of their constituents.

One Councilman, whose name was not made public by Secretary Foster, asked for 300 seats, saying that that number would hardly be sufficient to supply those who had filed requests with him. Others with less claims upon the committee than members of the Municipal Assembly ask for from five to ten. The committee has decided that no one person will get more than two tickets, and every one asking for more will be refused no matter what his claim for recognition may be.

Ever since the reception was projected Mayor Van Wyck has been the recipient of letters from officials of other cities asking him when and how the representatives of these cities can meet Admiral Dewey here for the purpose of making presentations to him. To all of these the Mayor has sent letters stating that the reception is distinctively and solely a municipal affair, in which New York only is concerned, and explaining the impropriety of other cities breaking into the local arrangements.

ORDERS TO GEN. MERRITT.

Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the United States Army, has issued the following instructions to Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, in regard to the participation of the regular forces in the demonstration:

"The Secretary of War desires all the available troops in New York Harbor and vicinity to take part in the parade incident to the reception of Admiral Dewey, United States Navy. To this end he desires (If it has not already been done) that you cause the committee having the reception in hand to be duly notified. You are authorized to make any expenditure necessary to carry this suggestion into effect."

Gen. Merritt has already informed Gen. Roe that he will probably be able to have 2,000 men of the army in the parade, and Gen. Miles's order makes it possible to have even a larger number present.

Owing to the many changes made necessary in the programme for the two days' celebration, since it was originally outlined, the Secretary of the Executive Committee, Warren W. Foster, yesterday said that the plan now contemplated is as follows:

On the morning of Friday, Sept. 29, Mayor Van Wyck will go down the bay to Tompkinsville on the steamer Sandy Hook, and will welcome Admiral Dewey in the name of the city. At 1 o'clock the Mayor will return to his boat, and the naval parade will move up the North River, the Olympia leading the way. The flagship is expected to reach a point off Grant's Tomb at 2 o'clock, and will anchor there while the ships in the parade pass in review. At 8 o'clock the night parade and illumination of craft in the two rivers will begin.

On Saturday, the day of the land parade, the Admiral will be taken to the City Hall, reaching that point at 9 o'clock, when the Mayor will present to him the gold loving cup, the official gift of the city. Immediately after the ceremony Admiral Dewey and the Mayor, in an open landau, drawn by four horses and escorted by Troop C of Brooklyn, will be driven to Claremont, where a breakfast will be served at 11:30 o'clock. The breakfast will occupy about an hour, and then the land parade will be begun.

In the parade Admiral Dewey will ride near the head, with the sailors and marines of the Olympia as his personal escort. Following the escort will come the sailors from the North Atlantic Squadron, the regular army, the National Guard of New York, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Ex-Confederate Veterans' Association, and the Association of Veterans of the Spanish-American war, in the order named. On the same evening the smoker for the sailors will take place in the Waldorf-Astoria.

It was announced by Secretary Foster yesterday that official invitations have been sent to Rear Admirals Schley and Miller, and also to the following officers who were with Dewey at Manila: Capts. Frank Wildes of the Boston, Asa Walker of the Concord, Dyer of the Baltimore, and Coghlan of the Raleigh, and Commander Wood of the Petrel.

The Governors who have thus far accepted the invitation to participate in the celebration are those of New Hampshire, Utah, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Georgia, and Rhode Island. Gov. Pingree of Michigan and Gov. Richards of Wyoming sent letters yesterday declining the invitations on account of pressure of official business.

WORK ON THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH

Five of the Figures of Naval Celebrities Now in Place—Crowds Watch the Modelers at Work.

Work on the Dewey triumphal arch—at least that part of it which is comparatively mechanical—has now progressed so far that the regular workmen were able to take their half holiday yesterday. Before noon, however, they had raised one of the four figures of naval heroes to its place on the entablature of the south side of the arch, had affixed the globes to several of the columns constituting the colonnade north of Twenty-fourth Street, and had begun the covering in with staff moldings of the closed portion of the west side of the arch.

There are now five of the figures of American naval celebrities out of the eight modeled in place. After the workmen had gone home yesterday afternoon another of the figures was brought over from Madison Square Garden, as was the upper half of one of the Tritons for J. Q. A. Ward's Victory and quadriga. The latter was only roughly blocked out, Mr. Biel, who is in charge of the modelers, having evidently come to the conclusion that it would be better to do all the remaining work on this immense group in situ.

The section of Triton and the sixth naval hero were allowed to remain on the sidewalk, covered by waterproof cloths. It is hardly necessary to say that the liveliest interest was taken in them by the populace, and a large crowd collected when the completed figure was being wheeled over on a hand truck. The work of the sculptors, lying on the trucks, presents a most grotesque appearance, and the spectators are never tired of making jokes about the rigidly extended limbs and the hands grasping swords which are, on account of the recumbent positions of the figures, stuck out at an angle of 45 degrees.

MODELERS WORK UNTIL DARK.

The corps of modelers could not be allowed to waste any of the valuable time which remains before Admiral Dewey returns, and continued at work yesterday until nightfall. The background for the quadriga on the top of the arch was completed yesterday, the most difficult portion of this work being the outline of the boat on which the figure of Victory is to stand.

The most interesting sight for the spectators was, however, the modelers working on the two great groups at the south side of the structure at the base of the piers. These groups, by Karl Bitter and Philip Martiny, respectively, are being executed almost entirely on the spot, only one figure having so far been brought over from the Garden, and the crowds have an opportunity to look at the whole process of the modeling of work in "staff," from the background of wood, bent iron rods, or whatever comes handy, to the completed surface in plaster.

Nearly the entire staff of expert modelers which was at work in the cellars of Madison Square Garden has now gone over to the arch, and work on the groups is being pushed with the greatest possible speed. The men will continue working to-day, and it is even now uncertain whether all the details of the arch can be completed in time for the arrival of the Admiral.

However, unless a succession of rainy days or some accident interferes, it is considered probable that there will be just enough time in which to finish the modeling. As far as the mechanically executed moldings—the Corinthian capitals, bases of pillars, and Greek fret cornices—are concerned, there is no doubt about their all being in place in a few days at the latest. They have all been made, and only await affixing to the backgrounds. The arch, therefore, will present a finished appearance, whatever happens.

ARCH'S UNFINISHED APPEARANCE.

Those who judge by appearances, knowing nothing of the construction of such objects, are astonished just now by the fact that the arch looks in a far less finished condition than it did a week ago. This is the result of the elaborate system of scaffolding which has been built up independently of the completed structure for the use of the modelers. Viewed either from the north or south, the arch now looks but a skeleton construction, and the dark cloths which are hung over part of the scaffolding to protect the modelers from the sun heightens the effect of incompleteness.

The finished sections of the colonnade are the subject of much admiring comment. The plain columns, double and quadruple, with pillars of pure Corinthian style surmounted by plain globes, present an appearance not only pleasing, but artistic in the extreme. The idea, of course, has been taken from the famous pillars at Venice, but the result is no less admirable because of that, and many who have seen this colonnade have already expressed the hope that if—as seems certain—money is found to perpetuate the arch, the colonnade will be included in the permanent design.

That either the city or private citizens by subscription will raise enough funds to reproduce the arch in marble or granite is hoped and expected by those who are in a position to judge from the parts already completed, and by the sculptors themselves. The latter will have performed a feat unparalleled in the history of sculpture—the construction of an arch as elaborate as that of Septimus Severus or Constantine in a few weeks.

Though on account of this extreme speed there will be minor faults in execution, these, as far as is known, will be few and comparatively unimportant, and can all be easily rectified. To destroy the result of so much skill and labor would, it is said by every one, be throwing away an opportunity for New York City to possess an adornment which would be regarded as one of the finest of its kind in the world.

THE STRIKE OF THE PLASTERERS.

Men at the Arch Said Hours Were Too Long and More Are Hired.

The only untoward incident thus far in the arrangements for the Dewey celebration was a strike among the plasterers working on the arch. This was kept a secret until Friday, when the Secretary of the committee of sculptors in charge of the work asked for more money, a part of the deficit being due to a strike among the plasterers.

It was learned yesterday that immediately after the inception of the work the plasterers went out because their hours of labor were too long, although the union scale for overtime had been offered to them. In order to finish the arch in time, it was necessary to work overtime, and on Sundays, yet the plasterers declined to move a hand unless they obtained a half holiday on Saturdays and a full holiday on Sundays. On Labor Day they did not work at all.

The failure of the arch seemed imminent, and the contractors were advised to yield to the men's demand. This necessitated the employment of more men at an expense of $800. Besides this, the helpers in the studios of the artists, who have given their time for nothing, turned in, and it is more to their efforts than to anything else that the arch is so near completion.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S FLEET HERE.

Boats Will Lie Off Tompkinsville Until the Dewey Celebration.

Admiral Sampson's fleet arrived yesterday from Philadelphia and anchored off Tompkinsville. The trip down the Delaware and up the Jersey coast was without incident. They weighed anchor at the foot of Chestnut Street at 5 o'clock Friday morning, and came along slowly, coming in by the Hook shortly before noon yesterday.

Admiral Sampson said the fleet would be where it is until the Dewey celebration. After that the vessels will go to the navy yard for repairs. The New York's electric bell and lighting systems require renewing, and her deck planking will also have to be renewed. The other vessels require minor repairs. The engines in some cases will have to be overhauled, but no extensive work is needed.

When told there was a report that he would take the New York outside the Hook to look for Admiral Dewey as the time approached for the arrival of the Olympia, Admiral Sampson replied jocularly: "Dewey doesn't need looking after. He can take care of himself. He knows his way home."

He said that he didn't think it probable that he would be ordered out to meet the Olympia. As for the purpose of dispatching carrier pigeons when Dewey arrives, that will be done from Tompkinsville when word is received that the Olympia is sighted. He received word yesterday that some birds would be sent to him for that purpose.

KITE DISPLAY ON NAVAL DAY.

Gilbert T. Woglom of this city has arranged to give a unique kite display from the roof of the Appraiser's Warehouse on the occasion of the Dewey naval parade. He will fly a number of kites and promises some novelties.

One of the ideas which he has worked out successfully is the display of a number of flags bearing letters, which can be arranged to spell out words and sentences. He has seventy-five such flags, each two feet square. Another idea of his is to attach forty-five flags in a festoon, one for each State and Territory, and one larger flag at the top for the National Government.

Mr. Woglom's kite exhibitions have attracted considerable notice on past occasions, especially at the dedication of the Washington Arch, and of the Grant Monument, in Brooklyn, when he contrived to break out a flag, suspended high in the air, at the instant of the unveiling.

Our Autumnal Season

opens to-morrow. We want more readers for our store news—more buyers for each of our various departments.

We have everything adapted for custom-made wear—the best in quality and always at moderate prices.

This season we open a new department in high-class work—Suitings at $25.00 and $28.00 to meet the wants of those who hitherto have purchased ready-to-wear garments rather than risk inferior custom work (so-called).

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

Subscriptions to Dewey Home Fund.

The following subscriptions to the National Dewey Home Fund, collected by Henry Newman, 628 Broadway, have been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

A. M. Langfeld, Tenth and Filbert Streets, Philadelphia; Mark M. Schlesinger, 2 Wall Street, New York; Henry Clews, New York; Simon E. Hecht, Boston, Mass.; Edward Hillman, 112 State Street, Chicago; Edward H. Hawke, Jr., 25 West Sixty-ninth Street, New York; Leopold Bloom, 3,672 Michigan Avenue, Chicago; Walter C. Arnold, Auditorium Annex, Chicago; Adolph Scheftel, 20 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York; Mrs. Adolph Scheftel, 20 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York; Henry Goodman, 27 Malden Lane, New York; H. I. Dittman, 18 Wall Street, New York; Emil Auerbach, 179 Pearl Street, New York; Alfred Seasongood, Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio; Arthur Long, Scranton, Penn.; E. P. Smith, 9 West Fifty-fourth Street, New York; C. Hirschhorn, 410 East Sixty-eighth Street, New York; William Brunner, 1,748 Broadway, New York; Jacob Bookman, 9 East Sixty-second Street, New York; Harold Oppenheimer, Kingston, N. Y.; Lewis H. Sondheim, Hotel Savoy, New York; Morris Gelz, 1,717 Michigan Avenue, Chicago; William V. Brokaw, 825 Fifth Avenue, New York; H. Scheuer, 435 Broome Street, New York; Simon Scheuer, Newark, N. J.; Ralph Brown, 640 Madison Avenue, New York; Abe Cane, 53 East Sixty-fifth Street, New York; L. Brown, care of The Hub, Los Angeles, Cal.; A. J. Seasongood, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio; Evan E. Bernheimer, New York City; Kaskel Soloman, Pittsburg, Penn.; Murry Guggenheim, New York; Leon J. Bamburger, New York; Charles Kaufman, 623 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York, $1 each. Total, $34.

Dewey Holidays in Wall Street.

The financial district will have its full share of holidays during the Dewey celebration, but little had been done in the way of arranging to close Exchanges for a day or half a day at the close of business yesterday. Collector Bidwell has, however, set an example in asking the Secretary of the Treasury for permission to close the Custom House on Sept. 30. No action has been taken by the Stock Exchange, although a request to the Governing Committee for a holiday has been talked about. The same conditions prevail at the Consolidated, Produce, and Coffee Exchanges. The members of the Cotton Exchange are circulating a petition to close Sept. 29 and 30. Many of the lower Wall Street brokers will take or make a holiday for the naval and land parades.

Fireworks Display in the Bronx.

The appropriation for Dewey fireworks in the Borough of the Bronx has been fixed at $1,500, a sum sufficient to provide a fine display. Councilman Hottenroth, who has the matter in charge, has selected the open space near the Heine fountain at Mott Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, as the place for the exhibition, which will occur on the evening of the naval parade. The spot chosen is a particularly good one for such an occasion, and is as central as any that could be found. There are few houses in the immediate vicinity, and the high ground will afford excellent places for thousands to enjoy the display.

Bronx Veterans to Parade.

The room of the North Side Board of Trade was the gathering place last evening of a large number of the veterans of the Spanish-American war, who reside in the Bronx. Frank J. Gleason presided. An invitation from Gen. Roe of the Dewey Committee, inviting the veterans to participate in the land parade was read and accepted. A committee was appointed to engage rooms for the association, which will be organized permanently into a veteran association at its next meeting.

Highlanders Coming from Toronto.

TORONTO, Sept. 16.—The Forty-eighth Highlanders has accepted the invitation of the Dewey Reception Committee to take part in the land parade at New York in honor of the return of America's great naval commander. Gen. Roe, Chairman of the committee, has offered the regiment the use of the Seventh Regiment Armory. The Highlanders will leave here on the evening of the 20th, arriving in New York next morning. They will be in full uniform, carrying their arms, accoutrements, &c.

Georgia Horse Guards to Take Part.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 16.—The Governor's Horse Guards, the leading cavalry company of the State, having among its membership the carbine team which recently won the championship against all comers at the Sea Girt contest, has decided to go to New York and participate in the reception to Admiral Dewey. The company will have fifty men and carry its own horses in special cars.

Wolcott Going to Washington Fete.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—Gov. Wolcott to-day sent a letter to Washington accepting an invitation to be present with his staff at the celebration in honor of Admiral Dewey's return in October. He sent at the same time a letter declining, with regret, the invitation of the New York committee to be present at the Dewey celebration there.

Dewey to be Mrs. McLean's Guest.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Admiral Dewey, during his stay in Washington, will be the guest of Mrs. Washington McLean. Mrs. McLean is the mother of John R. McLean, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Ohio. Admiral Dewey is a friend of the family of long standing.

OLYMPIA SAILOR BURIED.

TRIESTE, Sept. 16.—Gustav Lindholm, one of the crew of the United States cruiser Olympia, who died in a hospital here from consumption, was buried this morning with military honors.

H. M. Hossfeld, the United States Consul, and a number of Austrian navy and army officers followed the body, which was wrapped in an American flag, to the grave.

GIVE THE MEN BELOW A CHANCE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Though I guess you are receiving showers of suggestions re Dewey parade, I venture to add one which you may think worth calling attention to. It is that a few of the Jackies, particularly the stokers, coal passers, and other of that ilk, of the other ships of Dewey's squadron engaged on that May morning, be invited to participate in the land parade.

There are many of them now home in the States, and surely, if necessary, their expenses can be paid.

How proud it will make the men, who did not see the light of day that morning, to feel the light in the brightness of their fellow-citizens' appreciation of their services as they pass along in the parade of the century.

It was timely and well done to call attention to and invite the Captains and other superior officers of the ships, but the masses, in my humble opinion, will give a rousing welcome to the men who were behind the guns and the silent heroes who nobly did their part of the work below, with no chance of being saved from a terrible death if a serious mishap had happened.

By all means have some of the "lower hundreds" as well as the "upper ten" of the navy in line. I. N. C.

Westchester, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1899.

To Take Passengers for Naval Parade.

The new steamer Onteora of the Catskill Evening Line will take 600 persons over the route of the Dewey naval parade, and in the evening to witness the fireworks displays. The steamer City of Hudson will take a party of 500 for the parade.

BLUNDER IN DEWEY PARADE

Soldiers Say Procession Should Be Started Much Earlier.

WOULD CUT CLAREMONT FEAST

As Now Arranged Last of the Column Cannot Reach Disbanding Point Until After 8 o'Clock.

Military men who will take part in the land parade in honor of Admiral Dewey on Sept. 30, and who viewed with many misgivings the multifarious changes in the route of that function, are now protesting against the late hour at which the column will move if present arrangements are carried out. These arrangements provide for the starting of the parade at 1 o'clock, and the complaint is made that, even under the most auspicious circumstances, the rear of the column will not have passed the reviewing stand until 8 o'clock, and that, with the time consumed in dismissing the paraders at Washington Arch, it will be nearly midnight before the weary marchers get a chance to partake of their dinner. The matter is giving great concern to the men who must walk in the procession, and an effort probably will be made at the next meeting of the Committee on Plan and Scope to have the day's programme so altered as to hasten the hour for the movement of the parade, even if it be necessary to omit the breakfast at the Claremont.

According to the schedule, Admiral Dewey, with a cavalry escort, is to be driven in a carriage from the City Hall at the conclusion of the ceremonies there to the Claremont, a distance of seven miles. It is intended that the start will be made at about 10 o'clock, and that Claremont will be reached in time for the breakfast to begin at 11:30 o'clock. Those who are accustomed to driving over the city streets ridicule the suggestion as an utter impossibility, not only because of the roughness of the pavements in the lower section of the route, but also because of the enormous crowds which will doubtless gather to catch a sight of Admiral Dewey. Assuming, however, that the cavalcade reaches Claremont in time, it is pointed out that no matter how well served the breakfast may be, there will be so many persons who will desire to be presented to the Admiral that the start will be delayed anywhere from a half to a full hour.

WILL REACH ARCH IN TWO HOURS.

According to Gen. Roe's own figures, the head of the parade will reach the reviewing stand, at Twenty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, in two hours after the start, providing nothing occurs to break the line. Gen. Roe is also authority for the statement that 7,000 men, marching in the company-front formation, which has been ordered, will pass a given point in one hour. Inasmuch as it is now estimated that there will be at least 34,000 men in the parade, it is evident that if the head reaches the reviewing stand at 3 o'clock the rear will not have passed until 8 o'clock. From the Dewey Arch to Washington Square is nearly a mile, which distance can hardly be covered in less than a half hour, when the delays incidental to the breaking up of a large body of men are taken into consideration. Then, having completed the line of march, it will be necessary for the paraders to return to their armories or quarters, and, although this will be done in most cases on elevated trains, further delay will certainly be occasioned by the congestion of traffic caused by the desire of the sightseers to get to their homes.

Gen. Roe had this in mind when, at the meeting of the Committee of Plan and Scope on Sept. 6 he urged that the breakfast be omitted and that the parade move up Broadway immediately after the presentation ceremonies at the City Hall. The Acting Chairman of the committee, President Guggenheimer, however, opposed this plan so strongly that it was abandoned. In favor of the breakfast it was urged that it would give the city's distinguished guests an opportunity of meeting the Admiral and would serve as a rendezvous for those who were to take part in the procession in a civic capacity. No thought was given to the welfare of the men in the ranks.

MARCH ON EMPTY STOMACHS.

An officer of the National Guard who declined to permit the use of his name said last night that the men who march may expect to do so on empty stomachs, for they will have no chance to eat from early morning till late at night. "The present plans entail a great deal of suffering on the marchers," this officer said.

"In the first place, they will have to assemble in their armories as early as 10 o'clock. Then they will go on trains to the rendezvous, where they will have to stand around for over two hours before the order to march is given. It will take at least two and a half or three hours for the head of the parade to get to the point of dismissal, and then will come the effort to get back to the armories.

"Traffic will be so congested that it will be almost a miracle if even the first of the marchers finally reach their armories before night. As for those in the rear, the visiting troops, their lot will be deplorable, for when they get to the Washington Arch it will be fully 8:30 o'clock, even if nothing occurs to delay the column. It seems as if the breakfast, which is really an unnecessary function, could well be omitted in the interest of the marchers."

"We are glad and proud to turn out in Dewey's honor," said one of the most active men in the Twenty-second Regiment, "but we kick on the needless waste of our time and the official shortsightedness that has planned to start a parade that will take five or six hours to pass a given point at 1 or 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

"Of course the rigements will be ordered out at or about 9 o'clock in the morning. Each regiment will have to march from its armory to some place near the starting point of the procession and wait there until the local politicians and the visiting statesmen have got through with their social pow-wow at Claremont. This breakfast cannot go on until Admiral Dewey reaches Claremont from the City Hall, and he won't get through the presentation ceremonies at the City Hall until 10 or 10:30 o'clock. It will be past noon before he reaches Claremont, and it is not likely that 350 persons are going to get through with a ceremonious breakfast inside of two hours.

"The parade is scheduled to start from Grant's Tomb at 1 o'clock, but unless the breakfast is cut out, or very much curtailed, the start cannot be made before 2 o'clock. Supposing the parade starts at 2 o'clock, it will be 9 o'clock at night before the last division passes the reviewing stand. Now, is it not ridiculous to consume a whole day's time and give the waiting people only three or four hours of daylight in which to see the parade?

CUT OUT THE BREAKFAST.

"What would I suggest? Well, say, I can tell you what all the National Guard boys are suggesting whenever they assemble in the armories, and that is, cut out the breakfast in which the great public can have no possible interest, and start the parade in the forenoon. The breakfast will be a bore to Dewey. He is a man of rare good sense and a friend of the people. He knows that all the people want to see him, and I have read in the papers that he has said that he wants to see and meet the people. He is the people's guest, and the people's hero, and yet the Committee of Arrangements is fixing it so that the people will have scarcely three hours of daylight to see him.

"Cut out the breakfast! That's the idea, and we all subscribe to it," said a couple of Seventh Regiment men last evening. "Of course we cannot come out and criticise orders, but there is not a National Guardsman who does not think a mistake is being made in starting the parade so late. As I understand the plan, we are to be kept waiting until 1 or 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and then start off on a parade that is certain to last well into the night. I won't say anything about the discomfort to the troops, although should the day be very hot or very cold, there will be discomfort enough, but I am thinking of the hundreds of thousands of people who will be waiting from early in the forenoon to see Dewey and the great parade. In justice to the great public, this parade ought to be started as early as possible in the forenoon, so that the people can see it all by daylight, and so that they can see as much of Admiral Dewey as possible."

The foregoing utterances are but samples of the remarks that are heard wherever and whenever National Guardsmen indulge in the unrestrained expression of their opinions. The official orders for the Dewey parade have not yet been received at the regimental armories, but the general expectation is that the National Guardsmen will form near the starting point of the parade between 10 and 11 o'clock. The men must breakfast prior to 9 A. M., and they cannot expect another meal on that day until some time between 9 P. M. and midnight, unless each man takes a "bite" in his haversack.

Gen. George S. Batcheller of Saratoga, who is on his way to his post, at Cairo, Egypt, said: "I think it a great mistake to have a programme so long that all who participate in it are tired out before the end is reached.

"The parade is all well enough, but there are too many outside incidents. It is useless for all to expect to see the parade, and it is more idle still for all to hope to see Admiral Dewey."

SOLDIERS' EXECUTION STAYED.

Gen. Otis Told Not to Shoot Damphoffer and Two Companions Before Reporting Facts in the Case.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Senator Foster of Washington called upon the President to-day in the interest of Corp. Damphoffer, who, the press dispatch from Manila says, has been sentenced to death, together with two other privates of the Sixteenth Infantry, for assaulting native women. Senator Foster was informed by the President that nothing concerning the cases had been received from Gen. Otis. He promised that when the papers arrived Senator Foster and the friends of the condemned men should have a full hearing.

Senator Foster went from the White House to the War Department. He saw Adjt. Gen. Corbin, who said that Gen. Otis would be cabled to-day not to carry the sentence into effect until after he had reported the facts in the case to the department.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 16.—Corp. George Damphoffer of Company B, Sixteenth Infantry, who was sentenced to death at Manila, was a resident of this city. His mother, who resides here, is prostrated at the news. Damphoffer bore an excellent reputation.

TWO TRANSPORTS SAIL FOR MANILA.

Belgian King and Relief Carry Soldiers, Surgeons, and Supplies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 16.—Two transports, the Belgian King, with troops, and the hospital ship Relief, with surgeons, members of the hospital corps, nurses, and medical supplies, sailed to-day for Manila. The troops on the Belgian King are seven companies of the Twenty-fourth Infantry and a few recruits.

In addition to her regular staff, the Relief carries twenty women nurses and one hundred members of the hospital corps, notwithstanding that the local Inspectors of Steamships have condemned the vessel in so far as carrying passengers across the Pacific is concerned. The Relief will coal at Honolulu and again at Guam.

DEPRIVES THE ARMY OF A SOLDIER.

Chicago Woman Finds Her Husband Enlisted and Gets His Release.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The Government has been cheated out of a soldier by Mrs. M. H. Barnett of Chicago, now on her way home from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., with her husband, who secretly enlisted in the Thirty-second Regiment, and would now be on his way to the Philippines had not his wife, through influential friends, secured his release by writing at the eleventh hour to President McKinley and Secretary of War Root.

Some two months ago Barnett left his home, not telling any one that he was going. For several days friends and the family were alarmed by the disappearance. Then word came that the man had joined the army.

Barnett is about thirty-three years old, and formerly owned a produce business. His wife had been quite prominent in society before her marriage.

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS IN MEADVILLE.

Citizens Say There Are None and Recruits Were Not Intimidated.

A dispatch from Pittsburg, Penn., was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES Sept. 9 stating that some recruiting officers had just returned to Pittsburg from Meadville, Penn., where a band of anti-imperialists prevented young men from joining the army under the threat of social and business ostracism after they returned from the Philippines. The story was pretty generally printed throughout the United States, and the prosperous and hitherto patriotic City of Meadville was, as a citizen writing yesterday to THE TIMES pointed out, grossly maligned by this ridiculous report.

Further investigation has shown that Meadville is quite as patriotic a place as cities of its size usually are, and that its anti-imperialists are, if anything, conspicuous by their absence from its corporate limits. In comment upon the dispatch sent out on Sept. 8 the local papers of Meadville say that the recruiting officers would have secured more recruits if they had made their presence in the place known. One local paper says that one of the recruiting officers spent his time nursing a sore foot, and that the other one spent his time in an out-of-the-way office.

Infantry Ordered to Manila.

ATLANTA, Sept. 16.—Gen. Royal T. Frank, commanding the Department of the Gulf, issued orders this afternoon for the Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, now at Fort McPherson, Ga., to proceed to San Francisco Sept. 20, preparatory to embarking for the Philippines.

CUBANS ACCUSE MR. ROOT.

Editors Say He Has Acted Like a "Prosecuting Attorney."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Arnanto and Cervantes, the editors of the former Havana newspaper El Reconcentrado, have sent a long letter to President McKinley in regard to Secretary Root's declaration that their paper was a vile one and deserved to be suppressed.

They beg that the President will direct that their case be tried in the courts of Havana or else that a tribunal be appointed to try them here.

The letter charges the Secretary with "overlapping his authority by practically usurping the functions of a public prosecuting attorney."

El Reconcentrado's Rivals Pleased.

HAVANA, Sept. 16.—The morning papers to-day note with satisfaction the confirmation of the suspension of El Reconcentrado by Secretary Root.

Carnegie to Invest in Cuba.

SANTIAGO, Sept. 16.—It is reported that Andrew Carnegie intends to buy up railroad stock and open up extensive works in the manganese mining districts.

Kearsarge Sails for New York.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Sept. 16.—The first-class battleship Kearsarge left her pier at the shipyard to-day and will proceed direct to New York. There she will be put into dry dock and prepared for her official trial trip.

Lieut. Buckey at German Manoeuvres.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Among the officers accompanying Emperor William at the military manoeuvres is Lieut. Mervyn C. Buckey, United States Army, who, previous to going to Germany, completed a thorough inspection of the Woolwich, Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth arsenals and dockyards, in accordance with his special mission to investigate European ordnance and equipment. Lieut. Buckey, after completing his work in Germany, goes to Paris.

Navy Gives the Army a Transport.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The Navy Department has transferred to the War Department the collier Cassius. She will be turned into a transport, and from her size will be able to carry a full regiment. She was formerly the German passenger steamer Raetia.

PASSENGERS ON THE ST. LOUIS.

Wayne MacVeagh Refuses to Discuss the Carter Case—Senator Pavey on the Dreyfus Trial.

The American Line steamship St. Louis arrived yesterday morning bringing 1,186 passengers, of whom 573 were first and second cabin passengers. Among her passengers were Wayne MacVeagh, Senator Frank Pavey and Miss Pavey, Judge and Mrs. P. Henry Dugro, Miss Dugro, Attorney General Monnett of Ohio, Judge and Mrs. E. W. Burke, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Coates. Excepting one stormy day the St. Louis had good weather.

Wayne MacVeagh, who is counsel for Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, has been touring in England, Scotland, and Germany with his wife and his daughter, Miss Margaretta C. MacVeagh. He refused to discuss the Carter case. He said: "I promised the Attorney General that I would not talk on the case until I had presented my oral argument." Mr. MacVeagh will go to Washington within a day or two.

Senator Pavey, who has been abroad for five weeks, said that he had spent most of the time in France, and while there he visited the scene of the Dreyfus trial at Rennes and saw the famous prisoner. "All intelligent Frenchmen," he said, "in my opinion, were in favor of the acquittal of the prisoner. Not that all are believers in his innocence, but they believe there was not sufficient evidence to convict. My sympathy was aroused for the prisoner."

Mr. Monnett was much disappointed that he could not get out to the Chicago conference, where he was on the programme as one of the speakers. Regarding the Standard Oil fight in Ohio, he said: "The Standard Oil Company in Ohio has until Oct. 1 to file a brief, and as soon as this is done I will urge that the case be proceeded with at once."

Harlem Landmark in Flames.

One of Harlem's landmarks was almost completely destroyed by fire and water at 7:30 o'clock last evening. The structure runs from 107 to 111 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, and was occupied by A. S. Nichols as a factory for the manufacture of fire places and mantels. The origin of the fire is a mystery. It was in the stable of the establishment where the flames first broke out. The burned building contained a large quantity of valuable machinery and finished stock, which was damaged by fire and water to the extent of $60,000. The damage to the building was placed at $20,500. The building is one of the oldest in Harlem, it having been erected in 1837, by John Stephenson, the car builder.

Women Admitted to Washington Bar.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The first women to be admitted to practice in the courts of this city as the result of a bar examination were favorably reported to-day by the examining board. They are Caroline Griesheimer and Delia Jackson.

45 Miles on Horseback through Cuba

Miss Frances Drake writes:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 26, 1899.

Major Geo. C. Crager,
War Dept., Havana, Cuba.

Dear Major—I have just returned from a 45-mile spin on the new horse, and he rides like a rocking-chair; I tired out a Captain and two Lieutenants. This is a much rougher trip than I anticipated, but I can stand it provided you send me the case of **Johann Hoff's** Malt you have. I can't do without it. I carry a bottle of it in my saddle bag, and the officers have begged most of mine from me. Leave for Kingston to-morrow. Send box to Myrtle Bank Hotel. Yours, cordially,

Frances Drake

DR. R. D. FAIREX, of New Orleans, writes: "I find Johann Hoff's Malt Extract to act as a stimulant as well as a tonic. The patient gains flesh and strength from its administration."

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT is the pioneer and standard—has been sold since 1847. Avoid substitutes.

YACHT RACES

The Seagoing Steamers

Grand Republic General Slocum

(Under their owners' management, The Knickerbocker Steamboat Co.)

Will accompany the Yachts over the entire course each day.

Single Race Tickets, $3.00

Coupon Tickets, good for All Races, $7.50.

The Company positively guarantees only one-half their capacity will be carried, thus assuring absolute safety and comfort for their guests.

Brooklyn Marine Band of 30 pieces.

Lunch served by first-class caterer.

For further information and Tickets apply at the Company's offices, 71 Broadway, Room 512, New York, Telephone 4839 Cortlandt, or 195 Montague St., Brooklyn, Telephone 1142 Main. JAMES K. ATKINSON, G. P. A.

Ovington Bros. Co.

330 Fifth Ave.

On about the 1st of October we will move our branch supply store from 13 East 30th St. to 18 West 33d St. We are now offering our goods at the former place, 13 East 30th St., at very low prices. Fish, Game, and Chop Sets, Plates, Teas, and a large line of remnants, odd plates. Table glassware, &c., among them many choice, desirable pieces. At our Main Store, 330 Fifth Ave., we are now opening our new Paris novelties—Clocks, Bronzes, &c., to which we invite the attention of our friends.

Ovington Bros. Co.

DRY GOODS.

The "Popular Shop."

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY ON

Men's and Boys' Clothing

by patronizing us and get good satisfaction, too. Our Fall Stock is now complete, and we can suit all tastes and purses. We mention a few good things, just to give you an idea of what we have in readiness for you.

Men's Fine English Top Coats, an assortment comprising some of the choicest styles in vogue for autumn wear in men's outer garments; the materials are high grade English whipcords and twill coatings, in the newest shades of London tan and modish brown, also the very late Oxford mixtures; the lighter shades are made with strapped seams and have the outside new "Pool" pocket; have Skinner's high grade satin sleeve linings and all the extras that go to make the top-notch stylish outer coat; could not be duplicated in New York for less than $15.00; here to-morrow at the ANNIVERSARY PRICE of . . . **10.00**

Men's High Grade Worsted Suits, 25 handsome and exclusive styles of pretty and chic suits for men, made of through and through all worsted stock, in handsome patterns and stripes, checks of broken plaid effects, in the newest shades and colorings in vogue for autumn wear; made with either single or double breasted waistcoats, lined with high-cost Beatrice mohair serge and made by journeymen tailors; like suits would and unquestionably do command a price of $20.00 in most stores; ANNIVERSARY PRICE here **12.50**

Boys' 2-garment Double-Breasted Suits, for ages 6 to 16, Boys' Vestee Middy Suits, for ages 3 to 8; made of a pleasing line of all-woolen materials, in stylish, service-giving patterns that will not fade, constructed on the "iron strength" plan; double-breasted suits made with double seats and knees, have riveted buttons and all the extra stays; Vestee suits have deep sailor collars which are of contrasting cloth or trimmed with silk soutache, out and out $3.00 values, here at the ANNIVERSARY PRICE of **1.95**

Boys' Finer 2-garment Suits, the world's standard "Ashland and Devonshire" mills make, in a choice array of natty and service-rendering patterns; are absolutely pure wool dyed in the yarn stuffs, no better clothes made for boys, worth $4.50 per suit, here at the ANNIVERSARY PRICE of (ages 6 to 16 yrs.) **2.95**

Small Boys' Suits, for boys aged 3 to 10, of standard materials and of stylish make. These suits come in either the new Sailor Blouse style, the Middy Vestee style, or the late Master Vest Suit style, also in kilt suits for boys aged 2 to 5, appointed with all the latest trimmings in silk embroidery, silk soutaches, with vests of self goods or fancy silk vestings; you could not duplicate these suits elsewhere for less than $5.00 and $6 00 apiece; here at the ANNIVERSARY PRICE of **3.45**

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY ON

Furniture

at all seasons if you buy it here, and during the continuance of this great ANNIVERSARY SALE you can save more money than ever, for we are offering tremendous bargains throughout the entire department, such as these for instance:

5-Piece Biscuit Tufted Mahogany Inlaid Suite, covered with a high grade of damask worth $4 per yard; has spring edge, best tempered steel springs, and is made by expert workmen; worth regularly $60; here at the ANNIVERSARY PRICE of **39.00**

Handsome High Top Office Desk of golden oak, full cabinet filled, highly polished and well made, with patented slides and drawers that do not bind. 3 sizes at following prices:

4 ft. 6 in.; worth $50; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **29.00**

5 ft., worth $60; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **35.00**

5 ft. 6 in., worth $70; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **39.00**

Solid Oak Quarter Sawed Sideboard, highly polished, has shaped top and a mirror of bevel French plate, stands over 6 feet high, and is hand carved; worth $40; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **21.50**

Oak Extension Table, round or square, will seat 12 8 people when extended, highly polished, easily worked, feet long, leg 5 in. in diameter; worth $22; ANNIVERSARY PRICE . . . **11.75**

Pillow Head Couch, with spring edge all around, deep tufted, covered with Belgian velvet or valours; handsome, luxurious, comfortable; worth $20; ANNIVERSARY PRICE . . **11.75**

Improved Soft Black Hair Mattress, full 40-lb., made in one or two parts, covered with A. C. A. or sateen ticking, worth $18.00; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **10.00**

1 Inch Post Bow Foot Steel Bed, with brass top rails, balls and spindles, very heavy shell chill, any size, worth $8.75; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **5.50**

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY ON

Framed Pictures,

and decorate and baeutify your homes at a small cost by taking advantage of this special quotation:

250 Artotype Engravings, colored by hand in water colors, fitted with handsome gilt frames, with matched metal corners and mats; all the popular subjects, size 25x30 inches, sold elsewhere as bargains at $3 each; here at the ANNIVERSARY PRICE of **1.50**

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY ON

Shoes

and secure style, comfort and good wearing qualities, too, as these low figures will prove:

Women's Hand Sewed Vici Kid Shoes, of extra quality, have extension soles, kid tips, and come in the lace or button style; regular $3.50 goods; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **2.20**

Women's Lace or Button Glace Kid Shoes, have turned soles and patent leather tips, worth $2.50 per pair; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **1.50**

Infants' Fine Kid Shoes, in tan, black and red, sizes 2 to 5, regular 75c. grade; ANNIVERSARY PRICE, per pair . . **50c**

Children's Fine Kid Shoes, Lace or Button styles, with hand turned soles and patent leather tips, sizes 4 to 8, regular $1.25 goods; ANNIVERSARY PRICE . **85c**

Also for Monday,

Women's New Cork Sole Hygienic Shoes, Lace or Button, in any style desired, and of the same grade of goods that other stores sell at $5 per pair, here at the ANNIVERSARY PRICE of . . **3.50**

We have these shoes on exhibition, cut from toe to heel, showing just what they are made of and how they are made. Come and see them. They will interest you. If you buy them and wear them you won't have occasion to again complain of wet or cold feet.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY ON

Infants' Wear

if you come here to-morrow. Our prices are always low and our goods all that could be desired, but for this ANNIVERSARY SALE we have made them lower than ever, if anything, as these quotations will serve to indicate:

Infants' Long Cloaks, made of Bedford cord, waist effect, with lapels over shoulder, trimmed with fancy silk braid, worth $3.50 each; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **1.95**

Infants' Long Bedford Cord Cloaks, made with cape, handsomely trimmed with fancy silk braid and ribbon, worth $4.25; ANNIVERSARY PRICE . . **2.95**

Children's Crystal Silk Normandy Caps, in brown only, a choice of two different styles, trimmed with velvet to match, sizes 1 to 3 years, worth $2.50; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **95c**

Children's Outing Flannel Skirts, made with umbrella ruffle, edged with torchon, sizes 2 to 14 years, worth 65c.; ANNIVERSARY PRICE . . . **39c**

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

The Second and Last Week of the Third Anniversary Sale

Will begin its career with an unbroken chain of broken records to its credit, and every person connected with the store realizes that if it is to equal the brilliant doings of the first six days offerings of the most remarkable sort will be none too strong.

Chance has favored us by placing several very important deals within our reach, as you will see further on. To these we add an array of bargains of our own creation almost as wonderful, making an altogether unparalleled list of special attractions to begin the week with.

A careful perusal of the following will therefore prove most profitable reading.

Millinery Opening.

Once every season we announce a formal Millinery Opening—and welcome news it is for the style lovers of New York—or were they not always *the* event of the year—the openings that outshined and overshadowed all the contemporaneous millinery exhibits?

THIS FALL THE OPENING TAKES PLACE

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday,

SEPTEMBER 18th to 20th.

It will be a stupendous showing—a commanding exhibit of new ideas in Fall Hats, embracing the masterpieces of Europe's foremost modistes as well as the clever productions of our own American artists. And you will find that America will have no cause to blush—since our home talent has succeeded in creating many most exquisite models which even the past masters of the art in France would be proud to acknowledge as their own.

As to prices—we shan't say much this time—our reputation for reasonably low prices on New York's best millinery is too well established to require it.

Untrimmed Millinery. In variety of selection, completeness of every branch and uniformly low prices, this part of our Millinery Store stands without a serious rival. Whatever shape, whatever color, if it's a good thing—new and desirable—we have it.

Children's Headwear will be a strong feature of the showing. More styles to choose from and at lower prices than at any other store in New York. In fact, as far as we can learn we have the only representative assortment of Children's Headwear in the city.

AS FEATHERS PROMISE TO BE ALL THE RAGE THIS FALL, we have prepared a very great stock of them—Birds, Wings, Quills, Aigrettes, Paradise, Fancy and Ostrich Feathers—all of which we offer at far lower prices than other stores.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY ON

Women's Muslin Underwear.

Women's Fine Muslin Drawers, finished with 3 clusters of tucks, wide hem and yoke band; ANNIVERSARY PRICE . . . **20c**

Women's Heavy Muslin Drawers, with yoke band, tucks and full ruffle of deep embroidery, splendid value at the ANNIVERSARY PRICE of **49c**

Women's Muslin Skirts, with dust ruffle, full umbrella flounce of tucked lawn, two insertions, ruffle and wide edge of Torchon lace; ANNIVERSARY PRICE . . **98c**

Women's Fine Cambric Gowns, with Hubbard yoke of allover fine tucking; gown finished with dainty Hamburg embroidery, beading and pearl buttons; worth $1.25; ANNIVERSARY PRICE . **85c**

Women's Muslin Empire Gowns, with embroidered front and Torchon lace finish; worth 75c.; ANNIVERSARY PRICE . . **49c**

Women's Taffeta Skirts; have double umbrella flounce with pinked edge, top and bottom, and velveteen binding; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **4.95**

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY ON

Wall Paper.

Good wall paper costs good money as a rule, and cheap wall decorations are really worse than none. Welcome should be the chance, therefore, to get superb and artistic wall papers at ANNIVERSARY PRICES—the lowest ever quoted even here.

Good Wall Paper, suitable for any room; ANNIVERSARY PRICE, per roll **4c**

A Line of Good Wall Paper, the kind for which exclusive dealers ask 10c. and 12½c a roll; ANNIVERSARY PRICE, per roll . **6c**

Dining Room and Hall Papers, in light and dark shades; exclusive stores ask up to 25c. per roll for these papers; here at the ANNIVERSARY PRICE of **9c**

Parlor, Hall, Library and Dining-Room Wall Papers, embossed in all the newest colorings and patterns; ANNIVERSARY PRICE, per roll **18c**

Rich Two-Tone Effects in Wall Papers, exquisitely designed; the kind for which exclusive stores charge 50c. and 75c. a roll; here at the ANNIVERSARY PRICE of **28c**

Patrons are requested to bring the measurements of their rooms, length, width, height and openings, in order to facilitate ordering.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY ON

Watches

and feel certain of getting a good, reliable timepiece if you buy it at The Big Store. If the goods are not as represented, you can exchange them or get your money back, whichever way you prefer.

Split Second Chronographs, 16 size, solid 14-karat gold case, gold cap start, stop and fly back beats 1-5 second, a fine 17-jewelled nickel movement, with breguet hairspring and expansion balance, never sold for less than $95.00; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **68.00**

Ladies' 14-karat Gold Filled Hunting Case Watches, the smallest American watch made; the case is warranted for twenty years, and is fitted with jewelled Hampden movement, warranted for one year; regular price, $12.50; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **8.75**

Watch Sets, beautifully enamelled in a variety of colors, with fine Swiss movement, chatelaine pin to match, complete in box and warranted for one year; regularly sold at $8.25 per set; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **6.25**

Ladies' Solid Silver Chatelaine Watches, with fancy engraved or engine turned cases, good Swiss movement; regular $3.25 goods; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **2.25**

Ladies' Solid Silver Chatelaine Watches, open face style, with plain polished cases; have 11 jewelled nickel movements; a perfect timekeeper, warranted for one year; regular $5.75 value; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **3.75**

Men's Solid Silverine Open Faced Watches, with engine turned cases, good American movements, warranted to keep good time; regular $4.75 value; ANNIVERSARY PRICE . **2.95**

Men's Gold Filled Hunting Case Watches, with engine turned cases, fitted with 7-jewelled Waltham or Elgin movements, warranted for time and wear, regularly sold at $10.00; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **7.75**

Boys' Sterling Silver Hunting Case Watches, engine turned and fitted with Waltham jewelled movement, patent breguet hairspring, cut expansion balance, hardened and tempered in form, sold regularly at $7.25; ANNIVERSARY PRICE . **5.95**

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY ON

Groceries and Pure Foods

at all times by buying them at the Big Store. If you don't believe it, compare these prices with those quoted elsewhere. Better still, visit this mammoth model Grocery Store and you'll understand why we can sell so cheaply.

Hams: Hazel Ham and Bacon, specially nice, tender, mild cured, per lb. **12½c**

Flour: Hazel or Siegel-Cooper Company's XXXX Minnesota Patent Flour, pertection of grain, made by the Hungarian roller process, per bbl., $4.65; ½ bbl, $2.60; bag **59c**

Teas: Early picking new season Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast or Gunpowder Tea, a choice selection, excellent cup quality and delicate bouquet, 5-lb. caddy, $2.00; 1 lb. **43c**

Coffees: Fresh roasted Golden Santos Coffee, first grade article at the price, bean, ground or pulverized, 5 lbs., 75c.; 1 lb. . . . **16c**

Our favorite Mocha and Java Coffee, always of the same uniform high quality, lb., 26c.; 4 lbs. **1.00**

Canned Vegetables: 1899 packing Sugar Corn or Tomatoes, per doz., 80c.; per can . . **7c**

Asparagus, high grade, large, fully matured stalks, per can **28c**

Hazel Baking Powder: Makes delicious biscuits, cakes, &c.; light, flaky and easy to digest, per lb. **28c**

Fruits in Glass: N. Y. State Bartlett Pears, full qt. jars **18c**

Santa Clara Apricots, full qt. jars . . . **18c**

Black Raspberry Preserves, per jar . . . **18c**

Cereals: Instant Tapioca, a delicate and delicious dessert **9c**

Hazel Breakfast Food, the king of foods, makes you strong and healthy, per pkge. . . **12c**

"Victor" Oats, 2-lb. pkg., newly made and packed, per pkg. **6c**

Spices: Watched by us from plantation to table, fresh ground Pepper or Mustard, lb. . . **17c**

Ammonia: Siegel-Cooper Co.'s Royal Ammonia, ½-gal. bottles, very strong, per bottle . **17c**

Milford Soap: Unequalled for the laundry, 3-lb. bar. **14c**

Wines and Liquors

at these low prices. Remember we guarantee their purity and quality.

St. Julien, vintage 1893, a very fine California Claret, per case, 12 bots. . . . **2.75**

"Old Friar" Brand Port and Sherry, a very excellent quality, per case, $2.75; per bot. . **25c**

Safety Brand, superior quality Port and Sherry, a high grade wine, per case, $3.50; per bot. . **30c**

Nonfusel Malt Whiskey, made from Canada Malt and Barley, best quality, per bottle . . **60c**

Friar Brand Sauterne, equal to imported, per case 12 bottles, $4.50; per bot. **40c**

Kiderlin Gin, finest imported, per gal. . . **4.00**

Pennsylvania Rye, XX, fully matured, per gal. **1.85**

Maryland Rye Whiskey, 4 years old, per gal. . **2.35**

Monogram Rye, 6 years old, per gal. . . **3.00**

California Port, Sherry, Sweet Catawba, Muscatel and Angelica, all very high grade wines, fine for medicinal purposes, per gal., according to vintage, $1.50, $1.25, $1.10 and **85c**

Zinfandel and Burgundy, a very fine quality Claret, per gal, $1 and **75c**

Ten Thousand Dozens of Men's, Women's and Children's Winter Underwear

will go on sale Monday for the first time—a sale of such unprecedented proportions and importance that a few words explanatory cannot very well be omitted.

The Way Manufacturing Company

is known throughout English-speaking countries as the largest maker of good underwear in the world. Their output yearly reaches into the millions—hardly a store of any consequence anywhere that does not deal in Way's underwear.

We bought at half regular wholesale price the enormous quantity of 10,000 dozen of Way's underwear for spot cash, as we always buy. The whys and wherefores we cannot tell you for it's part of the bargain that we shall not. But the underwear will speak for itself. Hundreds and hundreds of cases, all first-class, spotless and without a blemish, and all now offered at prices that will enable other dealers to buy at this store for 25 per cent. less than they could usually buy in case lots at wholesale.

Women's Underwear.

Lot 1—This lot comprises a very superb array of **Women's Purest and Softest Australian Lamb's Wool Vests and Pants,** in natural and camel's hair colors, all sizes, values up to $1.50, and you can choose in this sale at **79c**

Lot 2—**Ladies' Natural Wool and Camel's Hair Vests and Pants,** made with a smooth strong seam and extra well finished, all sizes, worth fully $1.25; in this sale choice at **59c**

Lot 3—**Ladies' Extra Fine Ribbed Merino Fleece Lined Vests and Pants,** nicely silk trimmed, colors ecru and white, all sizes, fully worth 50c.; your choice at **25c**

Lot 4—**Ladies' Ribbed Merino Vests and Pants,** 60 per cent. wool, extra well made and trimmed, worth 75c. per garment, ANNIVERSARY PRICE, all sizes **39c**

On Men's Underwear.

Lot 5—**Men's Finest Cashmeres, Silk and Wool Mixed, and Worsted Underwear,** in brown, fawn, blue, natural and flesh colors, finished to perfection and worth at wholesale from $24 to $40 a dozen; we offer in all sizes during this sale at the wonderfully low price of . . **95c**

Lot 6—Comprises **Men's Finest and Purest Australian Natural Wool and Camel's Hair Underwear,** also **Choice Pure Wool Fleece Lined Shirts and Drawers,** beautifully made and strongly finished, worth at wholesale from $12 to $18 a dozen, and during this sale you can have choice of all at **79c**

Lot 7—**Men's Softest and Warmest and Best Wearing Fleece Lined Garments,** silk trimmed and made as good as the very best 65c. underwear you could buy anywhere, in this sale very special at **39c**

Lot 8—**Men's Undershirts** only (no drawers in this lot) of Winter weight, ribbed and fleece lined and faced with satin, all sizes, fully worth 50c., in this sale very special at **25c**

Children's Underwear.

Lot 9—**Children's Winter Weight White and Natural Merino Vests, Pants and Drawers,** a splendid wearing quality, sizes 18 to 34, value fully 35c.; your choice at **15c**

Lot 10—**Children's Camel's Hair and Fleece Lined Ribbed Cotton Vests, Pants and Drawers,** extra well finished, all sizes, unequaled anywhere below 50c.; your choice at **25c**

Lot 11—**Children's Extra Fine Natural Wool and Camel's Hair Vests, Pants and Drawers,** very soft and extra well made.

Sizes 18, 20 and 22; price **25c**

Sizes 24, 26 and 28; price **35c**

Sizes 30, 32 and 34; price **45c**

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY ON

Stylish Dress Goods for Fall!

If you purchase them at The Big Store while this great Anniversary Sale is going on. On Monday we will make an extensive showing of Black and Colored Dress Goods. Everything on view will be the very latest, and will have that crispy freshness peculiar to goods just opened. The following are some of the lines awaiting new owners: Zibelines, Homespuns, Cheviots, Scotch Tweeds, English Worsteds and Finettas at from 29c. to $1.48 per yard; Broadcloths, Venetians, Poplins, Crepons, Granites, Melanges, Bedford Cords, Henriettas and Serges at from 45c. to $2.75 per yard; Camel's Hair Novelties, Boucle Plaids and French and German Novelties at from 39c. to $2.75 per yard; Two-Faced Diagonals, Link Suitings and Golf Cloakings, in a splendid selection of styles, at from $1.45 to $3.25 per yard, and many other lines at prices that no other store in New York will match.

Black Goods. **50 Pieces of Black Jacquards,** 44 inches wide, all wool in neat floral designs, purchased from a well-known manufacturer, whose reputation is a guarantee as to their intrinsic worth; regularly sold at 75c. per yard; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **39c**

35 Pieces of Black Jacquards, 46 inches wide, all wool, numerous designs, very silky and effective, regularly sold at 85c. per yard; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **48c**

28 Pieces of Black Brocades, granite ground, 44 inches wide, all wool, a beautiful assortment of choice designs, never sold for less than 98c. a yard; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **58c**

20 Pieces of Black Cheviot, all wool, rough and dressy in appearance, regularly sold at 69c. a yard; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **45c**

35 Pieces of Black English Crepon, very rich and in the latest designs, large heavy blister, crisp and glossy, match it if you can at $1.50 per yard; ANNIVERSARY PRICE . . . **1.00**

Colored Dress Goods. **15 Pieces of High Art Novelties,** two-toned effects, in blue, green, heliotrope, brown and other desirable shades; regularly sold at 75c. per yard; ANNIVERSARY PRICE . . **39c**

20 Pieces of Plaid Cheviot, all wool, autumn shades, in various designs; regularly sold at 75c. per yard; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **45c**

60 Pieces of Coating Serge, all wool, 48 in. wide, in Navy, Seal, Havana, Cardinal, Slate, Crimson, Army Blue, Pearl Gray and several other shades; regularly sold at 65c. a yard; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **45c**

15 Pieces of Herringbone Homespun, all wool, in such choice colorings as Oxford, Steel, Brown, &c.; regularly sold at 65c. per yard; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **49c**

50 Pieces of Two-Toned Venetians, in an assorted range of shades, a popular fabric, unequalled at 65c. per yard; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **49c**

35 Pieces of Zibeline-Faced Plaid, 52 inches wide, artistic colorings, rich, showy goods, regularly sold at $1.25; ANNIVERSARY PRICE, per yard **69c**

Half a Million Yds. of Linings

The story of this deal would take too long to tell, but it's the greatest quantity of dress linings we ever bought, the largest, no doubt, that any store ever bought, and that alone stamps the event as one of unusual importance.

Assortments—why there's no end. Nearsilk, Nubian black percalines, fancy skirtings, novelty waist linings, silk linings, linen black satin linings, imported and domestic moreens for underskirts, mercerized Italian cloths in all the new effects and in all the new high shades, genuine French haircloths in black, gray and white, from 16 to 30 inches wide, all linen canvas—in fact, every sort of lining known to the trade, you will find in this sale at prices that you will never find anywhere else.

Space will permit of but few representative items, but they will give you the keynote of the situation.

The well-known Ideal Waist Lining, in all sizes, long and short waisted, black, white or gray, ready for use, fitted and boned, collars and sleeves; you know the regular price: In this sale at, each **39c**

The well-known 36-inch Moreen effects, fancy skirtings in 50 different styles, also Moreen Velours, in plain shades, a well-known 18c. article. In this sale **12½c**

The well-advertised Nubian fast black Percalines, 36-inch wide, if not fast after using them one year we will give a new lining free; 12½c. is the standard price the world over. In this sale . . . **6½c**

Superb silk-finished Moreens, for underskirts, a really beautiful material, in black and many other desirable shades, unmatched anywhere for less than 50c. In this sale at . . . **39c**

The newest Lining on the market, looks like silk, but much wider and stronger—called "The Centilla Dress Lining," in many shades, regularly 25c. a yard. In this sale, per yard **18c**

Dress Trimmings.

The Power of Price

again forcibly demonstrated in a great and most remarkable purchase of

Fifty-Six Thousand (56,000) Waist, Skirt and Millinery Garnitures,

representing a galaxy of the world's best and newest Dress Trimmings, unlike anything ever seen anywhere in America!

Solid spangled, spangled and jet, cut jet, silk, silk and chenille, delicate tints in ribbon and gold, ribbon and silver, all sorts of bead effects, made up into the latest and most bewitching effects in garnitures and appliques, such as bow knots, scrolls, birds, leaves, vines, butterflies, and a hundred other things to which the pen of no man can do full justice.

If ever the conventional phrase "must be seen to be appreciated" was properly employed in advertising, this is the occasion, for how could we, within the scope of a newspaper advertisement, even attempt to depict an assortment of 56,000 waist, skirt and millinery garnitures? It's simply impossible.

We bought these goods because we had the chance to acquire them at a price that was almost no price at all and we offer them to you—the same way—divided into 3 monumental bargain lots at

10c., 18c. and 35c.

When we say that the values range from 50c. up to $2.50 you will think the statement exaggerated—but it is not. They are really and truly worth that much, and you'll say so, too, when you see them.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY ON

Black and Colored Silks

By visiting our Silk Department and convincing yourself that the Big Store is headquarters for all that is new and handsome in reliable black and colored silks. Our assortments are far larger at present than they have been in previous seasons, and although prices on silks are advancing, we can supply your wants at the most reasonable of prices, owing to the fact that we anticipated the advance in prices fully six months and placed orders in time to save ourselves and the public much money.

Black Silks. **80 Pieces Heavy, Lustrous, Soft Finish Dress Taffetas,** exactly 19½ inches wide, a quality that we stand behind in every instance, and highly recommend for wear; worth 75c. per yard; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **59c**

50 Pieces of Black Satin Luxor, of an extremely fine quality, rich and soft in finish, and every yard warranted to give absolute satisfaction in wear, at the following special ANNIVERSARY PRICES:

21 inches wide, **98c.** 23 inches wide, **1.25**

25 Pieces of Black Satin Duchesse, made of a very fine quality of pure silk that we have no hesitancy in recommending to you for wear; three special numbers on sale to-morrow at these very special ANNIVERSARY PRICES, per yard, 79c., 98c. and . **1.25**

Remember that you take no chances in purchasing your Black Silks here, as we assume all responsibility.

Colored Silks. —To-morrow we will place on sale three great bargains in new and reliable up-to-date colored silks, as follows:

75 Pieces Fancy Ombre Stripe Taffetas, of a very superior quality, in a beautiful range of new colors, direct from the looms of one of America's greatest and most reliable manufacturers; secured by us at a saving of 50c. on the dollar, and offered to you in the same way, at the special ANNIVERSARY PRICE of, per yard **68c**

Bear in mind that these are not old or shop-worn goods, but are bright and new, handsome, desirable silks, made for the best retail trade of this country, and worth fully $1.25 per yard.

50 Pieces of Solid Color Corded Taffetas, in all the new autumn shades, including white and black; when we say all shades we mean 12 of the most desirable colors; silks that have never been offered before for less than 85c. per yard; here to-morrow at the special ANNIVERSARY PRICE of **69c**

65 Pieces of All-Silk Satin Duchesse, in all the new street shades, including the new Pastel tints, a regular $1.00 per yard quality; here for Monday at the special ANNIVERSARY PRICE of . **79c**

We beg leave to announce the Fall opening of our Velvet and Velveteen Departments, with an exceedingly large and well selected stock, at our well known popular prices.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY ON

Women's Underskirts, Wrappers, &c.

Women's Knit Underskirts, in light blue, pink, and white stripes, with crocheted edge; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **19c**

Women's Black Farmer's Sateen Skirts, with full umbrella flounce, edged with four rows of cording; ANNIVERSARY PRICE . . **65c**

Women's Heavy Print Wrappers, Persian figures with fancy yoke and bretelles, full umbrella flounce around skirt; ANNIVERSARY PRICE . . **98c**

Women's Wool Elderdown Bath Robes, in plain colors, with turn down collars, crocheted edge, ribbon finish, and cord and tassel at waist; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **2.25**

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY ON

Corsets,

and get a good fit and satisfaction if you buy them at The Big Store. For to-morrow we offer very great value.

Z. Z. Modesca, long waisted, made of fine French coutil sateen striped, well boned; ANNIVERSARY PRICES, for white and drab, $1.95; for black . . **2.25**

Also a dainty short **French Gored C. P. Corset,** made in pink, blue, white and black coutil; ANNIVERSARY PRICE . . **1.50**

A lot of **Sonnette Corsets,** heavily boned, with 8 side steels and extra long waist, sizes 25 to 36; worth $1.50; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **75c**

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY ON

Flags and Bunting

by buying them here. Of course you'll need a new flag for the Dewey celebration. This will interest you.

All-Wool Best Bunting Flags, size 5x8 feet, with double-sewed stars, reinforced in every seam, with heavy canvas heading; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **2.45**

Fast-Colored Cotton Flags, fully guaranteed, size 32x48 inches, complete with nicely finished 6ft. staff and halyard and iron staff holder complete; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **50c**

Pure Silk Flags, size 33x44 inches, with full complement of stars and stripes, with rich, deep colors, regular price $1.50; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **75c**

Also Lanterns, Parasols and Flags, representing every variety and every nation, at ANNIVERSARY SPECIAL PRICES.

FIGHT AGAINST CARROLL

Defection of Mr. Schwab from Opposition Will Have No Effect.

PLOT TO DESTROY BALLOTS

Ex-Justice Koch Says There Was One, But Mr. Schwab Denies the Story —Both Sides Confident.

John F. Carroll will have opposition in his race for re-election as Tammany leader of the Twenty-ninth District, in spite of the defection from the opposition ranks of Abraham Schwab and two other election district Captains.

Ex-Police Justice Joseph Koch and those of his associates in the anti-Carroll movement who have remained faithful to it, yesterday denounced as false the report, which they declared emanated from the Democratic Club, that the fight had been called off and that there would be but one ticket at the primary. Mr. Koch declared that the fight was still on, and that it would be prosecuted more vigorously than ever, just to show Mr. Schwab and those who had abandoned the movement with him, that they would not be missed.

The Twenty-ninth is Richard Croker's district as well as Mr. Carroll's. "On Friday night," declared ex-Justice Koch yesterday, "a conference was held at the Savoy Hotel between Richard Croker, John F. Carroll, Rollin M. Morgan, and the three deserters from our ranks, Schwab, Muldoon, and Duffy. At that conference a plot was hatched by which Carroll was to get possession of the ballots we had ordered printed and destroy them, so as to make good his prediction that there would be but one ticket at the primary.

"The plan was for Schwab to get the ballots from the printer and turn them over to Carroll. We discovered it in time, and sent down to the printer and had a new set of ballots printed, from which the names of the deserters were omitted.

"I don't know what the purpose of these men was in going over to the enemy. One thing is certain. They can deliver themselves, but they can't deliver our organization. If we can get out our full strength we will overturn the present regime in this district by a vote of 6 to 4."

At the Democratic Club last night, Mr. Schwab flatly denied the story that he had tried to get hold of the anti-Carroll ballots while he was still a member of the opposition committee. He also pronounced false the charge of his late associates that his reward for abandoning the fight was to be an appointment as a Commissioner of Assessment. "No promises have been made to me," he declared.

The anti-Carroll committee began a meeting at their headquarters in Tuxedo Hall on Friday night which lasted until yesterday morning at 6 o'clock. It was announced that every election district was represented by its Captain except those in which the three converts to Tammany had been serving. The three recalcitrant Captains were expelled by formal vote and their successors elected.

At the headquarters of the Koch organization last night three men were hard at work sending out anti-Carroll ballots for the primary. The claim was made there that the organization has 225 enrolled voters on its membership books, a full committee, and a full ticket, and that it expects to carry Tuesday's primary. These claims were laughed at at the Democratic Club, where it seemed to be the general belief that the opposition to Mr. Carroll would be trivial.

INJUNCTION BY SHEEHANITES.

O'Neill and McNiece Want Back Positions in County Clerk's Office.

The two Sheehan election district Captains in the Ninth District, who were removed from their positions in the County Clerk's office on Friday, yesterday secured an injunction from Justice Scott of the Supreme Court, restraining County Clerk Sohmer from filling their positions and requiring him to show cause on Sept. 22 why the injunction should not be made permanent and the plaintiffs reinstated.

O'Neill and McNiece alleged that they were removed by Deputy Clerk Fahrbach solely because of their loyalty to John C. Sheehan. They claimed the protection of the civil service law. Mr. Fahrbach declared yesterday that he removed the men for good cause and that they were not protected by the Civil Service act.

CAMPAIGN IN THE NINTH.

More Pequod Club Men Get Out—Business Men for Sheehan.

Three open-air demonstrations marked the practical wind-up of the Sheehan-Goodwin campaign in the Ninth District last night. No more meetings will be held, but the contending factions will devote the time from now until Tuesday to preparations for getting their followers to the polls on that day.

Seven more members of the Pequod Club yesterday announced their resignations, in a letter addressed to John C. Sheehan, in which they charge him with violating the home-rule principle by importing into the campaign outside speakers, who denounced the organization and vilified its leaders.

As an offset to this, the Business Men's Association of the Ninth District, at a meeting held at the Eutaw House, adopted resolutions praising John C. Sheehan, pledging him its earnest support, and entreating the "honest, law-abiding, and liberty-loving citizens of the district to vote for and support the ticket nominated by the regular Tammany Hall organization of the district, of which the Hon. John C. Sheehan is the leader."

As another instance of the way the administration is said to be punishing the Sheehan adherents in the district, it was announced yesterday that Thomas H. Sullivan, a Sheehan man who is a deputy in the Sheriff's office, has been "suspended."

Socialist Labor Nominations.

The Volkszeitung faction of the Socialist Labor Party held its County and City Conventions last evening at 64 East Fourth Street, and made the following nominations: For Justices of the Supreme Court—Henry Stahl and Hermann Schluter; for Surrogate—Henry Slaboda; for Justice of General Sessions—M. Schwickert; for Judges of the City Court—Dr. Ramm and Conrade Pollock.

CLERKS FOR THE PRIMARIES.

One Hundred Selected by the Police Board to Canvass the Vote.

The Police Commissioners yesterday selected 100 temporary clerks for the Bureau of Elections to canvass the vote of the primary elections to be held Tuesday. The Police Board asked the Civil Service Commission for clerks, and the names of 33 were all that were on the rolls furnished. The Civil Service Commission instructed the Police Board to get the remainder of the clerks on the outside.

Under the law the canvass of the vote must be made within the seventy-two hours after the voting. This requires the large number of extra clerks to do the tabulating. The Police Commissioners selected a large loft at Elm and Houston Streets, in which the clerks will do the tabulating.

TAX COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

Second Annual One Will Soon Be Ready—Plea for More Rigid Taxation of Trust Companies.

The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments are preparing their second annual report, which will be sent to the Mayor in all probability within the next two weeks. This report, according to President Feitner, will be an interesting document, especially in view of the large increase in the assessed valuations of real estate which were made during the current year.

Of these increases this report will say little, as the Commissioners feel that they were entirely justified in making them, and that the public, as a rule, regards them as fully warranted.

The Commissioners will claim the credit for the Ford franchise tax law, which they suggested in their last report. Of its operation, they will say nothing, though it is possible that there will be some criticism of the amended law, which takes from the local board the right of assessing franchises within the city's limits.

The principal suggestion to be made in the forthcoming report will be a plea for a more rigid system of taxation of trust companies. Trust companies pay taxes only as corporations, although they do a banking business, and the report will point out the disadvantages under which State banks labor in the competition with trust companies. As an illustration of how the present system works to the advantage of the trust companies, the report will show how many trust companies have been incorporated in the last year, what capital they have, and how they have competed with State banks.

TO INVESTIGATE THE TAX LAWS.

Legislative Committee Sits To-morrow —Successor to Mr. Heermance.

The first meeting of the special committee on taxation, created by the last Legislature for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon reforms in the tax laws, will be held in this city to-morrow. The sessions will be held in the rooms of the Supreme Court, General Term.

Gov. Roosevelt, it is learned here, has decided to appoint Lester Stearns of Dunkirk as a Tax Commissioner in place of Martin Heermance of Poughkeepsie. Mr. Stearns is a lawyer about forty-five years old. He has for many years been active in the politics of Chautauqua County, though he has not been an officeholder. Mr. Heermance is a holdover from Gov. Morton's administration.

NEW YORK CONVENTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

WARSAW, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The Prohibition Convention of Wyoming County this afternoon unanimously nominated George Z. Goodale of Perry, a market gardener, for member of Assembly.

The convention was urged to vote straight for the head of the ticket, in order to poll the 10,000 ballots which the law requires to be cast in the State before a ticket can be placed on the regular ballot without petitioning.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 16.—At the Republican County Convention for Tompkins County this afternoon Benjamin Conger of Groton was nominated for member of Assembly, Charles S. Seaman of Ithaca for Sheriff, and Charles Ingersoll of Ithaca for County Treasurer.

MALONE, N. Y. Sept. 16.—At the Democratic County Convention yesterday Phelps Smith of Brighton, son of Paul Smith, was nominated for member of Assembly.

Ehrich Bros.

6th Ave. and 23d Street.

Unprecedented Furniture Selling.

"Before you build, sit down and count the cost." We counted well the cost of building, but we fell far short in the cost of living. There could be no better Furniture store than this. There are no better goo s. We regret that some of you met with slight delays last week—that came in the cost of living. The experience of the past week has shown us many defects. They will be quickly remedied. Experience teaches many things. It is thus that we progress. This store is nothing if not progressive.

This Week Will Surpass the Last.

There is always a growing interest in events of this character. In natural sequence, this week must be greater than the last. Thanks to your overwhelming response, we are all the better prepared for what this week may bring. We shall aim to advance in the future as we have in the past; always assuring you that there can be

No Better Furniture. No Lower Prices.

DRESSING CASE, golden oak, serpentine-shaped front, three large drawers, trimmed with neat brass handles, 42-inch base, fancy shaped French plate mirror, 24x30 in., special price 14.98

SIDEBOARD, Golden oak, serpentine-shaped top, two small swelled drawers, one large linen drawer and double-door cupboard, fancy-shape top, with French plate beveled mirror, special price 13.98

COUCH, upholstered, with best springs and all hair, covered in various shades of figured velour and trimmed with heavy fring:, special price 12.75

FOLDING-BED, golden oak or mahogany finished, with woven wire spring attached, works easily and smoothly, special price 9.48

3-PIECE PARLOR SUIT, highly polished inlaid frame, upholstered, with best springs, and covered in plush or handsome figured silk damask, special price.. 15.98

5-PIECE PARLOR SUIT, highly polished, mahogany finished, inlaid frame, upholstered in a thorough manner with best springs and covered in plush or handsome patterns of figured silk damask, special price 29.98

CHEVAL MIRROR, Golden Oak or Mahogany finished, 18 in. x40 in., French plate, beveled edge Mirror; special price 11.98

STANDING HAT RACK, Golden Oak or Mahogany finished; has mirror and 4 large double hooks; bottom has a utility box; special price 7.98

PARLOR TABLE, Golden Oak or Mahogany piano finished, with shelf; size of top 24 in. x 24 in.; special price 1.98

BENT WOOD CHAIR, Oak or Mahogany finished; strong cane seat; no more than 1 dozen sold to any one person; special price 1.15

PIANO STOOL, Mahogany finished, with neatly turned legs; special price ..... 95c.

The Sale of Beds and Bedding.

WHITE ENAMELED IRON BED with iron knobs, any size; special price 2.79

HEAVY WHITE ENAMELED IRON BED, with brass rails and extended footboard, heavy posts with brass knobs, any size; special price 5.98

WOVEN WIRE SPRING, hardwood frame, to fit any bed; special price 1.48

SOFT TOP EXCELSIOR MATTRESS to fit any size bed; special price for this sale.. 1.68

MIXED HAIR MATTRESS, good quality; covered in good fancy striped ticks, made up in one or two parts to fit any size bed; special price for this sale 6.98

Among Superior Silks A Showing Rich and Elegant.

Your liberal patronage has demonstrated three things in the Silk Store. First, the display is most complete. Then, the qualities are unsurpassed. Lastly, the prices are right. Indeed, the prices usual here are often more than merely "right." They're generally lower than you'd expect to pay for equal qualities.

4,500 yards PLAIN TAFFETA SILK, in all the leading evening and street colors, including white, also black. This is an exceptionally fine quality, very heavy, with brilliant lustre; same silk is retailed to-day at 80c.; Monday, per yard 59c

7,000 yards FANCY TAFFETA, in choice new fall combinations and latest designs, including stripes, check, polka dots and jacquard effects, fine heavy quality, should be $1.25; our price 69c

IMPORTED POPLIN, in both street and evening colors, all pure silk and wool. This material is specially adapted for the present style costume, having that soft clinging effect, with an exceedingly brilliant lustre; usually sold at $1.19; our price 88c

A special offering in High Class Evening NOVELTY SILKS, in light grounds with different colored flowers, very heavy and rich new designs; good value at $1.25; here Monday at 98c

Black Silks.

20-INCH IMPORTED BLACK TAFFETA SILK, good quality and very bright 48c

27-INCH BLACK TAFFETA SILK, very heavy, high rustle and brilliant finish; this quality is sold e sewhere at $1.00; 26 piece will go on sale Monday at 79c

BLACK SATIN LUXOR and SATIN DUCHESSE, fine quality and very heavy, fully 20 per cent. less than regular price ..... $1.19 and 88c

Velvets.

Fine silk-faced GERMAN VELVETS in 47 leading colors, close, fine pile and very silky finish same sold elsewhere at $1.25; special Monday 1.00

MIRRORED and PANNE VELVETS in both plain and Persian effects are the very latest novelties shown in Paris. You will find a very large assortment here in both kinds; prices range from ..... 1.50 to 3.25

Men's Silk Suspenders, 1,200 Pairs at 22c.

This is an unprecedented offer that came to us very unexpectedly. These are the handsomest colorings that we have ever offered—and we always have the best the market affords. Elastic and glove kid ends, finest quality royal nickel and gold-plated buckles, mostly with patent imperial quick cast-off. Usually sold from 39 to 50 cents. Choice now at, per pair 22c

See Sixth avenue window display.

Autumn Millinery Opening. Daintiest Creations Here.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday will witness our first formal showing of Autumn Millinery. The best things that Paris could create are here as well as an elegant display from our own workrooms. There's a certain stylish attractiveness about these new hats that only trained minds and practical hands could give. Parisian beauties are reasonably priced, and our own range lower, though they're scarcely less effective. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday—don't forget the days.

Laces.

We invite your special attention to our Fall Importation of Laces, which has just arrived. It is the largest and most complete as well as the best selected stock we have ever shown. Among the many novelties there are Real Renaissance Lace Robes in white and black; also Spangled Robes in black, white, and black and steel; Spangled Tunics with waist to match; Real Renaissance Allovers with bands and edges to match; Real Cluny and Guipure Bands and Edges; Real Applique Bands for Cloth Gowns, and other innumerable novelties, which you will find marked at remarkably low figures.

The following are a few of the bargains which we will sell for Monday only:

Real White RENAISSANCE LACE ROBES, value $50.00 ..... 29.98

Solid black SPANGLED NET, value $20.00 yard 7.98

Real RENAISSANCE LACE JACKETS, value $15.98 ..... 5.98

Black SPANGLED NET, value $5.00 yard 2.98

Real RENAISSANCE LACE DOYLIES, value 29c. each 10c

Advance Styles in Cloaks & Suits

Monday we will have on sale some of the Early Fall Styles in Cloaks, Suits and Furs. We are now very busy in this our Cloak and Suit Store. We want careful buyers to see what we are offering in this department.

For an introduction we will offer Monday a fine new all-wool VENETIAN CLOTH SUIT, in black and blue only. The jacket is finely tailored in every way, lined with fine black taffeta silk, skirt made with the new "Geisha" habit back, finest percaline lined. The price we give will be for Monday and Monday only 10.50

Item No. 2 will be equally as good a bargain. Fine imported black CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH, separate skirt, made with the new habit back, panel front with six rows of stitching fine silk waist band, finest percaline lining, velvet binding. Price for Monday and Monday only 5.00

Exceptional Dress Goods. A Most Unusual Showing.

Every land of Dress Goods fame is fairly represented. The liberal sprinkling of handsome plaids gives one the impression that "The Clans are Assembling." But the best German fabrics are also here—and the English and American. From lowest to highest price is a wide leap, but many intermediate figures make easy stepping stones.

LONG-HAIR CHEVIOTS, 40 inches wide, that should sell at 49c., at, per yard 29c

CHEVIOTS, 44 inches wide, in all colors and black, steam shrunk and sponged, per yard, 49c

HOMESPUNS, 60 inches wide, in fashionable grays and browns; 60c. would be fair; our price, per yard 45c

AUSTRALIAN WOOL CHEVIOTS in stylish gray and brown mixtures; often retailed at $1.00 per yard; our price, per yard 75c

DRAP D'ETES—Among the finest importations from France; this is a very unusual offer and prices are half and less; there will be quick selling, and we cannot soon duplicate the order; 69c, 79c, 89c and 98c

ROUGH PLAIDS in 150 new combinations, Cheviots, Camel's Hair and Zibeline, in most unique conceptions, 48c., 75c., 88c, 95c., $1.25 and 1.68

PLAID BACK GOLF SUITINGS in over fifty combinations, 54, 56 and 58 inches wide; per yard, $1.25 to 2.68

This Sale of Carpets A Gratifying Success.

We can say scarcely less of the carpet sale than of that in the furniture store. Regular helpers have been twice reinforced, and still there is work enough for all. We cannot blame you for pressing us thus. This is a money-saving opportunity.

GOOD BRUSSELS, worsted surface, excellent assortment, made and laid during this sale, at, per yard 49c

AXMINSTERS, that should be $1.10, at, per yard 69c

VELVETS, that should be $1.00, at, per yard 62c

INGRAINS, an unusually large showing, up from, per yard 19c

VERY SPECIAL—We will place on sale, for TO-MORROW and TUESDAY ONLY, a fine lot of regular $1.00 Brussels, in styles suitable for use in Parlor, Dining Room, Halls and Stairs, made, laid and lined, at, per yard 72c

Oilcloth and Linoleum.

During this sale we will lay, free of charge, all LINOLEUMS sold for more than 40 cents per yard, and all OILCLOTHS sold for more than 25 cents per yard. That's an item worth remembering:

Regular 75c. LINOLEUM, at 59c

Regular 65c. LINOLEUM, at 49c

Regular 55c. LINOLEUM, at 32c

Regular 45c. OILCLOTHS, at 35c

Regular 35c. OILCLOTHS, at 28c

Regular 25c. OILCLOTHS, at 15c

Untrimmed Hats.

The Untrimmed Hats are now upon the second floor. We are showing a complete assortment, to be worn with tailor-made gowns. Cycle and golf hats are here in numbers. Velvet and untrimmed French felt hats in all colors and shapes. Baby hats in all styles.

Additional Souvenirs.

We have decided to extend our souvenir offer to Monday and Tuesday. At 10 A. M. each day tickets will be given at the door. These can be exchanged upon the third floor as usual.

SUNDAY LABOR LEGISLATION.

Massachusetts's Bureau Declares that Social Customs, Not Necessity, Are Responsible for Work on the Sabbath.

The latest annual report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics is devoted to the investigation of Sunday labor in that State. In 1898 an act of the Legislature directed the bureau "to investigate the subject of Sunday labor in this Commonwealth, with respect to the number of persons employed, the conditions of employment, and other facts relating thereto."

At that time the position of Sunday labor under the statutes was described as follows: "Whoever on the Lord's day keeps open his shop, warehouse, or workhouse, or does any manner of labor, business, or work, except works of necessity and charity, or takes part in any sport, game, or play, or, except as allowed or prohibited in the preceding section, is present at any dancing or public diversion, show, game, or entertainment, shall be punished by fine not exceeding $50 for each offense." Another paragraph of this act excepts sacred concerts.

An earlier law authorized the running of trains and steamboats on Sunday. Formerly whoever traveled on Sunday was liable to a fine "not exceeding $10 for each offense."

In 1887, however, the words "necessity or charity" which alone protected the traveler, were extended to cover all sorts of travel.

In 1895 the law as to labor on Sunday was further modified, to accord with the religious ideas of the Jews. A statute provided that "whoever conscientiously believes that the seventh day of the week ought to be observed as the Sabbath, and actually refrains from secular business and labor on that day, shall not be liable to the penalties of this section for performing secular business and labor on the Lord's day, if he disturbs no other person."

The majority of those who are compelled to labor on Sunday in Massachusetts are the employes of transportation, telegraph, and telephone companies and of newspaper offices. Of the 46,283 persons employed in the first three of these classes, 17,964, or 38.92 per cent., work on Sunday. On the street railways, 80 out of 100 employes work on Sunday.

The railway companies were asked why Sunday work was necessary. Their replies, says the report, "may be classed under three general heads—namely, the demand of the traveling public for transportation, the transportation of miscellaneous perishable freight, and the transportation of milk."

Newspapers that issue Sunday editions come in for a liberal share of space in the report. No note is made of the fact that only part of the employes work from two to three hours on Sunday for that day's paper, while nearly all employes put in a full day's work on Sunday for the Monday paper. One of the papers made the following reply to clergymen who had attacked the Sunday newspapers and Sunday work: "In some cases Sunday work could be shortened if clergymen would furnish advance copies of sermons to be reported in the Monday morning edition, or would telephone anything that may happen in their parishes."

The Bureau of Statistics sums up the results of its investigations in the following conclusion:

"The question of Sunday labor is not a local one. It is under discussion wherever the changes incident to modern life have made themselves felt. We are not now living under the simple social customs of a century ago. Even within twenty-five years the interdependence of one with another has materially increased, and industrially the individual is no longer entirely the master of his acts. Under the stress of modern conditions his conduct, whether he will work or not, depends to a great extent on others. Even his associates are to work, or whether the industrial organization within which he performs perhaps a single, inconspicuous, but nevertheless necessary function, is to move or not.

"Customs change, beliefs are modified, and the conduct of men is more or less fixed thereby. It is clearly apparent that a large part of the Sunday labor now performed in Massachusetts is due to social customs, and not to absolute necessity. Persons wish to ride on Sunday, and cars are provided to meet the demand. It is usual here to purchase certain food supplies on Sunday morning, and therefore dealers in such supplies must open their shops or send out their delivery wagons on that day. It is, of course, not absolutely necessary that either of these things be done. Indeed, there are highly civilized communities where neither of them is done. But it has here become the custom, is legalized, and until the custom can be changed is likely to continue.

"Customs that are fixed and which pervade the community change slowly, and are with difficulty overcome by law. The law is more apt to be modified to suit the custom, or, if not modified, permitted to become inoperative. That has been the course of Sunday legislation in Massachusetts. Certain things formerly prohibited are now allowed, and other things still prohibited are permitted if confined within more or less definite bounds."

HE WAS THE ICEMAN, TOO.

Warmth of a German's Demonstration Melted Fellow-Passenger's Heart.

A Madison Avenue car bound up town was approaching Fifty-ninth Street, and the passengers who were going to transfer moved from their seats toward the step preparing to dismount. On the back seat was a well-dressed man, who might have been a lawyer or broker, and a burly, tollstained German, who obviously had been indulging in the cup that cheers and also inebriates. The latter had made several unsuccessful attempts to be sociable with his fellow-passenger, a fact which annoyed the other man not a little. It chanced that both were to transfer at Fifty-ninth Street, but the German was unaware that tickets had to be obtained at the corner instead of from the conductor. That functionary was up at the front end of the car, and either did not hear or declined to notice the German's frantic appeals for a transfer.

Turning to the hitherto uncommunicative well-dressed man the German blurted out: "Mister, gan you dell vhere ve ged some dransfers?"

"Why don't you ask the conductor?" was the sharply uttered answer. "I'm the ice man."

"So am I," fairly yelled the German, grasping the hand of the well-dressed man as if he had found a long lost brother.

The well-dressed man was so astonished that he led the German over to the dispenser of transfers, and then hastened on to a west-bound car.

BETWEEN EQUATOR AND POLE.

Granite Shaft at North Perry, Me., to Mark Half-Way Point.

Special to The New York Times.

CALAIS, Me., Sept. 16.—At the yard of a local granite company there is a shaft that is attracting much attention. It was ordered by the Government and will be placed at North Perry, twenty-one miles from this city, on the spot marked by the geographical surveyors of Washington as being midway between the north pole and the equator.

North Perry is a settlement of about five hundred persons, the male residents of the town earning a living by guiding hunting parties and working in the lumber camps. In the Summer and early Fall the women and children earn some money by picking berries from the plains of Washington County and selling them to the canning factories. There is one church in the town, and the shaft marking the half-way point between the equator and the north pole will be placed just to one side of the little path leading from the street to the church door. It is now planned by the citizens of the town to have a holiday when the shaft is placed in position, which will be in about three weeks.

On one side of the shaft these words will be cut: "This stone marks latitude 45 degrees north, half way from the equator to the north pole."

BOOM IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Senator McLaurin Says No State Is Enjoying More Prosperity.

No State in the Union is enjoying greater prosperity than South Carolina, according to John Lowndes McLaurin, the junior United States Senator from that State. The Senator is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where, in conversation with a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, he said:

"South Carolina has experienced a great boom in manufacturing. All over the State cotton mills are springing up, and the plants are paying well. Within two years nearly all of them have increased their capital stock. Especially is this true of the western part of the State. South Carolina shows a larger percentage in the increase of spindles than any other State in the country.

"South Carolina is also engaging in other branches of manufacture. A large carpet mill has been erected at Gaffney, and at other points factories for the production of spokes, handles, brooms, and other articles have been built. There were no factories in South Carolina in the days of Calhoun; then it was purely an agricultural State.

"The low price of cotton has really been of indirect advantage to the people of the South. When the price of cotton fell the profits of the manufacturers increased because the price of cotton goods was kept up. I am interested in a mill at Bennettsville. The stock, which sold at $82.50 a share, is now worth $265, and is paying 9 per cent. on the latter figure. We are erecting another large mill there.

"White labor is exclusively employed in the mills, because negro labor is utterly unsuitable. The blacks lack the necessary skill and intelligence.

"I know of no cotton factory in South Carolina that has not made money. If you will find me one I will show you a business that has been mismanaged. There is plenty of money in the State, but the rate of interest is too high. The legal rate is 7 per cent., but 8 per cent. is allowed on contracts, and by the machinations of the bankers the interest really amounts to over 10 per cent. What the South needs is abundant capital which will be loaned at 5 and 6 per cent. on good security. There is a splendid field there for Northern capitalists, and they are beginning to realize that fact. A few years ago a Southerner who needed money had to come East or North to get it. Now Northerners have their agents in the South seeking opportunities for investment.

"Columbia, the capital city of our State, is an instance of the remarkable progress being made in the South. No municipality is on a more solid basis. Manufacturing industries there are multiplying, and all are paying well."

KENTUCKY TROTTING ENTRIES.

Trotting Horse Breeders' Association Pleased with the Prospects.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 16.—The officials of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association are highly pleased with the prospects for a fine meeting here Oct. 3 to Oct. 14. Last payments have been made on the entries in all the stakes save the Transylvania and the Tennessee, and these close to-day. The three-year-old futurity promises to be an exceedingly interesting event this season, having for eligible starters the pick of the three-year-olds of the whole country. The entries are as follows:

Futurity, (three-year-old division,) value $16,000.—Idolita, 2:12½; Exstacy, Boralma, The Merchant, Mary Celeste, McKinley, Mamie W., The Bondsman, My Trick, Gracie Onward, X L's Brother, Crystalline, King Vasco, Flash Lightning, Spera, Risky, Kaffa, Bessie Hamlin, Prince Selma, Loy, Handspring, Sara Maddern, Oakland Belle, Carbine, Lady Ethelyn, and Electric Wilkes.

Futurity, (two-year-old division,) $5,000.—The Tramp, Auturity Belle, Susie J., Fereno, Iva Dee, Mary Rachel, Roberta, Porto Rico, Indian Jim, The Montana, Confidence, The Medium, Summer Morn, Memento, and Delmar-Expectation colt.

The Ashland, (2:10 trotters,) $3,000.—Peter the Great, 2:07¼; Tommy Britton, 2:08; Elloree, 2:08¼; Bouncer, 2:09; Copeland, 2:09¾; Dare Devil, 2:09¼; Louise Mac, 2:09¾; Caracalla, 2:10; Dione, 2:09¾; Oakland Baron, 2:09¾; Who Is It, 2:10½; Royal Baron, 2:10¼; Bonnatella, 2:10¾, and Little Edgar, 2:10¼.

The Walnut Hall Cup, (2:16 trotters,) $3,000.—Lord Vincent, 2:08¼; Sarah S., 2:09¼; Valpa, 2:09½; Surpol, 2:10; Royal Baron, 2:10¼; The Queen, 2:10½; Paddy D., 2:11¼; Robert J., 2:11¼; Dr. Pitzer, 2:12½; Bel Esprit, 2:12½; Prince of India, 2:13¼; Nigger Jack, Guy, Lewis Wilkes, Bowery Belle, Wilask, Leach Boy, Albert Rowell, Leonard Bell, Agate Medium, Kilda, Phoebe Childers, Loma, Edna Cook, Iris O., Miss Sligo, Royal Rene, Josie Dixon, Senator L., Panlico Chief, Ellert, Chestnut King, Snowdrift, and Dartmore.

The Blue Grass, (2:19 trotters,) $2,000, twenty-seven entries; the Johnston, (2:24 trotters,) $2,500, eighteen entries; the West, (2:29 trotters,) $2,500, twenty-two entries; the Kentucky, (three-year-old trotters,) $2,000, twenty-five entries; the Lexington, (two-year-old trotters,) $2,000, twenty-four entries, and the Wilson, (2:20 pacers,) $2,000, twenty-one entries.

WYANOKE OARSMEN RACE.

Close finishes marked the events of the Wyanoke Boat Club's annual regatta held yesterday in the Harlem River. The races were half a mile straightaway, with the finish in front of the boathouse, where there was a large gathering of members and their friends. J. P. Binzen, Jr., and Lieut. Charles McDermott of the Metropolitan Boat Club, acted as judges, and Capt. Harry Louden of the Wyanokes as starter.

The first event of the day was a novice single gig race, with four entries. Charles Meyer took the lead in the start, but had a hard time holding it against George Green, whom he beat by only half a boat's length. Max Hirsch won the single gig event easily, M. Hertz crossing the line second. One of the best races of the day was the double gig event, in which the four crack oarsmen of the club rowed. They were M. Hertz, bow and H. Jacobs, stroke, in one boat, and M. Benzen, bow, and Max Hirsch, stroke, in the other gig.

For the first quarter they rowed bow and bow, when Hertz and Jacobs began to draw ahead. They were overtaken and passed by their opponents, however, by making a spurt near the finish crossed the line half a length ahead of Binzen and Hirsch.

The eight-oared shell race, in which much interest centred, was captured by Crew No. 2, composed of H. Jacobs, bow; J. Garric, No. 2; R. Sickel, No. 3; W. Lawlor, No. 4; G. Green, No. 5; D. Deigan, No. 6; J. W. Binzen, No. 7; J. Meyer, stroke, and J. O'Brien, coxswain. The four-oared gig race was postponed until to-day.

HARVARD'S FOOTBALL PLANS.

Many of the Old Men Likely to be in the Team—Schedule of Games.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—When the Harvard football season opens on Monday it is expected that a large proportion of the seventy-five men invited to attend the opening practice will be present. Manager Spalding has not only asked many of the old men to return for the work, but notices have been sent to many of the stars of the preparatory school who are this year coming to Harvard. With the exception of Dibblee, Farley, Haughton, Jaffray, Donald, and Cochrane, the whole of last year's eleven will be on hand.

It is not unlikely that Donald, who will be in the law school, may play, and even Dibblee may get into the game. He will be in the graduate school, and there is no reason why he cannot be called upon in a pinch. The men who line up on Monday will make a good showing. They are Burden and Boal for guards, Burnett for centre, Eaton and Swain for tackles, Halsted and Lewis for ends, Daly for quarter back, Reid for full, and Warren, Swain, or Gierasch for halves.

As regards the policy to be pursued this year according to Capt. Burden, it will differ not at all from last year's. The schedule of games, which has been somewhat revised by Manager Fuller, in that Brown displaces the University of Wisconsin, is as follows:

Sept. 30, Williams; Oct. 4, Bowdoin; Oct. 7, Wesleyan; Oct. 11, Amherst; Oct. 14, West Point, at West Point; Oct. 18, Bates; Oct. 21, Brown; Oct. 28, Carlisle Indians; Nov. 4, Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; Nov. 11, Dartmouth; Nov. 18, Yale. All except the West Point and Pennsylvania games are at Cambridge.

BERLIN'S IDEA OF DREYFUS

Disregard of Germany's Statement of His Innocence Resented.

DEALT WITH RUSSIA, SOME SAY

Prominent Papers Share in This View —Opinion as to Boycott of the Exposition Not Yet Formed.

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BERLIN, Sept. 16.—Though the Government has taken pains to preserve its equilibrium the result of the Dreyfus trial has tremendously shocked the German people, irrespective of creed and politics. The bitter insult implied by the total disregard upon the part of the Rennes court of the official Reichsanzeiger's declaration of Dreyfus's innocence is deeply felt here. Owing to the peculiar relations with France these sentiments have not found full vent in the press, and the Government organs have even done their best to smother them. But in conversation the real feelings of the people—indignation and almost contempt—are universally and freely expressed.

A small majority, composed of anti-Semites and some Agrarians and Conservatives, more or less approved of the sentence. The Hamburger Nachrichten, formerly Prince Bismarck's organ, made itself their mouthpiece, asserting repeatedly that the evidence against Dreyfus this time was no more than had previously been made public, and that Dreyfus had been convicted not for syping for Germany, but for Russia, citing a mass of alleged evidence in support of this assertion. When this was disputed and ridiculed by the bulk of the press, the paper said the information was derived from a source excluding all doubt of its authenticity and correctness, and was corroborated by several competent persons. This view was shared by a number of prominent papers, including the Deutsche Tages Zeitung, the Staatsburger Zeitung, and others. The correspondent here of The Associated Press has interviewed a prominent Foreign Office official, who said:

"The Government was not surprised at the conviction of Dreyfus. The Reichsanzeiger publication was largely for the purpose of depriving the world of the chance of saying Dreyfus had again been sentenced because Germany kept silent. We postponed the publication until the last moment, as we suspected it might hurt rather than benefit the accused.

"Regarding the assertions of the Hamburger Nachrichten, we think it quite likely the paper is making the statements on good authority. Many well-informed persons believed Dreyfus had Russia and not Germany to deal with.

"Concerning the talk of boycotting the Paris Exposition, it is not Germany's part to put herself in the foreground in such a movement. The official relations of France and Germany have not suffered in the least through the sentence. There is no intention upon the part of the Government to join in any direct unfriendly steps against France. The best proof that we do not mean to suspend preparations for the exposition is that the Chief Commissioner, Herr Richter, has just started for Paris."

This reported connection of Dreyfus with Russia is also common talk in diplomatic circles here, where it finds credence. It is also stated that evidence to this was produced at the secret session at Rennes, and M. Delcasse's hurried visit to St. Petersburg just before the court-martial is cited in support of this theory.

On the question of joining in a boycott, public opinion is very divided. The majority favors active participation in the exposition, while a number of leading and influential papers, like the Vossische Zeitung, Frankfurter Zeitung, and Tageblatt advocate abstention. It is reported that a few important firms and several commercial associations have declared their determination to abstain, but these so far are the exception and not the rule. Opinion seems to await the action of Germany's principal competitors in the commercial race, especially Great Britain and the United States, and will be guided thereby.

THE DUC D'ORLEANS'S PLANS.

France's Premier Says He Was About to Enter Paris—Deroulede Had 20,000 Men Ready.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—La Liberté publishes a report of an interview with Deputy Lagresse, who was received by the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, yesterday. The Premier, the Deputy says, declared that the Orleanists had a wonderful organization, and that the Duc d'Orleans had been on the point of entering Paris.

He also said that the Anti-Semitic and Patriotic Leagues at a sign from Déroulède could have put 20,000 men in the streets of Paris, and that the republic had escaped a coup de force by the narrowest margin.

M. MELINE FOR PREMIER.

Considered Probable that He Will Head the Next Cabinet.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—M. Méline, the former Premier, continues his agitation for the convocation of the French Chambers.

He has not yet ootained sufficient adhesions to effect his object, but the support obtained seems to point him out as likely to head the next Ministry.

GUERIN'S ALLIES RELEASED.

Forty-five Prisoners, Including Printers of Anti-Juif, Liberated.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The charges of complicity in the alleged conspiracy to bring about a change in the form of government will not be prosecuted in the cases of forty-five prisoners, including the printers of the Anti-Juif, who have already left Fort Chabrol, and the butchers who attempted to supply M. Guérin with provisions.

This leaves twenty-two prisoners to be dealt with, although the Senate, sitting as a High Court, may reinstitute proceedings against the above-mentioned forty-five persons.

BOYCOTT NOT PRACTICABLE.

Governments Cannot Withdraw—If Individuals Retire Competitors Will Get Their Space.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The indignation over the Dreyfus verdict seems to have somewhat subsided. This is doubtless due to the rumors of his probable pardon. In Belgium the Dreyfus excitement has resulted in the issuing of pictorial post cards bearing portraits of the prominent figures in the Rennes drama, and even reproductions of the handwriting of Dreyfus and Esterhazy.

While many individual decisions to boycott the Paris Exposition continue to be announced there is no sign of any official action on the part of any country. As The Spectator formerly says:

"The trading classes implore the Governments to withdraw from the exhibition, which is impossible because it implies interference in the internal affairs of an independent State, and they also threaten to withdraw their own exhibits, which is futile, as their competitors will immediately accept the vacant places.

FARMERS' CLUB TAKES ACTION.

Pennsylvanians Decide Not to Send Wheat Samples to Paris.

DOYLESTOWN, Penn., Sept. 16.—The Solebury Farmers' Club, composed of representative agriculturists in the Eastern section of Pennsylvania, at its regular monthly meeting held at Carversville today decided not to send samples of wheat to the Paris Exposition, as it had decided to do at the request of the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

Resolutions were adopted to the effect that it is the duty of every citizen of a country established to insure equal justice to all to express his condemnation of the sacrifice of that justice upon the altar of militarism evidenced in the conviction of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus and of any system of government by which the innocent can successfully be compelled to suffer to shield the guilty.

The club expressed the hope that their fellow-citizens would take similar action. A copy of the resolutions will be sent to the Department of Agriculture.

FRENCH SAVANTS IN ENGLAND.

DOVER, England, Sept. 16.—The President and about 300 members of the French Association for the Advancement of Science arrived here to-day from Boulogne-sur-Mer, on a visit to the British association.

Much has recently been published urging the British association to give the French association the cold shoulder, on account of the Dreyfus verdict, but the reception this morning showed that the British association does not sympathize with such methods. The French President kissed President Foster heartily, and the Mayor of Dover warmly welcomed the Mayor of Boulogne, who responded in cordial words. Many prominent scientists made congratulatory speeches.

The Frenchmen were entertained at luncheon and attended the meeting of the British association.

DREYFUS MEETING IN THIS CITY.

Sympathizers Pass Resolutions Condemning the Rennes Court.

Mandelbaum Hall, at Willett and Delancey Streets, was crowded last evening with residents of the east side, who had gathered to express their sympathy with Capt. Dreyfus. The meeting was called to order by Benjamin M. Goldberger, who introduced as the first speaker Congressman Thomas J. Bradley. Mr. Bradley said the same spirit which animated this country in proceeding to war against Spain, in order to right the wrongs which that country was inflicting on the people of Cuba, was now manifested in the universal condemnation of the action of the court-martial which imposed the unjust sentence upon Capt. Dreyfus. Among other speakers at the meeting were Assemblyman Leigh Sanders, Coroner Bausch, Alderman James Smith, and Samuel J. Foley. Resolutions condemning the Rennes court-martial and appealing to the civilized world in behalf of Capt. Dreyfus were passed.

DR. MENDES ON THE DREYFUS CASE.

The Minister Says It Shows the Failure of the French Republic.

At the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes spoke yesterday upon the "Lesson of the Dreyfus Case." He said, in part:

"It teaches us the failure of the republic as a form of government in France. There the republic has developed militarism as in old Rome. This militarism has crushed justice, has hurled truth to the ground, and now places its iron heel upon righteousness. It has taught us that all republics, from the first, the Jewish republic of Moses down to France, the youngest of any importance, have been failures; because a republic is an ideal form of government, but it requires ideal citizens. And men never will be ideal citizens until the fear or, more correctly, the reverence of God is in their hearts."

GERMAN ARMY MANOEUVRES.

Emperor's Cavalry Charge Was a Fine Sight, but Experts Say in War It Would Mean Annihilation.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—The army manoeuvres this year are regarded as a mediocre success, owing to various causes, chiefly unfavorable weather. During four days of the sham warfare in South Germany it rained in torrents. For one entire day the operations had to be suspended. The Emperor modified the plan of campaign accordingly. The roads, part of the time, were impassable and the condition of the troops was indescribable, though most of them found shelter and the commissariat acquitted itself excellently. The manoeuvres ended earlier than arranged, because of the intended visit of the Czar to Potsdam Thursday, which was subsequently abandoned. Thus Emperor William has his preparations for this important visit for nothing.

Aside from these untoward circumstances other features aroused serious criticism of the military value of these big manoeuvres, in which three army corps, numbering 90,000 men, participated. The troops marched well the infantry covering, in spite of the weather, being often kneedeep in mud, from twenty to forty kilometers daily. But some of the commanders made some egregious blunders. Gen. von Falkenhausen, commanding the Thirteenth Corps, got separated from the Fourteenth, and the plan of campaign had to be changed for the next morning.

The Emperor's dashing charge at the head of two cavalry divisions Wednesday was a fine sight, but all the experts present agreed that such a charge in actual war and under the same conditions would have led to the complete annihilation of the whole cavalry.

There was, however, the remarkable fact that the physical condition of the troops on both sides remained fine in spite of the weather. Only a few cases of serious illness were reported.

Experts assert that the new field artillery and automobiles were both found to be easily transportable. Automobiles, henceforth, will be regularly used in army transportation. Some automobiles made during the night and over unknown and unfavorable roads from fifty to seventy miles without breaking down.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the manoeuvres was that of the Fifteenth Corps, mainly recruited in Alsace, whose men fraternized sincerely with the men of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Corps, who were from other parts of the empire.

The reorganization of the artillery begins to go into effect Oct. 1. By the reorganization the number of field artillery regiments is increased from forty-eight to ninety-four, the effectives of the regiments being reduced, while the batteries are increased from 494 to 574. The expense is over 86,000,000 marks, with 12,000,000 marks annually in addition. The reorganization will be fully completed by 1901.

KAISER REMOVES OFFICIALS.

Objects to Their Connection with the Bund der Landwirthe.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—The Prussian Government continues in a state of war with the Bund der Landwirthe. The Emperor has ordered all the officials who are members of the organization to be dropped from the Court list until further orders. His Majesty also intends to replace the majority of the high officials, notably the District Presidents, by men not in open sympathy with this organization, of thirty-five such Presidents thirteen being retired.

The tone of the Agrarian and Conservative press remains aggressive and abusive of the Cabinet, particularly of Prince Hohenlohe. The Kreuz-Zeitung, one of the most moderate of these, promises the Government a lot of trouble at the next legislative session.

A CHICAGOAN FOR PARLIAMENT.

Irish Party Offers a Sure Seat to T. F. Harvey, the Promoter.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—T. F. Harvey of Chicago, who made a fortune recently in the chewing-gum combination, has been staying in Ireland, where he was born. A section of the Irish Party has offered him one of their sure seats at the next election. Mr. Harvey will not make a decision until he returns from his forthcoming visit to America. He has been on intimate terms with the leaders of the various sections while in Ireland, and said to-day:

"I believe the prospects are good for a reunion of all the elements and once more presenting a practically solid Irish front against English Conservatism."

William O'Brien's newspaper, The Irish People, made its first appearance in Dublin this week. The self-described organ of reunited Ireland maintains that all the Irish forces must be recast and recreated to insure success.

Australia Asks for Confederation.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The first address praying for confederation arrived this week from South Australia. Others are expected soon. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, is expected to bring in the Federal Enabling bill early next session, which is the only step now required to fulfill the desire of the Australasians. The joint majority in favor of the Commonwealth bill in the colony is estimated at 200,000. Lord Jersey, it is rumored, will be the first Governor General, and Sir George Turner the first Premier.

Floods Do Damage in Bavaria.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—The recent terrific rainstorms in the whole eastern part of Southern Germany did great damage. The temperature dropped almost to the freezing point in many localities. Much snow fell in the Bavarian Alps and even in the valleys. The Isar rose suddenly, Munich was overflowed, and at the Sports Exposition, held on an island, most of the buildings were destroyed. The damage done in Bavaria and Silesia was very large.

Coal Mine Explosion in Prussia.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—Nine men were suffocated as the result of an explosion which occurred in a coal mine at Redan, Prussia, to-day.

NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

Sir Thomas Henry Sanderson Suggested as a Possible Successor to Lord Pauncefote.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Commenting upon the difficulty experienced in finding a successor as Ambassador at Washington to Lord Pauncefote, a weekly paper says it is more than likely that Sir Thomas Henry Sanderson, K. C. B., Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs since 1894, will receive the appointment to Washington as a reward for his long services in the Permanent Under Secretaryship.

Sir Thomas Henry Sanderson, Knight Commander of the Bath and Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, is regarded as one of the ablest diplomatists of Great Britain. He is a son of the late Richard Sanderson, M. P., who married the Hon. Charlotte Sutton, daughter of Viscount Canterbury. Thomas Sanderson was educated at Eton, and after passing a competitive examination was appointed to a junior clerkship in the Foreign Office in 1859. In 1863-4 he was attached to a special mission to the King of Denmark under the nobleman who later became the Earl of Kimberley. He was private secretary to Sir A. H. Layard, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State in 1866, and to the Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1867 and 1868. The experience gained in these offices gave him a thorough knowledge of affairs at home and abroad.

In 1871 Sir Thomas assisted the Hon. W. Stuart as protocolist of the Conference for Revision of the Articles of the Treaty of Paris relating to the Black Sea. In the same year he assisted Lord Tenterden as agent of the British Government at Geneva in the arbitration of the Alabama claims. From 1874 to 1878 he occupied the important and responsible post of private secretary to the Earl of Derby. From 1880 to 1885 he was private secretary to Earl Granville, and was appointed senior clerk of the Foreign Office in 1885. He was Assistant Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1889, and in 1894 he was appointed to his present position, Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He was knighted in 1887.

DOMINICAN PAPER MONEY.

Government Will Not Carry Out Intention of Repudiating It—Jimenes May Be Elected at Once.

SANTO DOMINGO, Sept. 16.—The Government's proclamation yesterday destroying the value of paper money created such violent opposition that the Ministers this afternoon proclaimed the acceptance of paper at the same rates as silver—namely, five to one dollar, American. This concession was made by Jimenes, who proposed repudiating paper money.

The Cabinet is discussing the feasibility of holding the Presidential election immediately, instead of in November as provided by the Constitution, and it will probably announce to-morrow that the election is to take place this month, as Jimenes is the only candidate.

The threatened riots have not taken place. All is now quiet here.

NEW NICARAGUAN GOVERNOR.

Dr. Bonilla to be Government Intendente of Coast Department.

BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua, Sept. 10.—Dr. F. G. Bonilla has arrived here from Greytown to replace the present Government Intendente of the Coast Department, Gen. Antonio Estrada. Gov. Bonilla has not yet taken up his official duties. The new Intendente has been President of the Supreme Court of the nation, and left that position to assist President Zelaya in carrying out his reform measures. The present policy of the Government is announced as guaranteeing protection to everybody in the Coast Department, and encouragement is promised to shippers and merchants.

President Zelaya has determined to put an end to the petty difficulties that have caused so much bad feeling between the foreign colony and the Government officials, and desires to give the coast a modern and progressive administration. To that end Dr. Bonilla was selected as Governor, and it is understood that he has instructions to promote friendlier relations in the future.

THE QUEEN ON RITUALISM.

Delights Its Partisans by a Question She Asks About Incense.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Queen has been involved in the Church trouble. She is quoted as saying to a clergyman regarding the Archbishops' decision:

"Surely, if incense is illegal now it must have been so forty years ago. Why did they not discover it sooner?" This remark by the head of the Church delights the ritualists.

The President of the Board of Agriculture, Walter Long, is the latest victim of the Church dispute, his Liverpool constituents censuring him because he voted against the Church Discipline bill, whereby he gained a reputation as a defender of the ritualists. It is probable that he will resign soon, as another seat is vacant. The irony of this lies in the fact that Mr. Long is an extremely Low Churchman and voted because he thought the bill weak from a legal point of view. But such an explanation is powerless against the "No Popery" cry of his constituents.

London "American Exchange" Fails.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A meeting of the creditors of Scott's American Exchange, which succeeded Low's, after the latter's failure, has revealed unsecured indebtedness to the amount of £3,039 and peculiar methods of business. The collapse of these agencies is a warning to Americans. Doubtless many bogus and other concerns will be started here in anticipation of the rush to Paris with less capital and cause for existence than characterized their predecessors.

Officers Must Wear Mustaches.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Secretary of War has issued a circular to the general officers saying he has noticed that a predominant fashion exists among young officers to shave the upper lip, and adding that this is much to be regretted. The result is that many unfertile lips are being coerced for mustaches. The regulation against shaving the upper lip has been little observed of recent years, and its revival is unpopular.

The Servian Treason Trial.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The treason trial now proceeding in Servia, in which nearly thirty members of the Radical Party are accused of conspiring to assist Knezevich to kill former King Milan, is disclosing a terrible picture of governmental corruption. No tenable evidence has yet been given against the Radicals, and evidently the trial is a mere pretext to destroy the Radical Party by imprisoning its chiefs. There is no doubt that but the interference of Russia and Austria several of them would have been executed.

Lightning Destroys Jamaican Town.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 16.—Since the passage of the recent cyclone a continuous series of thunderstorms has been reported from the mountainous districts. News of the latest casualty is from Little London, in Manchester. It was completely destroyed by lightning, but with no fatalities.

The Emperor Decorates a Spaniard.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—The Spanish Ambassador, Señor F. Mendez de Vigo, has been given the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle in recognition of his services in connection with Germany's acquisition of the Caroline Islands.

Baron von Washington Dies.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—Baron Stephan von Washington, a descendant of the English branch of the Washingtons, whose mother was a Duchess of Oldenburg, died at Palermo this week.

Prince Henry at Kiao-Chau.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—A dispatch from Kiao-Chau announces the arrival there yesterday of Prince Henry of Prussia and the German Chinese squadron.

Disastrous Fire at Callao.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 16.—A serious conflagration broke out at Callao to-day. Many buildings were destroyed and great losses sustained.

SUICIDE OF ARTHUR E. COBB

Riding Master Thought to Have Been Jilted by Mrs. McKibbon.

BLAME ON MRS. A. R. SHELGRIM

Both Women Have Gone to Colorado with J. C. Osgood—Dead Man May Have Been a Nobleman's Son.

RYE, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The suicide of Arthur E. Cobb at the home of Mrs. Blanche McKibbon here some time on Thursday night was the talk of the town to-day, as he had been a familiar figure on the streets with Mrs. McKibbon. They were reported to have been lovers.

Coroner Banning of Mount Vernon took charge of the case, and had the body taken to Solomon Ireland's morgue, where he gave a burial permit. Coroner Banning requested the undertaker to embalm the body, and keep it a few days in case somebody might come to claim it.

The Coroner tried all day to trace Cobb's relatives, but he failed to gain a single clue beyond that furnished by a man of the name of Ashdean, who telephoned from the upper part of the county. Mr. Ashdean said that Cobb was an English nobleman's son. That is all the information the Coroner has been able to learn concerning Cobb's antecedents. Before Coroner Banning had a chance to ask any question his informant left the telephone.

The McKibbon home is about a mile west of the railroad station. Mrs. McKibbon leased it from John Luqueer last Spring for the season. Nobody seems to know anything about her here, but she always had plenty of money and moved in the best society. She and young Cobb were both this side of thirty.

Coroner Banning thinks Cobb killed himself over disappointment in love. Shortly after their settling here for the season, another couple came to the house. They were J. C. Osgood and Mrs. A. R. Shelgrim. The servants say they came from the West. Last Thursday the quartet went to New York, and all but Cobb started for Colorado Springs. Cobb seemed much disappointed when he got home in the evening.

Cobb told the housekeeper, Bridget Fitzpatrick, that he was ill. He went to his room and later returned to the lower part of the house. The housekeeper says tears were streaming down his face, and for some time he could not speak. Finally he said: "Bridget, I've been deceived. I think I'll end it all. Blanche has deceived me and gone away with the people I detest."

He then went to the library, and after writing two notes, shot himself. One of the notes read as follows:

To the Press: This is for the public. It is not a foolish love affair. It is caused by a woman who calls herself Mrs. A. R. Shelgrim. She misrepresented herself to me, and by my riding and driving with her when she was learning I lost my position and also my reputation. She has this day enticed a very dear friend of mine away from her home and friends. She had to deceive her to get her away to Colorado with her. She alone is to blame for this trouble. ARTHUR E. COBB.

The other was to the Coroner, requesting him to "telegraph Mrs. McKibbon, care of J. C. Osgood, Denver, Col." The Coroner took possession of these letters and requested Undertaker Ireland to telegraph, which he did.

Cobb had been employed as an instructor in Durland's Riding Academy, New York, for several years up to about ten months ago. He had been the instructor while at Durland's of Mrs. McKibbon and her friend, Mrs. Shelgrim, who, it is understood, went West to marry Osgood, an alleged wealthy New Yorker of Colorado.

Cobb first attached himself to the establishment of Mrs. Shelgrim after he left the academy. She had a place near Mamaroneck, and there was trouble between them that led Cobb to leave and take a position with Mrs. McKibbon. Cobb plainly showed his infatuation for his employer, and was much disturbed when Mrs. Shelgrim, his former employer, and Osgood came to Mrs. McKibbon's place on a visit.

Cobb was a favorite at the riding academy during the term of his service there, although he was very reticent, and even those who were intimate with him never learned the story of the man's past. Some of those with whom he came in contact believe that he has a wife in Boston, while others think he was a single man. He was a magnificent horseman, and is believed to have been an officer in an English cavalry regiment.

Mrs. McKibbon was visited by her mother during the Summer, the elder woman being known as Mrs. Bingham. It is said that Mrs. McKibbon's father was at one time a Judge in New Jersey. Both she and Mrs. Shelgrim were supposed to be widows.

Up to to-night nobody had claimed the body of Cobb. Frederick Schington of this place, who knew the dead man well, said to-day that if Mrs. McKibbon or some other friend did not come forward and bury the body, he would have it done at his own expense.

MRS. McKIBBON'S NEW JERSEY HOME

Lived at Rutherford Until She Went to Rye with Cobb.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., Sept. 16.—Mrs. McKibbon is well known here. She lived with her mother, Mrs. John F. Bingham, at 292 Carmita Avenue, until she hired the house at Rye, N. Y. Cobb was here during the Spring. He brought two horses and a pack of hounds when he came, and Mrs. McKibbon and her riding teacher were frequently seen together. They left together and went to Rye to live. Since then they have not visited Rutherford.

The Binghams have lived here for several years. Besides Mrs. Bingham and Mrs. McKibbon, the family consists of two daughters and a son younger than Mrs. McKibbon. When the family came here they said that Mr. Bingham was dead. They lived moderately.

Mr. Osgood Known in Denver.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 16.—Neither Mrs. Blanche McKibbon nor Mrs. A. Shelgrim is known here or at Colorado Springs. J. C. Osgood is President of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. His intimate friends here can give no explanation for associating his name with the women.

OUTLOOK FOR APPLE CROP.

Big Demand in Europe for American Fruit—Lower Prices Expected.

The demand for American apples in Great Britain and other parts of Europe has been very large, and the exports during the past year were 1,217,767 barrels. They exceeded the exports of the previous year by 461,355 barrels. By far the greater part went to Great Britain, only 24,521 barrels having gone to Hamburg, and 58,710 to other European countries. This Fall there is a good demand for early varieties of American apples, especially in Glasgow, as Liverpool is being supplied to a great extent from the Continent.

The apple crop this year, it was said yesterday at the office of Charles Forster, a large receiver and exporter, will be hardly three-quarters of the average crop, the shortage being attributed by some to the severe Winter. Green apples will be plentiful, and, although prices are quite firm now, they are expected to come down in October and November, when the fruit is all gathered in and shipments become heavy. Red apples will not be plentiful and prices will be quite firm.

In this State speculators are paying farmers from 75 cents to $1.25 per barrel for apples under the trees. California growers get from 25 cents to 45 cents per box of fifty pounds, and it costs one cent a pound for freight to New York. No apples, however, have thus far been received from California, nearly all those grown there being Winter varieties. The Atlantic seaboard States and Canada contribute the great bulk of apples shipped to Europe.

The Venezuelan Commission.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—At to-day's session of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney General, completed his review of the treaty of Munster. He strongly attacked the theory of overlordship of Spain, and showed the importance of considering the matter of spheres of influence. He urged that Venezuela had no title to Barima. Though it might have been offered by various Ministers as a concession, it really belonged to England.

A Use Platt's Chlorides Freely About the house that has been closed during Summer.—Adv.

MAZET COMMITTEE PLANS.

Will Sift the Ramapo Deal to the Bottom, According to Mr. Moss.

Frank Moss, counsel for the Mazet investigating committee, said yesterday that he considered the testimony brought out last week in reference to the Ramapo water scheme of great value.

"The testimony taken during the last few days," he said, "was of the highest significance, and is really the most utter condemnation of the management of the city's government that has ever transpired.

"The only point we have not yet developed is to show conclusively who is behind the gigantic scheme. I am not sure that the books of the Ramapo Company will enlighten us much, because the stock is in blocks and in blank; but I know that a man living in Brooklyn some time ago was asked to become the President of the Ramapo Company, and that afterward $50,000 in blank stock was sent to him through the mails. He refused the offer of the Presidency of the phantom water corporation and sent the stock back. That man will be placed on the stand soon, and then the people will understand how close we are getting to the leaders in the big stockjobbing plan. When we get to the centre I feel sure that we will find it a great deal narrower than some people think. The stockjobbing side of the thing is a new feature, and it has been demonstrated by the testimony of Holahan that the engineering part is an impossibility. I don't think Dalton got any of the stock, and Birdsall is in a most uncomfortable place. He says he never saw the contract, and both Dalton and Holahan have sworn that it was shown to him in the Corporation Counsel's office.

"Ramapo has been killed by our investigation, and now the men responsible for the scheme must be killed politically. The Mayor never stirred his hand in the matter, and doesn't intend to. Croker has committed Tammany instead of clearing the organization of complicity in the deal. McLaughlin's attitude was a surprise to me. I had expected that he would endeavor to gain advantage at the expense of Croker, but, although he had the opportunity, at the last moment he trimmed.

"The life of the committee has yet many weeks to run. It will not cease its labors until long after election day. The Ramapo job will be sifted to the bottom, and there are twenty other matters which will be disposed of before final adjournment."

MAZET DETECTIVES ARRESTED.

Two of the Committee's Men Mistaken for Thieves.

While attempting to get evidence on the east side, Edward J. Reardon and E. R. Booth, Mazet committee detectives, were arrested early yesterday morning by Policeman J. J. Devine and taken to the Eldridge Street Police Station. Sergt. McAdams released them. In the Essex Market Police Court, before Magistrate Olmsted, later, these two detectives and Superintendent Hammond and Herman Nestleberger, also Mazet detectives, were present. Samuel Lazarus, a private watchman in the neighborhood, mistook the detectives for thieves, and it was then that Policeman Devine arrested them.

Magistrate Olmsted fined a prisoner who was accused by the detectives $5, and it looked as if the case was disposed of. Detective Nell of the Eldridge Street Station asked the Magistrate if he would issue a warrant for the proprietor of the house at 51 Eldridge Street, where the arrest was made on complaint of the detectives.

"I want to charge him with keeping a disorderly house and use these men as my witnesses," said Nell.

"Oh, no, you don't," said Mr. Hammond. "We are not employed to do work for the police. If you want any evidence against that house go and collect it. You won't have to work very hard to get evidence against a dozen right near there."

Detective Nell insisted that the warrant should be issued, and that Reardon and Booth ought to be compelled to divulge their evidence. Magistrate Olmsted appointed next Wednesday afternoon for a private hearing in the case, when he will interrogate the two Mazet detectives as to the evidence they have.

Examining Ramapo Papers in Albany.

ALBANY, Sept. 16.—William M. Bruce of New York City, representing the Mazet investigating committee, is in the city to examine papers and certificates submitted by counsel during the hearings before the Attorney General on the application of William R. Hearst for permission to bring an action to annul the charter of the Ramapo Water Company of Brooklyn.

KEY WEST EPIDEMIC GROWS.

38 New Cases Reported—Quarantine Against Infected Cities.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 16.—Thirty-eight new cases of yellow fever were reported in the past twenty-four hours and one death. The increase is probably due to damp weather and frequent showers.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 16.—The Board of Health to-day declared a quarantine against New Orleans, Key West, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, and Jackson, on account of the prevalence of yellow fever at the latter places.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 16.—The health authorities to-day quarantined against all infected cities and against all points where fever is reported to exist.

Yellow Fever Deaths in Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 16.—Two fatal cases of yellow fever, one of the victims being Mrs. Monsanto, wife of an agent of the Ballantine Brewery, have occurred here.

MANHATTAN'S NEW ORDER.

A "ukase" against whiskers, flowing or otherwise, and also against the bunchy cyclept "goatee," has been promulgated in a general order issued by Trainmaster Abraham L. Merritt of the Manhattan Elevated. Conductors and trainmen must hereafter refrain from cultivating the least suggestion of facial adornment, barring a healthy and symmetrical mustache, which is not included in the momentous ban.

Speculation was rife yesterday among the conductors as to the meaning of this order. The danger of Dundrearys and Galways becoming tangled up in the new electrical machinery soon to be installed in the system by the management, was thought to have given rise to the order.

The notice was first posted in the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street station, where the Sixth and Ninth Avenue lines find a terminus. As a partial atonement for these severe measures, General Manager Skitt has ordained that the title Captain must henceforth be applied to conductors on all the lines of the system. The traveling public need no longer be chary of their mode of respect, and it has been suggested that a regulation military salute be cultivated with which to greet the conductor as he swings back the gate.

NAMING RAILROAD CARS.

"The story runs," says The Railroad Gazette, "that Mr. Pullman used to give a gold coin to a lady of his family for the name of each Pullman car, it being her duty to name them all. Whether or not this is true we do not know, but all the world knows the results. They have made us familiar with the names of Scipio Africanus and Numa Pompilius. We have learned also the names of Aphrodite and Astarte. We are told that there are Pullman dining cars running under the names of Hepatitis and Gastritis, but these we have not seen. To the plain citizen of the Republic this is impressive, but inconvenient. Who is there among us who, having got off at a way station to stretch his legs for a minute, has not been covered with confusion when it became necessary for him to ask a porter where his car was? And who is there who has not been amazed and enlightened by the porter's pronunciation of the name? We remember that once in traveling over the Kansas Pacific, we found young Pullman conductor who spent his spare time reading the Greek Testament. He said that he was a theological student, but we suspected that he was "chucking a bluff." Later we have thought that perhaps he was preparing himself to master the nomenclature of his profession. We are not finding fault with the theory on which the Pullman cars have been named, but merely stating some matters of common observation. All of this is suggested by a note lately received from the Baltimore and Ohio people which informs us that it is their purpose to name their dining cars after well-known hotels, as, for instance, they will have the Waldorf, the Brunswick, the Manhattan, and the Imperial. This will be a comfort for the citizen, but the porter will mourn for Scipio Africanus."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Herman H. Hingslage.

Herman H. Hingslage died yesterday at his residence, 131 East Seventy-fourth Street, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He was President of the Consumers' Brewing Company and a member of the Brewers' Board of Trade. For a number of years he was President of the Plattdeutsche Volksfest Verein, whose festivals are held at Union Hill, N. J., and was its oldest ex-President. He was the oldest ex-Captain of the New York Schuetzen Corps, and was prominent in Masonic circles. Mr. Hingslage was a widower, his wife having died a number of years ago. He is survived by four children—John H. Hingslage, Mrs. Fred E. Wegener, Mrs. George H. Ficker, and Mrs. Henry Fiege—all of whom live in this city. Funeral services will be held at St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, 81 Christopher Street, on Tuesday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. Burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Robert Knight.

Robert Knight, a resident of Chicago for nearly fifty-eight years, died at his home there yesterday at the age of eighty-five years. Funeral services will be held to-day at the Chicago Avenue Church, and the interment will be at Graceland. Mr. Knight was born in Nottingham, England, Aug. 22, 1814. He settled in Chicago in 1841, and became a contractor and builder. Among the buildings constructed by him were the Illinois Central elevators A and B, the Air Line elevators, and the old Illinois Central stone station at the foot of Randolph Street. Mr. Knight was a member of the old Chicago Dramatic Lyceum stock company and the McVicker stock company. In 1855 and 1857 he supported Booth, taking the parts of Iago in "Othello" and Antonio in "The Merchant of Venice."

Nicholas Henry Joralemon.

Nicholas Henry Joralemon of East Orange, N. J., who was formerly in the twine business in this city, died on Friday, of paralysis, at his home, 110 Washington Street, East Orange. Mr. Joralemon was seventy-five years old. He was born in Belleville. After engaging in the wholesale grocery business in this city, he established, in 1850, the firm of Demarest & Joralemon, dealers in nets and twine. Mr. Joralemon retired in 1897, on the death of Mr. Demarest. His wife was Miss Sophronia Demarest, whom he married in 1848. His widow and four children survive him. The funeral will be held this afternoon, and burial will be in Rosedale Cemetery.

Sergt. John J. Joyce.

Sergt. John J. Joyce of the City Hall Police Station, died yesterday at St. Luke's Hospital of spinal meningitis. Sergt. Joyce had been a member of the police force for twenty-nine years. He was appointed on Sept. 22, 1870. He had not been in good health for some time, and was forced to abandon his duties the latter part of August. He was a native of Ireland, and was fifty-two years old. He is survived by a widow and six children. One of his children died last Monday.

Obituary Notes.

CARL GERHARD, a manufacturer of fireworks, died at his home, 99 Lexington Avenue, Jersey City, on Friday from consumption. He was forty-nine years old. He is survived by a widow and three children.

CHARLES B. ALSTON, President of the C. B. Alston Hat Company, died on Friday night at his residence, 22 Tichenor Street, Newark. Mr. Alston was seventy-two years old and was one of Newark's pioneer citizens.

JACOB F. SCHOELLKOPF, one of the wealthiest and best-known citizens of Buffalo, died there yesterday, aged eighty years. He was interested in tanneries and flour mills, and at the time of his death was President of the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Company.

MRS. JEDEDIAH VINCENT HUNTINGTON died on Thursday in St. Regis's Home, at One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Boulevard. She was eighty-three years old, and was a widow. Her husband was the author of "Rosemary," "Lady Alice," and other novels. The funeral services will take place to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

HENRY FARMER, who was connected with a Newark newspaper, and who contributed to New York publications, died yesterday at his home, 89 Fourth Avenue, Newark, N. J., from pneumonia. He was prominent in Democratic circles and was a candidate for School Commissioner at the last election. A widow, one son, and four daughters survive him.

RUFUS W. PECKHAM, Jr., a lawyer, of this city died at the home of his father, Justice Rufus W. Peckham, at Altamont, N. Y., yesterday. He was in the thirtieth year of his age. Mr. Peckham's home in this city was at 201 West Fifty-fifth Street. He was married. His wife's maiden name was Harriet W. Corning. The funeral will take place to-morrow at the Albany Rural Cemetery Chapel at 12:15 o'clock.

Sudden Death of Dr. Meeker.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 16.—Dr. George Meeker was found dead on the floor of his office, in the basement of his home, at 224 Mulberry Street, on Friday night by his housekeeper, Mrs. Pier. The physician, who was sixty-odd years old, had severe stomach trouble, and it is supposed that an acute attack stopped his heart. The body was taken to Mullin's Morgue, and the funeral will be held from there at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon. Dr. Meeker was a member of Newark Lodge, No. 21, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. The funeral will be conducted by the order.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Carl H. Schultz's Lithia Water.
Lithia-Vichy, Lithia-Carlsbad contain more lithium carbonate than any natural lithia water. Orders to

THE RACING AT GRAVESEND

Close Finishes Rule in All the Contests of the Day.

IMP IS BEATEN BY PREVIOUS

Waring Wins for His New Owner—A Horse Falls and Is Shot in Front of the Grand Stand.

The racing at Gravesend yesterday was of the sort to be enjoyed for the finishes were lively and well fought, and there was little in any of the events to suggest "queer" work. There was, however, an accident that jarred the nerves of the women in the grand stand. This was a fall in the Prospect Handicap, which resulted in a broken leg for Sakhrat, a fair colt owned by Demiel & Farrell. The colt was too badly injured to be taken from the track, and he was shot. The shooting had to be done in front of the grand stand, where the horse fell, and some of the women seemed greatly shocked by the scene.

The clubhouse stand was comfortably filled, especially with politicians, and among them were Richard Croker, William C. Whitney, John F. Carroll, Police Commissioner Sexton, Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller, and Commissioner of Correction Francis J. Lantry. Messrs. Croker and Whitney had a long chat on the balcony of the clubhouse. Jockey O'Connor, who is under contract to the Bromley & Co. stable, was the day's victim of the Stewards. Nothing more definite than a statement to the effect that his license for the meeting had been suspended for reckless riding and disorderly conduct and that the case was referred to the Stewards of The Jockey Club for further consideration was given out. The Stewards also ordered that hereafter the entry of "Father Bill" Daly's filly Decimal be refused.

Two handicaps and a steeplechase were the main attractions on the programme, and all three were well worth a visit to see. The Occidental Handicap for three-year-olds and upward, at a mile and an eighth, gave some of the people who have been claiming all sorts of things for the Suburban winner Imp an opportunity to see clearly just what the mare amounts to. It has been claimed for her that she is a better mare than Firenzi was, but she did not show it yesterday. She showed simply in the Occidental Handicap that she is a mare with a rare turn of speed for some distance when she is not asked to carry a fair lump of weight, but when asked to take up anything like fair stake weight, such as 129 or 130 pounds, she cannot carry her speed to the distance of more than seven furlongs.

She got away first yesterday, but King Barleycorn, who was allowed to run because the refusal of his entry by the Stewards does not apply to stakes and handicaps in which he was engaged previously, stuck to her and raced up with her from the start. The pair ran for seven furlongs away in front of their field, and then both were beaten. Charentus, Prince McClurg, and Previous came after them and once the latter got straightened out for home, the race was practically over. He was some distance behind when he started to overhaul the leaders, and Charentus had already taken the lead, but O'Connor kept driving him, and in a whipping finish with Charentus he got him up in time to win by a neck. Prince McClurg was third, a length behind Charentus, and Barleycorn and Imp were respectively fourth and fifth, both badly beaten.

Waring, who was purchased recently by F. M. Taylor, almost won himself out for his new owner in the Prospect Handicap, for there was the generous price of 10 to 1 against him, and his owner's winning bets, as well as the $1,800 of the purse for first money, made a neat sum. Flower of Gold and Mr. Jersey got away in front, and threatened to make a runaway race of the three-quarter-mile journey. Flower of Gold, however, could not last, and fell back beaten in making the turn for home. Waring came on in the middle of the track with a fine burst of speed, and won in a romp by four lengths, while Mr. Jersey just lasted long enough to win second money by a head from Sadducee, who finished third. The favorite, Montanic, was left almost at the post, but came up with them later, and raced well, but Samartian was left absolutely, and did not have a chance.

In the steeplechase, Van Ship was by far the best of the lot, and he was made a legitimate favorite. Trillion cut out most of the running, but on the last way around he dropped back and Van Ship, carrying 129 pounds, took up the lead and won handily, while Dareall and Mars Chan finished respectively first and second.

Sky Scraper led from start to finish in the fifth race. He was pursued closely by Dan Rice and F. D. Beard's Jefferson, but they were unable to get up in time. He won by a short head from Dan Rice and Jefferson. Smoke added another victory to his string by winning the sixth race.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap for all ages. Purse of $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. About three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:11.

1—Isidor, Marcus Daly's ch. h., 5 years, by Amphion-Isis, 132 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1. (Taral)
2—Belle of Memphis, T. J. McHale's b. f., 4, 106, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Bullman)
3—Bendoran, W. B. Jennings's ch. c., 4, 140, even money.....(Spencer)

Lambent, 107, 10 to 1, (Maher;) Lady Madge, 107, 10 to 1, (Jenkins;) Claroba, 97, 20 to 1, (Wilson;) Candle Black, 122, 15 to 1, (Odom;) Blue Devil, 115, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) St. Callatine, 115, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) and *Tinkler, 95, 300 to 1, (Slack,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Left at the post.

Won in a drive by a length; the same distance between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. About two and one-half miles. Time—5:03 1-5.

1—Van Ship, J. W. Rice's ch. g., 6 years, by Isaac Murphy-Bandusia, 139 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Finnegan)
2—Dareall, H. Graham's br. h., 5, 142, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Graham)
3—Mars Chan, Mrs. Chamblet's ch. g., 7, 147, 7 to 1.....(Heider)

Trillion, 164, 7 to 2, (Slack;) The Purser, 135, 25 to 1, (Raymond;) Sculptor, 139, 30 to 1, (Greene;) and Vaucluse, 150 to 1, (Hector,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; fifteen lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Prospect Handicap of $2,500, for two-year-olds. By subscription of $50 each, or $20 if declared. To the winner $1,800, to the second $500, and to the third $200. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14.

1—Waring, F. M. Taylor's b. c., by Masetto-The Sweeper, 110 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Clawson)
2—Mr. Jersey, J. E. Seagram's ch. c., 106, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—Sadducee, A. L. Aste's ch. g., 126, 6 to 1.....(Spencer)

Lieutenant Gibson, 123, 6 to 1, (Jenkins;) Hammock, 102, 20 to 1, (Evans;) Kilmarnock, 117, 7 to 1, (Odom;) Templar, 102, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Montanic, 114, 13 to 5, (Maher;) Motley, 105, 20 to 1, (Littlefield;) Flower of Gold, 106, 10 to 1, (Dupee;) Water King, 110, 15 to 1, (Bullman;) Elfin Conig, 113, 15 to 1, (Van Kuren;) King's Courier, 110, 20 to 1, (Hennessy,) and Plucky, 113, 20 to 1, (Powers,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Sakhrat, 113, 15 to 1, (Callahan,) ran, but fell and broke his leg.

Won easily by four lengths; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Occidental Handicap for two-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,500, added to a subscription of $50 each, or $15 if declared on the day preceding the race, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:54 2-5.

1—Previous, Bromley & Co.'s b. c., 4 years, by Meddler-Sunnyside, 122 pounds, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Connor)
2—Charentus, O. L. Richards's b. g., 5, 109, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Clawson)
3—Prince McClurg, J. J. McAvoy & Co.'s br. c., 3, 115, 5 to 1.....(Odom)

King Barleycorn, 111, 4 to 1, (Keenan;) Imp, 129, 4 to 1, (Clay;) May Hempstead, 113, 3 to 1, (Spencer,) and Muskadine, 100, 8 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49.

1—Skyscriper, J. L. Holland's b. f., 3 years, by Rey del Rey-Mortar, 99 pounds, 4 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Odom)
2—Dan Rice, Hayman & Frank's ch. c., 4, 106, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Jenkins)
3—Jefferson, F. D. Beard's b. g., 98, 4 to 1.....(Biven)

Rare Perfume, 104, 3 to 1, (O'Leary;) Hurricane, 99, 15 to 1, (Dupee;) Clonsilla, 103, 7 to 1, (Wilson;) Hardly, 104, 8 to 1, (Bullman;) Banished, 106, 15 to 1, (Clawson;) Deyo, 98, 20 to 1, (Cogswell;) Lucky Star, 103, 10 to 1, (Slack,) and Holland, 97, 20 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive; a head; half a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10 each to the winner, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02.

1—Smoke, W. Showalter's ch. f., by Order-Alfalfa, 104 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Connor)
2—Kitchener, Sydney Paget's blk. c., 107, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Odom)
3—Belle of Orleans, J. J. McCafferty's b. f., 104, 8 to 1.....(Bullman)

Laureatea, 103, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) Jamaica, 94, 20 to 1, (Setley;) Peaceful 107, 8 to 1, (Maher;) Dangerous Maid, 107, 6 to 1, (Spencer;) Shoreham, 107, 12 to 1, (Wilson;) Erwin, 112, 5 to 1, (Dupee;) Prestidigitator, 112, 4 to 1, (Doggett;) Federalist, 102, 8 to 1, (Jenkins;) Decimal, 95, 30 to 1, (Slack;) Jucoma, 108, 10 to 1, (Powers;) Rochester, 112, 40 to 1, (Hennessy;) Prosit, 97, 20 to 1, (Callahan,) and Mauvilla, 108, 10 to 1, (Richards,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; three lengths between second and third.

PROVIDENCE HARNESS RACES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 16.—The Grand Circuit races closed at Narragansett Park to-day with the best attendance and weather conditions of the week. The summary:

Free-for-all Trotting—Purse, $2,000.

The Abbot, b. g., by Chimes-Nettie King, by Mambrino King, (Geers).....1 1 1
Bingin, br. h., by May King-Young Miss, by Young Jim, (Titer).....2 2 2

Time—2:09½; 2:09½; 2:06¼.

2:21 Class, Pacing—Purse, $1,200.

Edward S., ch. g., by Hinder Wilkes, dam by Col. Hambrick, (Hudson).....1 1
Walter M., ch. g., (Miller).....3 2
Halo II., b. m., (Rood).....2 9
Mars Chan, b. g., (Bowen).....6 3
Rana, b. m., (Young).....4 5
Special Boy, b. g., (Cook).....7 4
Actuary, br. s., (Kelly).....5 6
Cola P., b. m., (Timothy).....10 7
Muriel Russell, b. m., (Dodge).....8 8
McNary's Hal, ro. g., (Carpenter).....9 dr

Time—2:12¾; 2:18.

2:27 Class.—Trotting. Purse, $1,200.

Lucille, b. m., by Senator N., dam unknown, (Rathbun).....1 1
Pirie, ch. m., (Bass).....7 2
Mattie Young, b. m., (Davis).....2 7
Hylta, ch. m., (Golden).....3 8
Princess, b. m., (Doble).....8 3
Mystic Maid, b. m., (Rowen).....4 9
Hunter Hill, b. g., (Dodge).....5 5
Billie King, ch. g., (Rood).....6 6
Kavala, b. m., (Young).....9 7
Bettie Hamblin, b. m., (Geers).....Dis.

Time—2:16¼; 2:15½.

2:04 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $2,000.

Anaconda, b. g., by Knight, dam unknown, (McHenry).....1 1 2 2 1
Frank Bogash, br. g., by Atlantic King, dam unknown, (Bogash).....5 2 1 1 2
Roan Wilkes, b. s., (Bass).....2 4 5 5 5
Lady of the Manor, ch. m., (White).....6 3 3 3 3
Rubenstein, b. s., (Johnson).....3 6 6 4 6
Chehalis, blk. s., (O'Neil).....4 5 4 6 4

Time—2:05½; 2:06¼; 2:04½; 2:07½; 2:07¼.

SLOAN LEADS IN ENGLAND.

Has the Best Percentage of Wins Among the Jockeys.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Though the papers put "Tod" Sloan fifth on the list of winning jockeys his average is far the best. Out of 212 mounts he had 79 wins. "Skeets" Martin had 27 wins out of 78 mounts, and L. Reiff 17 wins out of 50 mounts. "Morny" Cannon heads the English jockeys with 97 wins out of 334 mounts.

Martin is more of a favorite than Sloan among racing men. The sporting press never loses an opportunity for slurring Sloan. He grins and wins.

The alleged American syndicate has made no apparent impression on the ring, yet this is perhaps because the alleged syndicate is not overburdened with cash. Sloan rides Jiffy II. in the Cesarewitch race.

Martin Wins a Race in England.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—At to-day's racing of the Lingfield Park Club September meeting "Skeets" Martin, the American jockey, won the Burton Midweight Handicap on the Duke of Westminster's three-year-old bay colt Scimitar. Tod Sloan had the mount on Mr. L. Brassey's Palmira, and finished third. Eight horses ran one mile and a quarter. The Effingham Nursery Selling Handicap was won by Mr. T. Worton's Octavianus. Sloan rode Mr. T. Cannon's Moonfish, but was unplaced in a field of fourteen.

WILL OF MR. VANDERBILT.

Not to be Probated Until the Son Alfred Returns—Trust May Have Been Created.

The will of Cornelius Vanderbilt will not be filed for probate until Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, the absent son, reaches home. That young man is now in China, and if he returns to New York with as little delay as possible, as is now expected, he will be here about the middle of October.

The decision to withhold the will from probate and from publicity was announced after a conference between William K. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, E. V. W. Rossiter, and Lawyer H. B. Anderson, in the Grand Central Station yesterday afternoon.

Prior to this conference there was a belief on the part of close friends of the Vanderbilts that the will would be filed at the Surrogate's office on Monday or Tuesday of this week. The determination to hold the document back until Alfred Vanderbilt's return is significant, in view of the uncertainty which has existed with regard to Cornelius Vanderbilt's intentions relative to his son Cornelius, Jr. There has never been any intimation that young Cornelius would be disinherited, but there have been serious doubts as to whether he would receive the bulk of his father's estate, as the oldest living heir.

Although the estrangement between father and son, which was caused by the young man's refusing to postpone his marriage for a year or two at the request of his parents, was partly healed more than a year ago, the reconciliation is not known to have extended beyond the resumption of pleasant relations between the parents and their son. No person in the confidence of Cornelius Vanderbilt, not even Senator Depew, is free to say that young Cornelius was restored by his father to the full rights and benefits that naturally would have been his as the oldest son.

Senator Depew said yesterday afternoon: "Until Alfred Vanderbilt gets home, there will be absolutely no information given out concerning the contents of Cornelius Vanderbilt's will. The subject will not be discussed with the newspaper men, and, so far as the Vanderbilt family is concerned, the matter will be held in abeyance until Alfred's return, which will be about a month from now."

Senator Depew said that he was not at liberty to make any statements regarding the status of young Cornelius, either in the family or under the will. Persons who knew Cornelius Vanderbilt well, say that he was much pleased during the last two years of his life by the disposition manifested by his son Cornelius to go ahead and accomplish something on his own hook. The energy, originality, and inventive genius displayed by the young man made a favorable impression on the elder Vanderbilt as well as upon the young mechanical engineer's superiors in the New York Central Railroad offices.

There is a strong impression among the working force in the Grand Central Station that "young Cornel" is destined to be an influential factor in the management of the Vanderbilt properties. Although not a trained accountant, like his father, he is keen-witted and observing, and has taken pains to acquire a large amount of practical information with regard to the operation of a railroad. He has demonstrated his ability to build a locomotive, and he is as capable of running an engine as is the average locomotive engineer. Should the present Cornelius Vanderbilt succeed his father as the head of that branch of the family, he will naturally succeed his father in the various Boards of Directors in the Vanderbilt system of railroads.

Alfred Vanderbilt is just out of college, and has had no time as yet to devote himself to any business pursuit. Friends of Cornelius say that he (Cornelius) is the only one of the three sons competent at present to take up any part of his father's business affairs.

From no well-informed quarter is there any suggestion that Cornelius will get any smaller share of his father's estate than either one of his brothers and sisters. Old friends of the family, viewing the situation from a strictly business standpoint, say that it is not unlikely that the dead millionaire created a trust for the benefit of his widow and all of his children. This action might have been taken, it is asserted, without injustice to any one of the persons interested, inasmuch as either Cornelius or Alfred Vanderbilt would need several years of training before they would be deemed wholly competent to take the management of their father's vast interests in their own hands.

Cornelius Vanderbilt is now attached to the regular staff of the Chief Engineer of the New York Central. He served for more than a year in the motive power department, but when the veteran Superintendent, William Buchanan, retired the young mechanical engineer found it agreeable to make a change. Young Cornelius went to Newport yesterday to join his wife, who is ill.

Controller's Fee in Vanderbilt Will.

City Controller Coler will come in for a $10,000 fee when the State inheritance tax on Cornelius Vanderbilt's estate is paid. Assuming that the aggregate value of this estate is $100,000,000, and assuming also that nearly the whole of it will go to the testator's children, the State tax of 1 per cent. on direct inheritance will amount to about $1,000,000. A fee of 1 per cent. of this million dollars goes to the Controller of the City of New York under the provisions of Section 237, Chapter 908, of the laws of the State of New York, and this fee the law says "shall be in addition to the salaries and fees now allowed by law to said officer."

MR. VANDERBILT'S LAST CHARITY.

Sent a Newport Man Money to Pay Off a Mortgage.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 16.—One of the last acts of charity of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt came to light to-day. An old gentleman living in Newport, who was at one time among the wealthiest business men of the city, and who through misfortune alone had lost his wealth, was about to see his small cottage taken from him because his mortgage was to be foreclosed and he had not the means to meet the obligation.

A friend of the unfortunate man started a subscription paper to raise the amount necessary to meet the last payment of the mortgage. The gentleman with the subscription paper, having had business relations with the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, wrote to him, stating the circumstance, and requesting him to look over the subscription paper. The document was looked over and returned to the sender, and the very day Newport received the news of Mr. Vanderbilt's death a check was received for the beneficiary, which went a long way toward preventing the foreclosure of the mortgage.

Vanderbilts to Return to Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 16.—It is said here that Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will return to the Breakers on Tuesday and will remain for some time there. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., will remain here until the latter part of the month, when they will return to New York for the Winter. All of the horses and carriages of W. K. Vanderbilt were shipped to New York to-day.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 16.—Mrs. William Post entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Astor has closed her cottage, Beechwood.

Col. John Jacob Astor, who arrived from Rhinebeck to-day, joined Mrs. Astor at her mother's cottage.

Mrs. George S. Scott entertained at dinner this evening.

At noon Monday, when Miss Havemeyer is being united in marriage to Lieut. Commander Winslow, the bride will be entertaining at dinner 100 of the poor children of Newport at Odd Fellows' Hall.

The sloop yacht Defender arrived from New Rochelle Saturday, and picked up her former moorings, to the west of the Torpedo Station. Mr. Duncan returned for the wedding of his sister-in-law, Miss Havemeyer.

Mrs. George Collins has returned to her cottage, after an extended visit in Greenville, Canada.

This afternoon Prince Cantacuzene was taken to the home of the Newport Clambake Club, on Easton's Point, and there enjoyed his first clambake. Before he left his home in Russia he was informed by a friend, who had visited this State, not to forget to try a clambake before he left Newport. Mrs. Potter Palmer gave the bake.

Mrs. Leroy King has rented her cottage in Bellevue Avenue, known as Berkeley, to Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., of New York for next season.

Mrs. Bull, wife of Dr. William T. Bull, sails for Europe on the Umbria next Wednesday.

Melville Bull is at West Island for a visit.

Many of the cottagers who went to New York to attend the funeral of Cornelius Vanderbilt returned to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Freylinghuysen of New York are visiting Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest at Pinard Cottage No. 5.

Col. and Mrs. Addison Thomas have returned from Maine and are at their cottage on Rhode Island Avenue. They will go to Washington for the Winter in October.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a large dinner party this evening for Prince Cantacuzene and Miss Grant. The guests, numbering thirty-six, sat at one large table.

The best-attended paper chase in which the cottagers have ever taken part was this afternoon, when over seventy horses crossed Jamestown Ferry. So crowded was the steamer that Lady Cunard and several others were left behind. The hunt began at the Wright Farm. G. P. Messervey and Mrs. Ladenburg, being the hares, were given a few minutes' start. The chase continued over the road to Conanicut Park, thence south by the West Shore to a pumping station. Mrs. Ladenburg rode a green hunter. Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, who was thrown during the chase, remounted and managed to finish first. Those mounted were Miss Taylor, Miss Marion Fish, Miss Stockton, Miss Fifi Potter, Miss Louise Potter, Miss Gwendolen Burden, Miss Wetmore, Mrs. George P. Eustis, Humphrey Owens, Vicomte Du Van Tois, Peter Gerry, Honore Palmer, Richard McCreery, W. A. M. Burden, and Dr. Bertram. Among those following in carriages were Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany, W. F. Morgan, driving with Mrs. Burke-Roche; Austin Gray and Miss Swan, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., with Miss Lily Oelrichs; Mrs. J. J. Mason, with Miss Lurman; Henry Minot, with Miss Mason; the Misses Bullard, and a number of others. Cope Whitehouse followed on his wheel and kept well up with the hounds.

FINE ARTS AT THE PARIS FAIR.

Juries Who Are to Decide Upon the Works to be Accepted for Exhibition in the American Section.

John B. Cauldwell, Director of Fine Arts of the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition, has issued his long-expected "Fine Arts Circular, No. 2," giving the names of the juries who are to decide upon the works to be accepted for exhibition in the American art section. The National Advisory Board, which will be consulted with reference to the general policy and administration of the Fine Arts Department, consists of the following:

Thomas Allen, Boston; J. W. Beatty, Director Carnegie Art Institute, Pittsburg; D. H. Burnham, Chicago, Ill., Director of Works at the World's Fair; Howard Russell Butler, President American Fine Arts Society, New York; Thomas B. Clarke, New York; Walter Cook, New York; J. Templeman Coolidge, Boston; J. H. Gest, Assistant Director Museum of Fine Arts, Cincinnati; C. L. Hutchinson, President Art Institute, Chicago; Halse C. Ives, Director Museum of Fine Arts, St. Louis; Samuel H. Kauffman, President Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, and Harrison S. Morris, Managing Director Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia.

The National Jury for Painting will convene Nov. 10 at the American Fine Arts Society, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. It will be composed of the following artists: Cecilia Beaux, Edwin H. Bieshfield, J. G. Brown, William M. Chase, Ralph Clarkson, Frederick Dielman, Frank Duveneck, Winslow Homer, H. Bolton Jones, John La Farge, George W. Maynard, H. Siddons Mowbray, Edward Simmons, T. W. Steele, Edmund C. Tarbell, D. W. Tryon, Frederick P. Vinton, R. W. Vonnoh, J. Alden Weir, Charles H. Woodbury, and Edmund H. Wuerpel.

The Jury for Sculpture will consist of H. C. Adams, Charles Graefly, Lorado Taft, D. C. French, Bela Pratt, and J. Q. A. Ward.

There will also be three special juries as follows: For Illustrations and Drawings—Otto H. Bacher, B. West Clinedinst, A. B. Frost, Howard Pyle, William A. Rogers, and William T. Smedley; For Miniatures—William J. Baer, Laura C. Hills, and I. A. Josephi; For Etchings and Engravings—Frank French, Charles A. Platt, James D. Smillie, and Henry Wolf.

To relieve artists in the Western States from the expense of sending their exhibits to New York a preliminary jury will be organized, to meet at the Art Institute, Chicago, Oct. 20. Works selected by it will be sent to the National Committee for final adjudication.

Russia's Commercial Delegate Starts.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—A letter received to-day from St. Petersburg announced that Prince M. de Routskowsky of Russia has started for the United States to attend the sessions of the International Commercial Congress as official envoy of the Czar. The Prince comes by way of Berlin, and expects to reach the United States by the 1st of October. He will remain in Washington until the opening of the Congress in this city, Oct. 10.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing aves., Brooklyn.

Fall Millinery

Opening Monday.

GRAND OPENING —OF— INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S HEADWEAR AND COATS

We take great pleasure in announcing the opening of our Fall and Winter lines of Infants' and Children's Caps and Coats, and we will be only too pleased to introduce and show them to you if you will kindly favor us with a call on Monday, Sept. 18.

$14.98—is the price of one Exquisite Bonnet, made of pale blue taffeta silk, trimmed with blue applique, chiffon ruffles and paradise aigrettes.

$15.49—is another handsome Bonnet, made of white taffeta tucked crown, chiffon ruches, embroidered with yellow silk, wide ribbon strings and paradise aigrettes.

$12.49—A Brown Silk Velvet Bonnet with Tam O'Shanter crown, large stiff poke, shirred facing of blue bengaline, double faced satin ribbon strings and bow.

Others too numerous to mention, but equally as elaborate, will be shown Monday.

$18.98—A Pale Blue Bengaline Silk Coat, trimmed with genuine beaver, has a deep circular collar, large reveres, and heavy silk lining.

$24.98—is a magnificent Green Velvet Coat, with large collars, trimmed with white silk applique, box plaited, back and gored fronts lined with pink taffeta silk.

Infants' Coats a specialty; prices ranging from $1.98 to $24.98.

RIBBONS.

The latest Paris Novelties in Persian and Cashmere effects, for Millinery, Dress Trimmings, and Stock Collars.

LACE DEPARTMENT

is now replete with novelties in Embroidered Chiffons, all overs, in lace and mull, Tucked and Corded Taffetas, in all colors.

LADIES' NECKWEAR.

All the latest styles are represented at our counters, Collars, Collarettes, Boas, Tabots, in silk, chiffon, liberty silks and beaded effects.

Latest Fall Shades in KID GLOVES.

Fall importation of Ladies' 2-clasp (Victoria) Kid Gloves, in all the desirable shades; castor, gray, blue, green oak, tan, red, brown, black and white, 98c. a pair.

Ladies' 2-clasp "Pique" Kid Gloves, excellent quality, in tan, mode, brown, red, and black, 98c. a pair; value $1.50 a pair.

Ladies' 2-clasp Kid Gloves, good quality, in tan, beaver, red, oak, blue, green, black, white, gray and brown, regular value 98c.; at 79c. a pair.

Ladies' 2-clasp Castor Gloves in tan, brown and gray, 79c. a pair.

Opening Day Display of LADIES' FINE MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Gowns made of Fine Cambric, Nainsook and Muslin, trimmed with lace, embroidery, insertions and ribbon, $1.25, $1.50, $1.79, $1.98 and upward.

Skirts made of Fine Muslin and Cambric, deep umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with Valenciennes, Cluny, Point de Paris and Duchess lace, also fine embroidery, $1.50, $1.79, $2.00, $2.29, $3.98 and upward.

Drawers made of extra quality of muslin and cambric, prettily trimmed with Valenciennes and Point de Paris lace and insertion. Others with fine embroidery, 69c., 79c., 98c., $1.25 and upward.

Skirt-Chemises made of fine lawn and cambric, round and square neck, trimmed with lace and embroidery, 59c., 79c., 98c., $1.98 and upward.

Also a large assortment of Embroidery and Irish Point Pillow Shams.

Ladies', Misses' and Children' SUIT AND CLOAK Department.

Grand display of New Fall and Winter Garments. Our reputation for keeping everything that is the best at the lowest possible prices will be on exhibition in our Cloak parlors on Monday.

Ladies' New Fall Suits, in all the latest styles and cloths, from $8.98 up to $49.00.

Ladies' New Fall and Winter Jackets, in all the jaunty and nobby shapes, from $3.98 up to $35.00.

Ladies' Cloth Capes; every aged lady has been considered in this collection; from $3.98 up to $40.00.

Ladies' Dress Skirts, beautiful styles, plain, figured, and plaids; from $1.98 up to $30.00.

Ladies' New Fall Waists, Flannel, Serge, Brilliantine, and Velvets; from 89c. up to $6.00.

Misses' and Children's Reefer Jackets, the warm school one and the chic, jaunty jacket for dress wear, sizes from 6 to 14 years, from $2.98 up to $13.00.

Misses' and Children's Dresses, all of the latest styles represented, 6 to 14 years, from $2.98 up to $10.00.

SILK WAISTS.

Beautiful colorings, dainty patterns, corded and tucked, from $3.98 up to $18.00.

BOYS' CLOTHING Fall Opening

Grand display of all the new and leading styles for Boys and Young Men! Our selections are larger than ever! We sell Fine Clothing at low prices.

ATTRACTIVE VALUES.

The best School Suits, in blue and mixtures, 4 to 16 years, all wool, at $1.98.

A select variety of most beautiful Dress Suits, at $2.98, $3.50.

Blue Dress Suits, quality, make and finish, worth $5.00, we offer at $3.50.

Suits with Vests, from 11 to 16 years, our special Leader, at $4.98.

Long Pants Suits, 14 to 20 years, 25 different styles; special at $5.95.

Vestee Suits for little boys 3 to 8 years, (3 pieces,) see window; at $2.98.

Sailor Blouse Suits, very fine materials and trimmings, 3 to 10 years, at $2.98.

Little Boys' Tan Covert and Blue Kersey Top Coats from 3 to 14 years.

Special advance sale in Chinchilla Reefers for boys 2 to 15 years.

Knee Pants and Flannel Waists for all ages; a special lot at 49c. each.

For Monday, Blue Astrakhan Reefers, with Sailor Collars, 2½ to 8 years, at $1.98.

UPHOLSTERY DEPT.

THIRD FLOOR.

Special Money-Saving Items offered for Monday's Selling.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3 yards long, full width, in new novelty and real lace effects, regularly worth $1.50, special 98c. per pair.

Extra fine quality Nottingham Lace Curtains, exact reproductions of Renaissance, Brussels, Irish Point, etc., all the newest designs, regular value $3.75, special $2.98 per pair.

Tapestry Portieres, 3 yards long, with heavy towel fringe top and bottom, regular $2.00; special, $1.30 pair.

Tapestry Portieres, small lots of a pattern in a great variety of colorings and designs; regular selling price, $4.50 to $6; special, $2.98 pair.

Figured Corduroys and Velvets, very serviceable for upholstering furniture; regular price, 59c. to 75c. per yard; special, 39c. yard.

Oriental Stripe Tapestry, 50 inches wide, for cozy corners or drapery, 25c. per yard.

Silk Face Tapestry for reupholstering furniture, value $1.75, special 98c. a yard.

Satin Damasks for reupholstering furniture, mantel, window or door drapery, these are all silk goods; regular price $6.75, special $2.98 a yard.

Special designs and estimates furnished for draperies or upholstery work of every description, first-class work guaranteed at lowest prices.

FLOWERS IN MULBERRY BEND.

Scramble for Black-Eyed Susans Given Away by the Moderation Society.

There was an interesting scramble for black-eyed Susans, recognized better by some observers as yellow daisies, in Mulberry Bend Park yesterday afternoon. There was a scramble also for other kinds of flowers, but somehow, perhaps because the black-eyed Susans came first, they were the most-sought-for flowers of those that were distributed.

The Moderation Society was responsible for the scramble and for a good deal of happiness among the five hundred children gathered in the park. Sylvanus Lyon, the Vice President of the society, to whom the pleasant duty of distributing the flowers is assigned, had a great time trying to be fair with the distribution, and at times his face looked as though his patience was giving out. Momentarily the smile crept back into his face, and it became manifest to the older heads who were enjoying the sight that every bouquet he gave away gave him as much satisfaction as it did the child whose hand grasped it.

The Mulberry Bend Park distribution of yesterday was the three hundred and eighty-eighth distribution by the society. Not only flowers have been distributed in the past, but in the Summer ice is distributed also, the object of the society being "the greatest good to the largest number for the least cost."

The flowers came from Islip, Millburn, N. J.; Glen Cove, and other places near the city. They consisted, besides the black-eyed Susans, which were in the majority, of dahlias, bunches of pansies, nasturtiums, asters, and geraniums. There were three big boxes of them distributed.

FOUND IN AN INSANE WARD.

Missing Electrician Discovered in Wayne County Jail Demented.

LYONS, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Richard Droehem, an expert electrician and bridge designer, who suddenly disappeared from Philadelphia Aug. 24, leaving his wife with whom he was about to start to Germany via New York, has just been located in the insane ward of the Wayne County Jail.

He had been arrested Sept. 6 for stealing small articles from a hotel, and when examined at the station showed signs of insanity. The physicians yesterday pronounced him insane.

Mrs. Droehem is in Germany, having taken the steamer immediately after her husband's disappearance, believing he had gone on ahead.

WEDDING OF MISS GRANT.

Russian Marriage Ceremony to Precede the Usual Service.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 16.—On the evening of Sept. 24 the Russian marriage ceremony for the wedding of Prince Cantacuzene of Russia and Miss Julia Dent Grant will take place, at Beaulieu, the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Potter Palmer. The ceremony will be witnessed by only the relatives, and will be very simple.

It will be performed by the Rev. Father Hotovitzky of New York, with two assistant Russian priests. This ceremony on the evening before the wedding at All Saints' Memorial Chapel is to carry out the religious custom of Russia.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILLINERY EXHIBIT READY. MATTHEWS EXHIBITION OF GARMENTS.

Latest Parisian and American Garment Display, Second Floor, Front.

Ladies and gentlemen are especially invited to visit our new and finest show rooms in America. Nothing has been left undone to make them complete in every detail.

OPENING OF MILLINERY. MONDAY, SEPT. 18. TUESDAY, SEPT. 19. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

A feature of the exhibition will be the extensive showing of Imported Models, trained taste and expert knowledge having been utilized in making the selection one well in keeping with our reputation of all that is new, novel and beautiful in Millinery. But while Paris and London set the fashions, they are not alone in the creation of charming styles. An inspection of the beautiful productions of our own designers will reveal an originality and elegance that even Messrs. Pouyanne, Marescot, Soeurs of Paris might envy. And the most moderate prices prevail throughout the entire collection.

We lead as to style, finish and desirability. Always determined to serve at an advantage as to quality, price, and nothing is left undone to merit all we claim.

This has been a year of improvements in all of our many departments, to which we now invite your kind attention.

Custom Tailoring.

This department has been a success since its inception three years ago. This season as a Starter we will make for a limited time

Men's Suits to Order for $14.00.

We're confident you cannot duplicate any of these under $20.00 to $22.00; 25 different materials to select from in the newest, up-to-date checks, stripes, and mixtures and plain blues and blacks, in worsteds, cassimeres, thibets, and cheviots; they will be made in the best possible manner, by expert tailors; your choice of single or double-breasted sack or cutaway, for any size up to 44 chest or waist; remember, a $20.00 to $22.00 suit for $14.00.

Hats for Large Men.

Do you find it difficult in procuring a derby that is suitable and becoming in the present American styles? A. D. Matthews & Sons have made a line of hats which we believe are just the right proportion for large men; the prices are $1.98 and $2.50; regular $3.00 to $5.00 kinds.

Men's Fall Overcoats.

At $5.95, of all woolen Venetian Covert, in four shades of tan and Oxford; $8.00 value in these, at $5.95.

At $8.00, of an extra quality, all wool Covert, in the newest shades of tan and brown; also black clay diagonal, best satin sleeve lining, well worth $12.00; we sell them at $8.00.

Women's $2.50 Shoes at $1.45 a Pair.

475 pairs of Women's Dongola and Vici Kid Lace and Button Shoes, are here for you to select from to-morrow. The toe shapes are the opera and full round, with patent leather tips, stout McKay sewed oak soles, turned, and very flexible—splendid wearing, comfortable, and stylish shoes, that will interest and please you.

The prices at which they sold for were $2.50, and splendid value at that price—sizes are broken, and if you can be fitted you can save more than a dollar on a pair

When you buy furniture, carpets and general housefurnishing goods you are buying things to live with and to use for a long time. Better go to the long-established and thoroughly reliable house of Cowperthwait & Sons, Chatham Square and Park Row. Here are nine stores full of everything you can possibly want. Best goods, lowest prices, largest stock, longest credit.
Established 1807.

GOLFERS OUT IN FORCE

Thirty-seven Competitors in the Bogey Match at Morristown.

PRIZE WON BY J. A. BLAIR, JR.

His Gross Score Was 96, While the Lowest Was Made by James A. Tyng—Games on Other Links.

Thirty-seven golfers out of an entry list of fifty-four turned in scores yesterday for the bogey handicap competition on the Morris County golf links at Morristown, N. J., for the silver cup presented by Frederick B. Richardson. James A. Tyng, the club champion, signalized his return to his home links by making the lowest gross score, 89 strokes, but it was 3 above bogey, and Tyng finished 3 holes down to the inexorable bogey score. Ransom H. Thomas, Vice President of the United States Golf Association, was another contestant, and many Summer absentees were seen for the first time in several weeks on the links.

J. A. Blair, Jr., one of the youngest Morris County golfers, but who has been doing very creditable work, was the winner, turning in a card which gave him 2 holes up over bogey, while his gross score of 96 was one of the low ones of the day. Close to him came W. R. Thurston, 1 up over bogey, with a gross score of 94, while just 1 point beneath him was James A. Edwards, one of the new Morris County golfers, and who, for a long time, was considered the winner. Edwards tied with bogey, making the gross score of 93 strokes, which ranked next to Tyng's 89. He is President of the Columbia College Golf Club, and will probably appear on the team in the coming intercollegiate tournament. J. A. Blair, Jr., the winner, and Leland Garretson, another able competitor, are both going to Princeton this Fall, so the college element was very well represented.

The bogey score which was played against was 86 strokes, as follows:

Out	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	6—42
In	4	5	6	6	5	3	4	6	5—44
Total									86

While this is the same as the former bogey score, slight changes have been made at four of the holes. The second has been increased to four from three, and the seventeenth to six from five, while the seventh has been decreased to five from six, and the thirteenth to six from seven. This latter one is regarded as the most difficult. It is 545 yards from the tee, and its bogey figures were only equaled by Tyng and Edwards, while James E. Denton and J. M. Maynard succeeded in beating it by one point, each holing out in five strokes.

The tournament presented one decidedly novel feature, in that some of the poorer players were allowed two and even three strokes on some of the more difficult holes, marking a distinct departure from the old St. Andrew's system, which gives but one stroke a hole. For instance, a player handicapped at 13 strokes received 12 strokes at the customary holes, and two on the thirteenth. This system has been adopted after a careful study of the past performances of the club members. The players and scores in the tournament were:

	Gross.	H'c'p.	Bogey.
J. A. Blair, Jr.:			
Out	4 4 5 7 4 5 6 5 6—46		
In	4 5 6 7 5 4 5 9 5—50		
Total	96	10	†2
W. R. Thurston:			
Out	4 6 4 6 5 6 5 5 6—47		
In	4 6 6 7 4 6 4 6 4—47		
Total	94	8	†1
James A. Edwards:			
Out	5 4 4 4 6 7 5 6 6—47		
In	4 6 7 6 4 5 4 5 5—46		
Total	93	6	0
W. L. Thompson	94	5	*1
Archibald Forbes	103	13	*1
B. L. Chandler	106	15	*1
J. M. Chapman	105	18	*1
Henry P. Phipps	98	11	*1
Marmaduke Tilden	97	11	*2
J. M. Brinley	101	8	*2
Leland Garretson	98	8	*3
James A. Tyng	89	0	*3
E. T. Nichols	107	18	*3
J. G. Willis	106	11	*4
G. G. Smith	102	11	*4
C. F. Watson	97	5	*4
J. Insley Blair, Jr.	96	4	*4
W. Y. Marsh	95	5	*4
W. Alston Flagg	97	5	*4
James E. Denton	95	8	*4
J. S. Todd	110	17	*5
J. E. Brinley	112	11	*5
H. W. Ford	107	9	*5
Elbert S. Kip	109	17	*5
Oliver Adams	105	10	*5
Arthur Berry	111	18	*5
G. M. Maynard	98	6	*6
W. Fellowes Morgan	105	12	*6
G. J. Little	101	5	*6
Ransom H. Thomas	105	5	*8
S. H. Little	117	7	*7
C. B. Beckwith	105	9	*8
R. D. Foote	109	9	*8
C. W. Harkness	118	10	*9
George Willis	114	9	*9
R. B. Lyon	129	19	*10
Howard Coghill	113	15	*11

*Up over bogey. †Down to bogey.

FROTHINGHAM WINS AT GOLF.

Defeats Cooke in Finals for President's Cup, 3 Up 2 to Play.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 1.—The Lenox golf tournament, which has been in progress all the week, closed to-day, with a very close and interesting match for the President's Cup, given by William D. Sloane. The first round of eighteen holes was played this morning, when Samuel Frothingham of the Lenox Club beat L. A. Laroque of Shinnecock 1 up at the sixth hole. Laroque was ill and gave up the game at this point.

George Cooke of Point Judith beat C. J. Trevelli of Oakley 2 up 1 to play. Trevelli was 1 up at the end of the first round and continued ahead the first part of the second round, but Cooke by a spurt of excellent golf won the last four holes.

In the finals of eighteen holes in the afternoon Frothingham beat Cooke 3 up 2 to play. Frothingham won the first hole in four, the next was halved; he won the third in four and the next three were halved. Cooke won the next in three, making the longest put of the day. This left Frothingham one up. The eighth was halved. Frothingham won the ninth by a fine put, so that at the end of the first round he was two up.

In starting off in the second round, Frothingham brassied into the grass, which cost him the hole. The eleventh was halved in four; the twelfth was won by Frothingham, as Cooke made a short approach and failed on an easy put. On the "heartbreaker," the thirteenth hole, Cooke drove into the ditch and lost one stroke, which cost him the hole, Frothingham winning it in six.

Frothingham was now 3 up, and it was thought the game was practically finished, but in driving for the fourteenth hole he got into the long grass and lost the hole. He won the fifteenth by a long put in four, making him 3 up.

At the sixteenth Frothingham drove into the bunker, Cooke drove short, both brassied poorly, and the hole was halved in five. These are the afternoon scores:

Frothingham—									
Out	4	4	4	6	5	5	4	4	4—40
In	6	4	5	6	6	4	5	. .	—36
Cooke—									
Out	5	4	5	6	5	5	3	4	5—42
In	5	4	6	7	5	5	5	. .	—37

In an approaching and putting contest 40 yards from the green over a net there were twenty entries. About half the players made it in 10 with 3 balls. In the play-off with one ball R. D. Lapham of the Lenox Club won in six strokes.

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Rothschild

IMPORTING and MANUFACTURING RETAILER.
BROOKLYN. NEW YORK. PARIS.

We beg to announce that on and after **Tuesday, September** the **Nineteenth,** we will be prepared to show the **correct Autumn Styles** in **Paris, London,** and **Our Own Designed** Trimmed Hats, etc., and a full and most magnificent assortment of high class **Novelties** in **Millinery Materials.**

We invite the ladies of Brooklyn and vicinity to an inspection of our efforts for the coming season, with the assurance that we feel confident that we merit the patronage of all wearers of good and correct Millinery as no other house in Brooklyn or Manhattan does.

NEW YORK. PARIS.
J. ROTHSCHILD.
Fulton St., corner Hoyt, BROOKLYN.

WEEBURN GOLF CLUB MATCHES.

Winners and Non-Winners of Prizes Play Handicaps.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 16.—On the links of the Weeburn Golf Club this afternoon a thirty-six-hole competition was played for a prize presented by John F. Taylor. There were two classes—one for those who had won a prize this year and the other for those who had not. The results:

PRIZE WINNERS' CLASS.

	Gross.	H'c'p.	Net.
W. L. Baldwin	177	10	167
George Jenkins	191	20	171
Wyatt Taylor	213	18	180
Fred Hecker	213	30	183
A. S. Pitt	204	20	184
M. R. Pitt	220	36	184
H. L. Williams	204	20	184
Hiram Dewing	239	54	185
L. C. Cisco Smith	261	60	201
Dr. J. H. White	242	36	206
H. K. Seely	269	60	209

NON-PRIZE WINNERS' CLASS.

C. H. Seely	180	10	170
J. M. Young	215	20	185
P. Jackson	225	40	185
A. G. Howes	217	30	187
F. D. Street	246	36	210
H. K. McHarg	284	72	214

Yesterday an interesting team match was played between the men and women of Weeburn and the men and women of the Litchfield County Golf Club. The Weeburn men won by 33 to 6 and the women by 19 to 1. Following are the scores:

WEEBURN.		LITCHFIELD.	
C. H. Seely	5	F. N. Smith	0
W. L. Baldwin	7	A. Baldwin	0
H. L. Williams	0	P. Harrison	6
A. S. Pitt	1	W. H. Sanford	0
W. A. Heiden	2	E. P. Roberts	0
Wyatt Taylor	18	S. P. Sniffin	0
Total	33	Total	6

WEEBURN.		LITCHFIELD.	
Miss Capen	0	Miss Denning	1
Miss G. Hecker	1	Miss Baldwin	0
Miss Robinson	1	Mrs. Harrison	0
Miss L. Hecker	12	Miss Graves	0
Miss Levitt	5	Miss Sandford	0
Total	19	Total	1

GOLF AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 16.—The weekly handicap golf matches were played here this afternoon, and a good line of spectators followed the contestants. The results in the two classes for the cups were as follows:

	Gross.	H'd'c'p.	Net.
Class A, won by F. O. Beach	91	8	83
Class B, won by Ogden Mills, Jr.	104	20	84

Among those who played in the two classes were Fred P. Sands, Robert Phifer, Robert Sedgwick, Jr., W. Gammell, J. C. Livermore, J. J. Mason, W. Forbes Morgan, R. I. Gammell, H. R. Sedgwick, Austin Flint, Jr., H. P. Rogers, Paul D'Hauteville, W. S. K. Wetmore, and E. L. Winthrop, Jr.

HILLSIDE GOLFERS WIN.

Defeat the Morristown Men by a Score of 33 to 11.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 16.—The team of the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club of this city defeated the Morristown Field Club team on the Hillside grounds this afternoon by a score of 33 to 11. The scores are as follows: Hillside—Glenney, 4; Wadsworth, 6; Reinhart, 9; Talmadge, 0; Baker, 5; Shepard, 0; Stockton, 9; Sangstaud, 6; total, 39. Morristown—Smith, 0; Thomas, 0; Holmes, 0; Ewing, 0; Duykinck, 0; Macy, 3; Palm, 0; Fielinghuy, 8; total, 11.

Another event was the scratch play for a silver cup offered by Josiah Browne, the one making the lowest score to keep the cup. The scores: W. L. Glenney, 79; Willard Wadsworth, 86; W. T. Kaufman, 90; H. R. Stockton, 96; F. C. Ard, 103; George Ryder, 107; E. J. Waring, 130; Foreinhart, 84; F. O. Talmadge, 88; J. W. Baker, 90; R. M. Shepard, 100; Henry Ryder, 104; L. H. Van Buren, 114.

Knickerbocker Golf Links Crowded.

A large number of players turned out yesterday in the handicap golf competition on the new Knickerbocker Field Club links at Flushing. S. W. Holmes, Jr., won the match in a net score of 74 strokes.

Eldridge Takes the Gould Cup.

Frederick L. Eldridge won the silver cup given by Edwin Gould to the members of the Ardsley Club, in the final round yesterday, beating Howard Page by three up and two to play. Besides this match there were two bogey handicap games and a putting contest for women.

Park Wins the Hunter Medal.

James Park won the golf championship of the Richmond County Country Club, S. I., yesterday in the fourth annual contest for the George Hunter gold medal. It was a lively competition, for the former holder, L. B. Stoddard, and the first winner of the medal, Albert E. Paterson, tied for second place, at ninety-one strokes for the eighteen hiles, only one point below the winner.

Staten Island Golfers Win.

An interesting team match, with fifteen contestants on each side, was played yesterday on the links of the North Jersey Country Club at Paterson, between that club and the Staten Island Cricket Club. The system of scoring but one point for each game was adopted in the contest, and the Staten Islanders won by eight holes to five.

Albert Wins at Dyker Meadow.

The links of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club rear Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, were formally opened for the Fall season yesterday with a members' handicap, which was won by A. R. Albert in the net score of 86 strokes, while L. Daniels gave him a close race, the latter coming in second at 87 strokes.

Golf on Marine and Field Links.

The Marine and Field Club links near Bath Beach presented the liveliest appearance of the season since the Summer vacation yesterday, and a large field of contestants turned out in the ball sweepstakes handicap. It was a close competition, for the victor C. R. La Rue, only got first place by one stroke, finishing in 79 strokes net, while Percy S. Dallett and S. R. Seaver tied for second honors at 80 strokes.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.
References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Morris K. Jesup, and many other prominent people.
J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert," 215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613.

BROOKLYN BABY WANDERS OFF.

Mother Went to Sleep Thinking She Was Safe—Found Her Next Day.

When the Carr family of 52 Orange Street, in the Heights section of Brooklyn, retired on Friday night three-year-old Mamie, the youngest but one member of the household was nowhere about.

"Where's Mamie?" asked Mr. Carr of his wife.

"Oh, she's gone up stairs to sleep with Mrs. Selfridge again, I suppose," returned Mrs. Carr, going to bed with an easy conscience.

Just about that time a big policeman was unsuccessfully interrogating a very small girl whom he had found at the corner of Orange and Willow Streets.

"Name's Mamie, an' I'se losted," was all he could get out of the little one.

An hour later Mamie was crying herself to sleep in a crib in the shelter of the Children's Society, on Schermerhorn Street, while in the household on Orange Street all slept, happily ignorant of the baby's unhappy plight.

When Mrs. Selfridge, who boards with the Carr family, appeared at the breakfast table yesterday morning without Mamie Mrs. Carr became alarmed.

"Where's Mamie?" she asked, anxiously.

"Mamie? Why, I haven't seen her since early last evening," replied Mrs. Selfridge.

Then there was some excited hurrying and scurrying about in the household. Mrs. Carr started for the Fulton Street Police Station, near by, and on the way met a veracious small boy of the neighborhood, to whom she distractedly expressed her fears anent Mamie's having been kidnapped.

"Did you see any organ grinders around last night?" she asked.

"Yes'am," returned the small boy, solemnly. "I seen one standin' in front of your house for two hours."

With her fears confirmed, Mrs. Carr rushed away to the station house.

"Hey, Murphy, how old was that kid you picked up last night?" asked the Sergeant of a patrolman, after Mrs. Carr had told her story.

"'Bout three, I guess," replied Murphy.

"That's she," said Mrs. Carr, somewhat illogically, considering the number of three-year-old children in the world.

Half an hour later, however, there was no longer any doubt about the matter, for little Mamie was in her high chair at home being stuffed with jellies and other good things. The child, it appears, found the front door of the house open and had gone out into the street and wandered away.

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ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

The Leading Department Store of Brooklyn and One of the Largest Retail Establishments in the World.

A total area of over 400,000 square feet of shopping space—and still growing. Seventy distinct and separate departments, each a complete store n itself, brimful with the most attractive merchandise the world produces. With the exception of those articles on which the prices are restricted, we aim to sell everything for less than goods of equal merit can be bought anywhere else. Every device that adds to the comfort and convenience of visitors and lightens the labors of our empleyees has been introduced. In short, a model establishment, and the most interesting place to see in Brooklyn.

Interesting Fur Facts.

We are showing six new models of Broadtail and Sealskin Jackets that should be seen by every woman who contemplates getting a new fur coat this Fall or having an old one remodeled. They combine every feature that the fashion fixers have pronounced correct—for instance, the new long, open revers—the new sleeves and drop cuffs—the new plain round or pointed back, etc. We'll make you a new jacket or remodel your old one now, at prices which should induce you to leave your order at once — because later on, when the busy season sets in, charges will, of necessity, be much higher. Our collection of *Russian Sable, Real Chinchilla* and *Broadtail* skins contains without a doubt one of the best selected and handsomest assortment of these furs to be found in this country, and if you want an especially rich and beautiful garment we can furnish it for much less than anyone else.

Specials in Fur Neckwear.

Alaska sable (natural color) cluster Scarf with ten tails.....$5.95
Electric seal cluster Scarf, eight tails, $2.45
Mink Scarfs, cluster of eight wolverine tails.....$7.95
Alaska sable (natural color) Collarette, 10 ins. deep.....$13.95
Electric seal Collarette, 10 ins. deep, $4.45
Second floor.

A Furniture Offering That Is Full of Profitable Hints.

These items but suggest the host of other good values that prevail throughout our Furniture floor.—See the Furniture and compare it and our prices with those of any other store anywhere and you'll soon be convinced that it's decidedly to your advantage to come here for anything you may want in this line.

Parlor Suits of 3 pieces, mahogany finish inlaid frames, upholstered in satin damask.....$14, $24, $30, $45
Parlor Suits of 5 pieces, mahogany and mahogany finished inlaid frames, upholstered with spring edge and seat, covered in assorted colorings of plush and satin damask..$36, $52, $65, $75
Corner Chairs, mahogany finished frames, covered in silk tapestry and satin damask.....$2.98
Oak Sideboard, height 72 in., base 23x48 in., shaped top, with 17x30 in. bevel mirror, trimmed with cast brass handles.....$13.50
Oak Dining Chairs, box frame, cane seat.....$1.39
Oak Dining Chairs, high back, cane seat, 89c
Couch, high head, with spring edge, covered in assorted colors of velvet trimmed with double fringe.....$6.75
Morris Chairs of oak, polished arm, with reversible velvet cushion.....$4.65
Chiffoniers of oak, with 5 large drawers.....$4.00
Antique oak finish Bedroom Suit, 10 pieces, consisting of bed, bureau, washstand, table, chair, rocker, woven wire spring, hair mattress, and 2 pillows, $25.00
Oak Bureau with French bevel plate mirror, base with 2 small and 2 large drawers, trimmed with cast brass handles. $9.00

Bedding.

Mixed Hair Mattress, made up in A. C. A. ticking, 40 lbs., full size.....$6.90
300 Feather Pillows, made up in A. C. A. ticking, 22x28, 3 lbs., each.....$1.35
Fourth floor.

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Standard quality, well made, at much less than the cost of the unmade material.

2 yards wide, 2½ yards long, ea.....32c
2¼ yards wide, 2½ yards long, ea.....34c
Heavy twilled muslin Pillow Cases, 45x 36 inches, ea.....9c
Main floor, left, rear.

22,000 Yards of Plain and Fancy Taffeta Silks at Less Than Cost of Production.

There are 12,000 yards of rich quality fancy Taffeta Silks in this co llection. An immense variety of stylish patterns, including corded stripes, checks, plaids and embroidered effects in street and evening shades. They will be divided into two lots as follows:

7,000 yards of fancy Taffetas that we have been selling up to now at 88c., 98c., $1.10 and $1.25 a yard, go at 59c
5,000 yards of fancy Taffetas that we have been selling up to now at $1.35, $1.48 and $1.98 a yard, go at 98c

Plain Colored Taffetas.

In this lot are 10,000 yards of plain colored Taffeta Silks, of splendid quality, in seventy-five of the most desirable shades, including 3,000 yards of 20 inch imported Silk, in white, cream, black and all evening colors, with the rich soft finish and brilliant lustre characteristic of the best foreign silks—These silks have been selling up to now at 79c. and 85c. yd. They all go at . 55c
Main floor, New Building.

75c. to $1.25 Colored Dress Goods at 48c. Yd.

Unusual trade conditions have brought us an importer's stock of fine colored Dress Goods at a decisive reduction from the usual cost—and this offering gives you the full benefit of the saving. The collection consists of

46 in. Poplin Velour, handsome two tone, navy, brown and green mixtures.
46 in. Bayadere Coverts, satin stripe effects, stylish street mixtures in dark colorings.
46 in. Covert Suitings, correct Fall mixtures.
46 in Armure Coverts.
47 in. Vigoureux, plain and two tone mixtures.
46 in. Whipcord Suitings, two tone mixtures.

The prevailing prices for these goods are from 75c. to $1.25 yard—Take any of them at, per yard 48c
New Building, main floor.

And Two Unusually Good Values in Black Dress Goods.

1,100 yards all-wool double warp Serges and Cheviots, full 50 inches wide, extra weight and finish—go at per yard 49c

1,500 yds. 50 in. Camels' hair and Estamine Cheviots, the most wanted goods of the season—sponged and shrunk—go at per yd. . . 59c
Main aisle, rear.

Women's Velveteen Waists at $4.50.

Made of good quality velveteen in the most approved latest shirt waist style. They've a corded front, straight tucked back, dress waist sleeves and gilt buttons. The colors are brown, cardinal, Yale blue, lavender, green and black. These are excellent waists and decided bargains at . . $4.50
Second floor.

Pretty Sofa Pillows Particularly Cheap.

A small lot of 24x24 inch silk covered sofa Pillows with 4 inch ruffles, go at . $1.85
Exceptional value is also offered in handsome Pillow Tops from . 29c. to 98c

Also, Uncovered Down Pillows at These Very Low Prices:

18x18 in . . 35c | 22x22 in . . 58c
20x20 in . . 45c | 24x24 in . . 69c
26x26 in 85c
Art Embroidery Dept.—2d floor.

Again Unmatched Values in Upholsterings.

Lace Curtains and Bed Sets.

White Nottingham Lace Curtains, some of the finest reproductions of Renaissance, Irish Point and Tambour designs, all have the new buttonhole worked edge, full width and 3½ yds. long, assorted designs; our regular $2.24 to $3.25 grades, go at, per pair, $1.98
Our regular $3.50 to $5.00 grades, go at, per pair.....$2.98
Real Irish point lace Curtains, white, excellent designs on good net, well worked, just arrived from St. Gall, full width and 3½ yds. long, assorted designs, excellent values, at per pair, $3.79, $4.98, $5.98 and $7.50
Real renaissance lace Curtains, net centers, full widths and 3½ yds. long, excellent quality lace and put together by best French manufacturers, complete assortments to select from and never better values offered, assorted designs, 3 specials, at, per pair, $7.48, $13.48, $21.48
White Nottingham lace Bed Sets, full size spread and 2 shams, 3 designs, excellent reproductions of renaissance lace, per set.....$5.00

Draperies and Furniture Coverings.

Our stock of Tapestries in cotton, cotton and silk, all silk Damask, Brocatelles for draperies, long curtains and furniture coverings was never more complete. A visit will prove that money can be saved by those contemplating refurnishing.
50 in. square cotton Tapestries, suitable for table covers, cushions or chairs, each.....49c
50 in. Squares, in silk and cotton, ea., $1.19
50 in. Squares, in silk Damask, ea. $1.89
Value from $1.00 to $6.00 ea.
300 yds. figured Art Velvets, ½ yd. to 3½ yds. long, at half price.
2,000 yds. of 30 in. Gold Crepe go at, per yard.....5c

Table Covers.

6-4 Plain Velour Table Cover, fringed all around, embroidered on each corner, each.....$2.48
6-4 Cotton Tapestry Table Cover, fringed all around, assorted colors, ea. . . .49c
8-4 Tapestry Table Cover, dining room table size, fringed all around, assorted colors, ea.....69c
Third floor.

Linen Opportunities That Will Repay Investigation.

If you'll investigate this offering and compare our prices with those of other stores—you'll understand why we're doing *the* linen business of Brooklyn.

All linen fringe Table Cloths, plain white, red and blue borders, 8-10 size, ea. 85c
Extra heavy all linen Cream Table Damask, 2 yards wide, good patterns, yd.....49c
Extra fine all linen Satin Damask Pattern Table Cloths, in handsome patterns, with Napkins to match:
2 yds. long. $1.50 | 3 yds. long. $2.25
2½ yds. long. $1.88 | 3½ yds. long. $2.63
⅝ (20x20 inches) Napkins to match, per doz.....$1.50
6-8 (22x22 inches) Napkins to match, per doz.....$1.99
¾ (24x24 inches) Napkins to match, per doz.....$2.35
Heavy Hemmed Huck Towels, 19x38 to 20x40 inches.....12½c
Fine quality pure linen plaid Glass Toweling, yd.....10c

Red, White & Blue Bunting.

U. S. standard red, white and blue wool Bunting, per yard.....16c
Main, left, rear.

Women's Gloves Exceptionally Low Priced at 64c. Pr.

Women's kid Gloves, in hooks and clasps, black, white, tans, modes and reds—mostly direct importations and intended for retailing at a much higher price—go at, per pair . . 64c
Main, right.

BROOKLYN SAILORS' ROW

Fun at the Annual Sports of the Second Naval Battalion.

CROWDS VIEW THE RACES

Manhattan Reserves Join in the Contests—Water Fete and Dance in the Evening.

The men of the Second Naval Battalion of Brooklyn officially bade farewell to the sea for the Summer of 1899 yesterday afternoon with their annual regatta, followed in the evening by a water fête and dance at their armory, Fifty-fifth Street and New York Bay. The pleasures of the day were joined in by a handsome delegation of sunburned tars of the First Naval Battalion from Manhattan, and a still larger gathering of the female friends and relatives of the sailors.

The regatta was held last year far away, off a strange coast, where the decorations were battleflags and the prizes to be won were bloodshed and death in the country's cause. The scenes of that occasion, in comparison with those of yesterday, presented a subtle contrast. To the practiced eye it could be seen that the contestants were amateur seamen no longer. The uniforms had not the creasy brightness and glitter as of yore; there was not the amateur roll and swagger in the gait of the militiamen and the tennis shoes and showy knife lanyards were missing. Instead, caps and jumpers were slightly the worse for wear, bare feet were in evidence among the coxswains of the racing gigs and cutters, and throughout the ranks grim experience had left its touch on every face.

Some of the brightness of the picture was gone, and yet the crowds gathered on the deck was larger than ever before. The crowd began to come long before 2 o'clock, the hour set for the regatta. They came in gayest Summer clothes, in keeping with the flags and pennants that fluttered from every corner of the armory and from every convenient point on the dock, and from the practice vessel Aileen, moored near-by. The maze of masts and oars and ropes and spars formed the setting of this picture of the sea.

The Fifth United States Artillery band from Governors Island furnished music on the pier, from one end to the other of which were arranged chairs for the spectators. There were over 1,000 enthusiasts on hand to see the fun.

The sailors for once were very much behind time, however. The Connecticut and New Jersey battalions, who were to have participated, were awaited in vain, and the First Battalion from Manhattan did not put in an appearance until nearly 3 o'clock. But the big family gathering did not mind, and while it waited there was a general reunion held.

There could not have been a more perfect afternoon for aquatic sports. A gloriously mellow September sun shone through a bluish haze. A gentle breeze did no more than lift and sway the bunting that swung aloft on every hand.

Although this regatta was engineered in every detail by the petty officers and men, the officers of the Brooklyn battalion were all present with their families and lent a hand in the proceedings either by acting as judges or simply cheering.

It was after 3 o'clock when the first event of the day was called. This was a sailing cutter race at a mile and a half, and called for boats from Brooklyn, Manhattan, New Jersey, and Connecticut, but the salts from the latter States having become becalmed elsewhere there were left only the brothers from two boroughs to contest.

The First Battalion men were captained by the redoubtable Irving Zerega, and rigged out in rather seedy uniforms. Paul Buckner, a veteran, with no shoes on, handled the tiller for the Brooklyns. At 3:37 o'clock Capt. Frederick Leigh of the Governor's staff gave the word, a deafening report from a three-pounder stationed on the dock rang out, and they were off. The race was over a triangular course and promised well, but before the second buoy was reached the pintle of the Brooklyn boat carried away. Furthermore, Coxswain Buckner got his buoys mixed, and it was all over. The New York boat came in as she pleased.

The canoe sailing race over the same course brought out four starters—the Toreador, A. E. Paula of the New York Canoe Club; the Clover, M. M. Davis; King Olaf, J. F. Eastmond, and the Unqua, P. F. Hogan—the last three of the Brooklyn Canoe Club. Robert J. Wilkins, the judge, got them away in pretty fashion, and soon the Toreador was doing some fancy jockeying for the lead. King Olaf held third place until the reach home, when the Clover came up and exchanged places. The Toreador won cleverly in twenty-one minutes five seconds, with Unqua second. The latter's coxswain had fouled a buoy during the course, however, and the boat was disqualified, the Clover getting the place.

While this was going on seven perplexed "shellbacks" of the Second Naval Battalion were engaged in a terrific struggle in the water alongside the dock, each attempting to get an empty barrel somehow over a fifty-yard course for a prize. John P. Colgan of the First Division got over the distance first, with the barrel resting heavily on the back of his neck. J. L. Bassendon of the Second Division arrived second, in a waterlogged condition, by swimming on his back, with the barrel bearing down heavy on the pectoral bone. The other barrels arrived empty, but the swimmers were filled with salt water.

The four-oared gig race in a mile, with a turn, brought out only the First and Second Battalions. This was a close contest, and elicited the greatest enthusiasm of the day. The Brooklyn tars took a slight lead at the start, rowing about thirty-eight strokes, while the Manhattan Islanders, with a forty stroke, seemed to be satisfied. Before the first turn was reached the distance between the boats had been narrowed to practically nothing, and when they had turned and gotten stretched away for home, honors were even. They kept this up down the stretch, evoking tremendous enthusiasm on the pier. It was anybody's race to within twenty yards of the finishing line, when the First Battalion men made a spurt, and when the three-pounder on the dock thundered the finish, the New York men were a half a length to the good. The crowd gave three cheers for the victors.

The paddling canoe race, over a quarter-mile course, brought out the Alligator, Charles Eastmond; the Menemoasha, H. M. Dater, and the Eastern Star, J. R. McDivitt, all of the Brooklyn Canoe Club. The Alligator had an easy thing of it, leading all the way. The Eastern Star was able to beat out the Menemoasha for the place.

By this time the breeze of the afternoon had freshened up considerably, and the entries for the one-hundred-yard swim, for members of the Second Battalion, began to dwindle. Only three hardy salts at last agreed to contest. They were O. D. Cooke of the Third Division, R. E. Leavitt of the First Division, and A. D. Stewart of the Third Division. After a very pretty spurt they finished in the order named.

The one-mile divisional cutter race was rowed almost in the dark, and was captured by the Second Division.

Then everybody gathered in the armory overlooking the sea and the dancing began, after the prizes had been presented to the victors by Commander R. P. Forshew of the Second Battalion.

DIED OF GRIEF FOR HIS WIFE.

Conrad Leibfried Survived Her Death Only One Day.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Conrad Leibfried, eighty-nine years old, died at his home here last night of grief over the loss of his wife, who died on Thursday. When Mr. Leibfried learned that his wife was dying he went to her bedside and told her he would soon follow. After his wife died Mr. Leibfried went about as usual, but he said he was only waiting to hear his last summons. After dinner last night he said he thought he would take a few minutes' rest, and, lying down on a lounge, was soon fast asleep. Later his daughter tried to arouse him but failed. When a doctor arrived he found Mr. Leibfried dead. Both bodies will be buried in one grave tomorrow.

MAY HAVE KILLED HIS BROTHER

Stone Thrown in Play Believed to Have Caused Boy's Death.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 16. — Frank Wade, thirteen years old, died at his home, 630 Third Avenue, and it is believed that his death was the result of an injury received while at play two weeks ago with a younger brother. The little fellow threw a stone, which accidentally hit his brother over the eye. The injury was not believed to be serious, but subsequently the boy showed signs of paralysis of the face. He was treated for this, and improved apparently.

He attended the public school in High Street yesterday, and while there complained of pains in the head. On going home he was treated by Dr. Keefe. He grew worse later, and when Dr. Keefe was recalled he found the boy was dead.

It is alleged that the examination since death has resulted in the discovery of a fracture of the skull, and on learning the circumstances of the injury Dr. Keefe declined to give a certificate of death.

COSTLY FIRE IN ROCHESTER.

Box Factory and Flouring Mills in Down Town District Destroyed.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 16.—A fire which started in the boiler room of the Ira S. Disbrow box factory at 4 o'clock this afternoon destroyed that structure, together with the J. H Chase flouring mills, and damaged surrounding property. Two firemen were injured.

The burned buildings were situated in the heart of the down-town shop district, with numerous tall buildings on all sides. The flames spread rapidly, as the box factory was filled with dry lumber and other inflammable material, and fifteen minutes after the fire was discovered a general alarm was sounded. By this time the flames had spread to the Chase Flouring Mills.

The total loss will probably reach $100,000. The box factory was insured for $20,000, and there is $5,000 insurance on the stock. The Chase mills were valued at $15,000; insurance unknown. The loss to surrounding property may reach $5,000 all told.

Puerto Rican Relief Fund.

The National Bank of North America, the depository of the Puerto Rican Relief Fund, reported yesterday subscriptions as follows:

Previously acknowledged, $44,109.73; Palisades, $15; Christ Church, Jordanville, N. Y., $18.70; J. B. & H. B. Sykes, through Thomas Hayes & Co., Clinton, N. Y., $2; Mrs. Aellare, $5; Mrs. Thomas Wood, $5; Mrs. Olive Champion, $1; E. B. Baker, $2; Hayes & Co., $5; treasurer of Stock Exchange Fund, through Merchants' Association, $1,562; Wolf Creek Church, Malta, Ohio, $4.33. Total, $45,759.75.

THE SCORES AT CREEDMOOR

Sixty-five National Guardsmen Qualify as Marksmen.

COL. LADD IS SUCCESSFUL

The Judge Advocate Is One of the Thirteen Who Win Laurels at Pistol Practice.

About 150 riflemen were at Creedmoor yesterday to try for marksmen's scores. Weather conditions were unusually favorable. As a result sixty-five aspirants qualified as marksmen and twenty-five as experts. Col. W. W. Ladd, Judge Advocate of the National Guard of New York, was one of thirteen to qualify as marksman in the pistol practice

Company F, Seventh Regiment, not Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, was the winner of the Adjutant General's match Friday. The scores of yesterday follow:

PISTOL PRACTICE.

Marksman's Class.

GENERAL STAFF.

	50 Yards.	75 Yards.	Total.
Col. W. W. Ladd	4 4 2 2 4—16	4 4 3 4 0—15	—31

NINTH REGIMENT.

Hosp. Steward C. H. Lowe	4 0 4 4 4—16	5 4 2 0 5—16	—32

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. T. M. T. Raborg	4 4 4 3 3—18	3 2 2 3 5—15	—33

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Sergt. Major E. P. Fergerson	3 5 5 3 0—16	4 3 4 3 4—18	—34
Sergt. Major F. H. Guild	4 0 5 4 2—15	5 3 2 2 3—15	—30

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Second Lieut. M. M. O'Sullivan	3 3 3 4 3—16	3 4 4 2 4—17	—33

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Sergt. N. Bruford	4 3 4 4 3—18	5 4 5 3 3—20	—38

FIRST BATTERY.

First Lieut. A. S. Hathaway	5 0 4 3 4—16	4 3 4 0 4—15	—31
Corp. O. Zschoge	4 3 4 3 3—17	4 3 4 3 3—17	—34

FIRST SIGNAL CORPS.

Priv. E. J. Carney	3 4 4 2 4—17	3 4 2 5 3—17	—34

SECOND SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieut. P. A. Brock	4 4 4 5 3—20	5 4 3 4 4—18	—38
Priv. F. L. Hardenbrook	2 5 2 4 3—16	4 4 0 4 4—16	—32
Priv. R. W. Stitt	4 3 3 5 4—19	5 3 2 3 5—18	—37

RIFLE PRACTICE.

Marksman's Class.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
Sergt. J. G. Nesser	3 4 3 4 4—18	4 3 4 5 0—16	—34
Private R. N. Finck	3 3 4 4 5—19	4 4 4 4 4—20	—39
Private L. M. Hurd	3 0 5 4 3—15	3 3 4 5 0—15	—30
Private C. M. Mecks	5 3 3 0 4—15	3 4 3 5 0—15	—30
Private T. A. Snedeker	2 4 4 3—17	2 4 2 4 3—15	—32

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Private W. J. Bolger	3 4 4 2 3—16	4 0 3 4 4—15	—31
Private W. R. Bunce	4 4 4 3 2—17	4 3 2 3 3—15	—32
Private W. B. Carrick	0 4 5 3 4—16	2 4 4 3 3—16	—32
Private J. J. Coughlan	3 5 4 5 0—17	5 3 2 3 2—15	—32
Private F. Draxler	5 4 4 3 2—18	3 2 3 3 4—15	—33
Private J. J. Donnelly	4 3 2 3 4—16	3 2 3 4 3—15	—31
Private R. R. Kaufmann	4 4 0 5 2—15	4 3 3 4 2—16	—31
Private G. A. Keller	4 4 5 4 3—20	2 3 4 3 4—16	—36
Private E. Martine	4 3 4 4 4—19	5 5 4 3 3—20	—39
Private D. J. Murphy	4 4 3 2 3—16	4 3 2 4 2—15	—31
Private H. G. Schroeder	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 4 4 5 0—16	—32
Private E. Zweig	4 3 2 4 5—18	4 4 3 3 3—17	—35

NINTH REGIMENT.

Private J. J. Hartney	5 4 4 3 5—21	3 2 3 4 3—15	—36
Private A. T. Ketcham	0 2 4 5 4—15	4 4 3 4 0—15	—30
Private G. Martine	5 3 3 3 3—17	3 4 0 5 4—16	—33
Private G. Matthews	2 4 4 4 3—17	4 4 5 4 5—22	—39

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Private J. Beyer	3 3 2 3 5—16	4 4 5 4 5—22	—38
Private M. Connelly	4 2 2 4 5—17	3 3 4 3 4—17	—34
Private F. Bruner	0 5 3 3 4—15	3 3 4 3 2—15	—30
Private L. Denecke	3 3 3 3 4—16	5 3 4 3 2—17	—33
Private J. Fitzpatrick	4 2 3 3 3—15	3 4 4 0 4—15	—30
Private M. J. Heffernan	4 3 4 4 3—18	3 4 2 3 3—15	—33
Private W. C. Helfrich	5 3 2 4 2—16	4 3 4 4 0—15	—31
Private G. Manoogin	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 4 4 4 4—19	—35
Private W. Murphy	4 5 4 3 0—16	4 2 3 3 4—16	—32
Private H. Ware	5 4 2 3 3—17	4 3 4 3 2—16	—33

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. V. H. Ford	2 5 3 4 3—17	3 3 4 4 2—16	—33
Private O. Helland	4 3 3 4 3—17	3 2 5 5 3—18	—35

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Private F. Haag	4 3 3 4 3—17	4 4 4 2 2—16	—33
Private C. L. Hill	3 3 4 4 2—16	3 3 4 4 4—18	—34

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Sergt. H. M. Grotta	0 4 4 4 4—16	4 4 0 4 4—16	—32
Private J. F. Dick	4 3 3 4 3—17	4 3 3 3 3—16	—33
Private G. F. Sutton	2 5 4 2 4—17	4 3 4 3 4—18	—35
Private L. A. Sweeney	4 4 5 3 3—19	4 3 4 4 3—18	—37

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Private A. H. Jocelyn	5 4 3 5 5—22	4 4 3 4 3—18	—40
Private J. R. Miller	2 4 3 3 4—16	4 4 3 4 2—17	—33
Private M. O. Richardson	3 2 4 3 4—17	4 4 0 4 4—16	—33

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Private C. R. Schroeder	5 3 3 2 4—15	2 3 4 3 4—16	—31

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Corp. S. B. Bard	4 5 4 3 4—20	5 3 3 0 4—15	—35
Private R. H. Adelmann	4 3 3 5 3—18	3 3 3 3 4—16	—34
Private F. J. Bang	4 3 4 4 0—15	3 4 4 2 4—17	—32
Private G. W. Bang	2 3 4 4 3—16	3 4 3 3 4—17	—33
Private G. E. Barhart	4 4 4 4 3—19	3 4 4 4 4—19	—38
Private A. Cohen	4 3 4 3 4—18	4 3 3 4 2—16	—34
Private W. H. Crosby	2 3 4 3 4—16	2 4 5 3 4—18	—34
Private J. W. Howell	4 4 3 2 4—17	3 2 4 5 2—16	—33

SQUADRON A.

Corp. G. D. W. Williamson	3 5 3 4 4—19	3 4 4 2 3—16	—35

Expert Class.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

	700 Yards.	800 Yards.	Total.
First Lieut. H. E. Crall	5 4 4 5 4—22	3 5 3 4 4—19	—41
Private J. P. Felt	4 5 3 4 5—21	5 5 2 3 5—20	—41
Private J. K. Green	5 2 5 4 5—21	4 4 4 4 3—19	—40
Private E. B. Sanborn	4 4 4 4 5—21	3 4 5 4 3—19	—40

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Private C. R. Hoedl	5 5 4 4 3—21	3 4 4 4 4—19	—40

NINTH REGIMENT.

Bat. Q. M. Sergt. E. Japha	5 3 5 5 4—21	5 2 4 3 5—19	—40
Private E. W. Ingram	3 4 4 5 4—21	5 4 3 5 4—21	—42

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Second Lieut. M. J. Kerrigan	5 4 4 4 4—21	4 4 3 5 5—21	—42

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Capt. R. H. Harding, Jr.	5 4 4 4 2—20	4 5 4 5 5—23	—43
Orderly Sergt. P. J. Farrell	5 4 5 4 4—22	5 3 4 2 5—19	—41

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Private E. Strohecker	5 4 4 5 4—22	3 4 4 5 3—19	—41

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Capt. H. D. Hamilton	4 5 4 4 4—21	5 3 5 4 3—20	—41
Private W. F. Rollins	4 5 3 4 4—20	5 4 4 4 3—20	—40
Private W. W. Whitlock	3 5 4 4 5—21	4 5 4 4 4—21	—42

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Private H. Baldwin	5 4 4 4 3—20	4 3 4 5 4—20	—40

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. Major J. Nihill	4 4 5 5 3—21	4 5 4 3 5—21	—42

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Lieut. R. Byars	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 5 3 4 4—20	—40
Corp. G. W. Corwin	5 5 4 4 2—20	5 4 4 4 5—22	—42

SEVENTEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

Capt. J. F. Kle[illegible]	5 4 5 4—23	3 5 3 4 4—19	—42
Sergt. A. V. Tooker	4 5 5 3 5—22	4 3 4 4 3—18	—40

SQUADRON A.

Capt. L. G. Reed	5 3 3 3 4—18	4 4 2 4 4—18	—36
Lieut. H. Barry	5 3 5 5 5—21	0 4 4 4 3—15	—36

TROOP C.

Private S. S. Barrett	4 4 4 5 4—21	3 5 4 3 0—15	—36

FIRST NAVAL BATTALION.

Gun Capt. C. R. Carter	4 3 4 5 4—20	4 4 4 4 4—20	—40
Gun Capt. E. V. Stebbins	4 4 5 4 5—22	4 4 4 4 5—21	—43

JEFFRIES WAS UNSUCCESSFUL.

A Miserable Drawing Card in England and May Have Lost Money.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—J. J. Jeffries changed his mind about sailing on Thursday and left England yesterday on the Dominion liner New England.

Curley started for America on the same ship. When Curley heard the result of the McGovern-Palmer fight he said he expected McGovern would win, but not so easily.

No American champion has come here and attracted so little attention as Jeffries. He proved a miserable drawing oard, and was fortunate if he made his expenses.

NEW YORK ATHLETES WIN.

Take Nearly All the Prizes at the Tournament of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 16.—The weather was all that could be desired for the sixteenth annual tournament of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union to-day at Rosedale. The Americans captured every event. Kraenzlein, Flanagan, Baxter, and Long, all of the New York Athletic Club, were the chief winners.

Two Canadian records were broken. The running high jump record of 6 feet 11-16 inch was broken by J. K. Baxter, he going 6 feet 2½ inches. In the running broad jump A. C. Kraenzlein, New York Athletic Club, broke the Canadian record of 23 feet 1 inch, he making 23 feet 6¼ inches. The world's record of 24 feet 4¼ inches is held by Kraenzlein, and he tried to break it, but was unsuccessful. Fast time was made in all the events, and everything went off satisfactorily. The prizes were presented at the annual meeting of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union, held at the Queen's Hotel to-night.

John Flanagan of the New York Athletic Club easily won the sixteen-pound hammer throwing event, he making 24 feet 3½ inches more than O'Rourke, who was second. Flanagan holds the Canadian record of 155 feet, and he tried to beat it, but could only make 154 1-3 feet. Results:

Putting Sixteen-Pound Shot.—Won by Richard Sheldon, New York A. C., 44 feet 4¼ inches; second, H. Gill, Coldwater, L. C., 40 feet 8 inches; third, S. O'Rourke, L. V. A. A., 38 feet 8¼ inches.

100-Yard Run.—Won by A. C. Kraenzlein, New York A. C.; second, F. L. Stephen, Halifax Wanderers; third, A. Newman, L. V. A. A. Time—0:10 2-5.

Pole High Leap.—Won by J. K. Baxter, New York A. C., 10 feet 8 inches; second, W. R. Knox, Orillia L. C., 10 feet 6 inches; third, A. Grey, Coldwater, 10 feet 2 inches.

Mile Run.—Won by John Bray, New York A. C.; second, Alex Grant, New York A. C.; third, G. W. Orton, New York A. C. Time—4:27 4-5.

Throwing Fifty-six-Pound Shot.—Won by J. Flanagan, New York A. C., 32 feet 3¾ inches; second, S. O'Rourke, L. V. A. A., 31 feet 7½ inches; third, R. Sheldon, New York A. C., 30 feet 2 inches.

220-Yard Run.—Won oy M. W. Long, New York A. C.; second F. S Stephen, Halifax; third, H. E. Manvel, New York A. C. Time—0:22 1-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by J. K. Baxter, 6 feet 2½ inches; second, A. C. Kraenzlin, 5 feet 11½ inches; third, H. Gill, Coldwater, 5 feet 9½ inches.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by John Flanagan, New York A. C., 154 feet 5 inches; second, S. O'Rourke, 139 feet 1¼ inches; third; W. D. Holmen, New York A. C., 125 feet 7½ inches.

440-Yard Run.—Won by M. W. Long, New York A. C.; second R. Mackie, Toronto Y. M. C. A.; third, T. A. Orton, Athenaeum Club, Toronto. Time—0:52.

Running Broad Jump.—First, A. C. Kraenzlin, 23 feet 6¼ inches; second, Dan Robinson, Toronto Police Athletic Association, 20 feet 3 inches; third, E. Harding, Toronto A. C., 18 feet 11½ inches.

120-Yard Hurdle Run.—First, A. C. Kraenzlin; second, J. K. Baxter; third, E. Harding. Time —0:17 1-5.

880-Yard Run.—First, H. E. Maple, New York A. C.; second, John Bray, New York A. C.; third, William Fister, The Grange, Ontario. Time—2:26 2-5.

NEW YORKS LOSE AT CRICKET.

The Philadelphians Take the Match with a Margin of 110 Runs.

The cricket game between New York and Philadelphia was concluded yesterday at Livingston, S. I., where the Quaker City representatives gained the victory by 110 runs. J. B. King had great control of the ball for the visitors, and with the exception of M. R. Cobb none of the metropolitan players could solve his delivery. Cobb, however, played well for 40, and remained at the wickets for an hour and a half before he was disposed of. J. B. King's trundling was the main feature of the match. He captured 7 wickets for 38 runs yesterday, which brought his total for the game to 13 for 89. The score was: Philadelphia—First innings, 181; second innings, 135. New York —First innings, 113; second innings, 93.

Sheriff Dunn's Present to Athletes.

Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn has presented to the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association a loving cup valued at $500. It is for the encouragement of Gaelic football, and the twenty affiliated clubs of the Irish Association will compete for it each year. It was designed by Dieges & Clust.

EDMONTON TRAIL SURVIVORS.

Sixty-seven Men Reach Wrangel, Seventy-five Are Still Out.

WRANGEL, Alaska, Sept. 10, via Seattle, Washington, Sept. 16.—The Stickeen River steamer Strathcona has arrived with sixty-seven survivors of the Edmonton trail. The majority of them are without means, and they will be shipped to Puget Sound at the expense of the United States Government. About fifty of them will go to Seattle tomorrow on the steamer Alki. Many are suffering from the effects of scurvy.

No new fatalities are reported by the latest arrivals. It is thought that at least seventy-five prospectors are still on the trail, and they will have to come down to Stickeen in small boats, as the low stage of water will prevent the Strathcona from making another trip this year.

Among to-day's arrivals were the following: S. P. Parker and G. B. Parker, Bridgeton, N. J.; A. B. Rostrum, New York, and J. Holmes, W. Barnett, J. W. McClaren, L. R. Cole, and C. Deloria, all of Philadelphia.

Railroad Building Near Cook Inlet.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 16.—Alfred Day, representing a Philadelphia syndicate, is shipping men and material to Alaska, for the construction of the second railroad in that Territory. The road is to be fifteen miles long, and to be used in connection with the development of 25,000 acres of coal lands on Kachkemo Bay, Cook Inlet.

BEARD MUST STAY IN JAIL.

Cannot Leave Ludlow Street Prison to Try and Get Bail.

Daniel C. Beard who was Secretary of the Beard-Sanders Company, a chocolate manufacturing concern, until it became bankrupt a few months ago, and who was arrested on Aug. 14 last, in an action brough against him by John R. Sulzer to recover $3,500, the amount paid by him for thirteen shares of stock in the company, is still in jail. Sulzer alleged that Beard induced him to buy the stock by making false representations as to the financial standing of the corporation. Beard's bail was fixed at $3,000, which he has been unable to procure.

His lawyer applied to Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, yesterday for permission to allow Sheriff Dunn to bring Beard from Ludlow Street Jail for a few hours, so that he may visit his bankers and some of his friends, with a view to getting bail. He said Beard had no idea of attempting to escape from the Sheriff, and that the Under Sheriff was perfectly ready to accommodate him if Justice Gildersleeve would only make an order permitting him to take Beard out.

Counsel for the Sheriff said he was perfectly satisfied to bring Beard to see his friends if the plaintiff would stipulate not to prosecute the Sheriff if Beard made his escape while outside the prison precincts. The plaintiff's attorney declined to give any such stipulation, but said he did not think Beard would try to escape.

Justice Gildersleeve said he was afraid he could do nothing, as the code provided that every prisoner should get an opportunity to give bail before he was committed to the prison. He said he did not see why the Sheriff could not take charge of him for a few hours while visiting his friends.

Counsel for the Sheriff said he would do nothing of the kind without the stipulation from the plaintiff. Justice Gildersleeve finally decided he could not grant the motion.

CRAMPS MAKE OVERTURES.

Offer Striking Anglesmiths Increased Pay, Which Is Refused.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—Overtures have been made by the Cramp Shipbuilding Company to the blacksmiths who, with the machinists, struck about Sept. 1, because of the failure of the firm to answer their demand for a reduction in the working hours. Assistant Superintendent Schofield, acting for the Cramps, proposed to the anglesmiths that they separate from those known as the soildsmiths and the machinists, and upon resuming their places in the shops, the day workers would receive an increase of 25 cents a day, and the piece workers a general advance of 10 per cent.

The proposal was referred to the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths of America, and a committee of local union No. 104 was to-day sent to Mr. Schofield to inform him that the men would not return to work unless the demands of the machinists and other blacksmiths were acceded to. The committee said the men did not ask for more wages, but wanted the working day reduced from ten to nine hours.

A shining example in the Custom Tailoring World. Our style, fit and material, have made the name "ARNHEIM" what it is. We give present and future protection—a year's guarantee or money back!

Samples, Fashion Booklet, free.

ARNHEIM,

(Our Only Store),

Broadway & 9th Street.

RUNAWAY IN BROADWAY.

Lively Scramble at the Morton House to Get Out of the Horse's Way—Two Persons Injured.

A runaway horse caused much excitement at Broadway and Fourteenth Street yesterday afternoon. Two persons were injured, and they so slightly that they were able to proceed to their homes without receiving medical attendance. They were John Caprano of 233 East Forty-sixth Street, a real estate dealer, and Jerome Radley, seven years old, of the same address. The horse was attached to a large wagon used for carrying paper boxes, and was driven by Fred Jacobs of 330 West Eleventh Street.

Jacobs was driving west on Fourteenth Street, when one of his reins broke. The horse, which is a large gray animal, took fright and started to run away. The driver left his seat and tried to grab his horse by the bridle, but failed.

When in front of Keith's Theatre the frightened horse turned on the sidewalk, pulling the wagon after him. On Saturday afternoons the thoroughfare at this neighborhood is crowded with women and children. Luckily for the crowds of shoppers, Policeman William H. Roberts of the Broadway Squad, on duty at Fourteenth Street and Broadway, saw the horse coming toward him and yelled as loud as he could for everybody to get out of the way.

Immediately there was rushing and pushing, and everybody managed to escape except Caprano and Radley. They were just turning the corner from Broadway, and in front of the Morton House, when the animal struck them, throwing them to the pavement. Both escaped being run over by the wagon.

When the horse attempted to pass him Roberts made a leap and caught the animal's bridle. He hung on and narrowly escaped receiving serious injuries by being crushed between the animal and the corner of the Morton House. Once around the corner, the horse took again to the street and ran into a north-bound cable car.

Policeman Birmingham, on duty at the Thirteenth Street crossing, had seen the horse dash into the car and, running toward him, caught hold of the bridle on the other side from Roberts. The animal had become badly scared by this time, and, making one desperate plunge, broke itself from the harness and, with the policemen still hanging to his bridle, started down Broadway. After a desperate struggle that resulted in a victory for the policemen, the horse was brought to a stop at Thirteenth Street.

DRIVER THROWN TO THE PAVEMENT

James Williams Hurt in Runaway Accident on Fifth Avenue.

A spirited horse attached to a light runabout ran away yesterday morning in Fifth Avenue starting near Eighty-fifth Street. At Seventy-sixth Street the horse slipped, and, falling, threw the driver, James Williams, sixty-four years old, of 867 Park Avenue, out of the vehicle and headlong to the pavement.

Williams lay motionless, and Policeman James P. O'Connor of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, who witnessed the accident, thought he had been killed. He picked up the unconscious driver, and then sent in a hurry call to the Presbyterian Hospital for an ambulance. Mr. Moseley arrived and took Williams to the hospital. He was found to have a severe scalp wound, a concussion of the brain, and to be suffering from shock.

He recovered sufficiently to tell the physicians that he is employed by J. S. Ferguson, a livery stable proprietor of West Fifty-third Street, and that he had been exercising the horse. The horse's flanks were considerably lacerated where they came in contact with the pavement as the animal slid along.

The avenue was practically deserted, as the hour was early, and, save for a few bicyclists, the runaway had a clear course. One man on his bicycle turned out of Seventy-eighth Street into Fifth Avenue just as the runaway dashed by. He cleared it by a narrow margin, but his wheel wabbled so that he was unable to regain his balance, and he crashed into the curb. He escaped without serious injury.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Negotiations are now pending for the purchase of a controlling interest in the stock of a local fire insurance company.

W. B. Melkle, who has been Eastern manager of the Manchester Insurance Company of England, with headquarters at Calcutta, has been appointed London manager of the Western Assurance Company of Toronto.

The Newark fire insurance rate fight is showing no evidence of diminishing, despite the efforts now being made by some of the agents for a reorganization of the rate compact. An agent, who remained outside of the compact during its existence, said yesterday that he did not believe there was much prospect of a firmer rate market for at least one year. He said further that the general impression in Newark is that the agency quarrel, which preceded the present demoralization, is not likely to be settled in the immediate future, and that the best hope for a change in the prevailing conditions lies in the withdrawal of some of the companies from that territory.

The insurance on the property at 130 to 134 West Twenty-fourth Street, which was badly damaged by fire Friday night, was distributed as follows: On stock, machinery, and stones of H. A. Thomas & Wylie, Union of London, $12,500; Spring Garden, $7,200; Liverpool and London and Globe, $5,475; Aetna, $5,000; Phoenix of London, $4,750; Commercial Union, $4,400; North British and Mercantile, $4,000; Scottish Union and National, $3,600; Imperial, $3,550; Lancashire, $3,500; Transatlantic, $2,500; Law, Union and Crown, $2,500; Agricultural, $2,500; Thuringia American, $2,500; Sun, $2,500; Traders' of New York, $2,000; Manchester, $1,850; Providence-Washington, $1,750; Continental, $1,500; Connecticut, $1,500; Commonwealth, $1,475; Erie, $1,450; Atlas, $1,450; London Assurance, $1,250; Caledonian, $1,150; National of Hartford, $1,150; Westchester, $1,150; State of Pennsylvania, $1,000; Magdeburg, $1,000; Reading, $1,000; Caledonian American, $750; Virginia, $750; Merchants' of Providence, $750; Equitable of Providence, $750; British American of New York, $400, and Queen, $250. On stock of the Thomas & Wylie Lithographing Company, Liverpool and London and Globe, $9,925; Commercial Union, $5,600; British American of New York, $1,600; Magdeburg, $1,500; Commonwealth, $1,425; Queen, $1,250; London Assurance, $1,250; American of Boston, $1,000; Mercantile, $1,000; Reading, $1,000; Traders' of New York, $1,000; Westchester, $950; Phoenix of London, $750; Union of London, $500; Delaware, $500; North British and Mercantile, $500, and Caledonian, $250. Miller & Maltbie will adjust the loss.

French Steamer Dunrae Founders.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The French steamer Dunrae, (formerly known as the Alesia,) Capt. Coste, which was last reported at Marseilles, Aug. 5, from New Orleans, has foundered off the Island of Elba, in the Mediterranean. Part of the crew was saved.

All Cars Transfer to

Bloomingdales

3d Ave., 59th & 60th Sts

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,

Sept. 18. Sept. 19. Sept. 20.

Autumn Exhibit

The Millinery Opening

takes place Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 18th, 19th and 20th. Bloomingdales' long since established an enviable reputation for trimmed and untrimmed millinery, constantly showing the latest and newest effects and anticipating the most alert rivals. This year's showing relegates the best efforts of preceding seasons to honorable obscurity.

In Imported Hats we show the latest ideas of Paris, Berlin and London, while the designs of our own staff of deft and dexterous trimmers vie with their foreign competitors in beauty and elegance. The toques, bonnets, chapeaus and carriage hats, in variety of coloring, styles and materials, are exceptionally beautiful. Handsome black hats, beautiful shades of the Tourterelle, the becoming Precieuse, and the leading effects in Argent, are profusely displayed. Among other notable types, Madame Marchand sends us an effective creation in Reseda. In fact, Bloomingdales' opening of Fall Millinery means an authentic showing of Foreign and New York styles, excelling in novelty, quality and general excellence all that has preceded or is likely to follow it.

2d Floor, 59th St. Section.

The Fall Suits and Wraps.

Spangled Net Costumes promise to be a leading feature of the new season, and Bloomingdales' showing is worthy the attention of all connoisseurs of dress beauty.

Some have Peau de Soie bodice, made with yoke back and front of white net, neatly tucked. The revers and epaulets are of spangles. Entire sleeves are made of broad tail. The upper part of skirt is Peau de Soie, with flounced bottom of broad tail, and entire tunic spangled pointed drapery.

Gray Broadcloth is a fashionable dress fabric this season, and the superb examples shown here are priced in a manner to demonstrate our claim that we show the best in the land at prices unmistakably lower than any competing house.

Ladies' New Fall Tailored Suits.

We are better qualified to serve you than any store in New York. Our stock is replete with the newest and nattiest whims of foreign and home manufacture, all handsomely man tailored. Not a trashy garment in the department.

AT $24. Fly front, box or tight fitting Jacket of finest Camel's Hair, Cheviot, Broadcloth, or English Venetians, all shades. Skirt the newest shape, and entire suit lined with best quality Taffeta. A LOW PRICE, QUALITY AND WORKMANSHIP CONSIDERED.

AT 8.98. Ladies' Suits, of all-wool Oxford and Gray Homespun, as well as Black and Navy Cheviot; the Jackets are fly front and scalloped around bottom, lined with a fine quality colored silk; skirt the new shape, stitched habit back, open front, percaline lined, velvet bound, beautifully man tailored, really worth double; a grand bargain.

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

ORANGE TENNIS CLUB TOURNEY.

Paret and Miles Agree to Play Their Match Over Again.

The Fall tournament of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club was continued yesterday at South Orange, N. J., and an enthusiastic crowd watched the exciting struggle for the club championship. Paret beat Conway in the finals three sets to one, and then started in the challenge match for the club championship. Miles took the first set and pulled up from 5—1 to 5—4 on the second, but Paret took both second and third, only to lose the fourth by 6—1. The players then agreed to play the match over again Tuesday afternoon. The day's scores follow:

Championship Singles.—Final Round—J. P. Paret beat W. P. Conway, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4, 6—0.

Challenge Round—J. P. Paret (challenger) against G. H. Miles, (holder,) 4—6, 6—4, 7—5, 1—6, (unfinished.)

Handicap Singles.—Second Round—L. R. Fay (owe half 15) beat C. F. Watson, Jr., (owe 15,) 6—1, 2—6, 7—5; T. S. Kingman (owe 15) beat P. B. Hague, (owe 15,) 6—4, 6—0; H. W. Hague (owe 15) beat W. Kyle, (owe half 15,) 6—0, 8—6. Semi-final Round—T. S. Kingman (owe 15) beat L. R. Fay, (owe half 15,) 6—3, 6—4.

AMUSEMENTS.

Metropolitan Opera House,

THE WHITE SQUADRON,

Saturday Evening, Sept. 30, at 8 P. M.,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

DEWEY TESTIMONIAL COMMITTEE,

IN AID OF THE DEWEY HOME FUND, MR. ROBERT HILLIARD, SUPPORTED BY AN EXCELLENT COMPANY.

Six hundred sailors from the Olympia, Boston, Concord, Yorktown, Petrel, McCulloch, Indiana, Iowa, Oregon, Massachusetts, and Texas in the famous Congress of Navies scene.

BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

THE NEW YORK, B'way, 44th-45th Sts. TO-MORROW NIGHT.

American Début of the LYRIC VENUS, MARGUERITE CORNILLE

In the Colossal Burlesque THE MAN IN THE MOON. 200 People, including SAM BERNARD

THIS SUNDAY NIGHT IN THE AERIAL MAGNOLIA GROVE. Superlative CONCERT.

MONDAY NIGHT—On the Rain-proof cov'd roof, Monster Programme, including 8 MASCOTTES, MAGGIE CLINE, KITTY LOFTUS, HAWAIIAN QUEENS, Etc. Spec'l Mats. on (3) Dewey Days. Reg. Mat. Sat.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.

THE CHIC, CHEEKY, CHARMING COMEDY. IN RICHARD GOLDEN, MINNIE SELIGMAN, & Phenomenal Cast.

PARADISE

Adapted by LOUIS HARRISON & B. B. VALLENTINE.

LION PALACE MUSIC HALL, 110TH ST. AND WESTERN BOULEVARD. OPEN ALL WINTER. HIGH-CLASS CONCERTS. ADMISSION FREE.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM, 4th Av., 23d St., at 8:30. Daniel Frohman, manager. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2.

"A play worthy the good name of the Lyceum."—Press. "Annie Russell's hit."—Evening World.

CHARLES FROHMAN presents

ANNIE RUSSELL

In Jerome K. Jerome's Brilliant Comedy,

MISS HOBBS.

Box office open 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St., 8 sharp Daniel Frohman, Mgr. Matinées Wednesday & Sat. 2.

Alexander Dumas' powerful and fascinating romance of "The Three Musketeers," admirably and newly adapted by Henry Hamilton.

E. H. SOTHERN and Miss VIRGINIA HARNED,

in the brilliantly successful play

The King's Musketeer.

The King's Musketeer.

Box office open 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St. EVENINGS, 8:15. SAT. MAT., 2:15. TO-MORROW. MONDAY, EVENING, AT 8:15, FRANCIS WILSON IN A NEW OPERA COMIQUE, CYRANO de BERGERAC. Music by Victor Herbert. Lyrics by Harry B. Smith, Book by Stuart Read.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA—SEASON 1899-1900.

The Subscription Department will reopen Monday, Sept. 18th, in the lobby of the Metropolitan Opera House. Address all communications to MAURICE GRAU OPERA CO., Subscription Dep't.

14TH ST. THEATRE, cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. orch. circle or balcony, 50c. 4th Week of the Great Melodramatic Success, A YOUNG WIFE 3 Matinées Dewey Week—Wed., Thurs., and Sat.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. Evgs, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Last week of the Favorite, WILLIE COLLIER In His New Comedy, MR. SMOOTH. Sept. 25 W. A. Brady and J. R. Grismer present A STRANGER IN A STRANGE LAND.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. CROWDED NIGHTLY. 50 MUSICIANS. KALTENBORN'S Orchestral Concerts 25c. 50c. TO-NIGHT—SPECIAL PROGRAMME.

The Crowded 11th HaHaWk DEWEY WK Nxt Wk! 4 Xtra Mats! Casino's Greatest Success The Rounders! TO-NIGHT! 2d Concert! "Rice's Sun. Ngts!"

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 15, 25, 50c. CAMILLE D'ARVILLE & GREATEST VAUDEVILLE BILL IN TOWN.

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. DOLAN and LENHARR, CRESSY and DAYNE. 30 others. Cont. Perf. 15,25,50c. Ladies, Afts., 10c.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs, 8:15. Wed. & Sat. Mat. Jacob Litt..... ...Propr.

Alan Dale in The Journal: "If the public appreciates a good thing, it will go to see 'The Ghetto.'"

A Triumphant Success. THE A Triumphant Success.

GHETTO

A GREAT PLAY, RECEIVED WITH UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM.

THE CRITICS COMMEND IT.

ALAN DALE in THE JOURNAL: "It is a relief to come across a strong, poetic, human play such as this—a romance

BABY INTERFERED WITH WILL.

Justice Smith Sets Aside Conveyance as Bequests Extended Beyond Two Lives in Being.

Justice Smith of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday handed down a decision setting aside the will of Ellen M. Murray, late of Brooklyn, and widow of Peter Murray. Mrs. Murray left an estate valued at about $500,000.

The action to set aside the will was brought a year ago by Mrs. Helen M. Ryan, a granddaughter of Mrs. Murray. The action was tried last April. The plaintiff claimed that the will was void upon the ground that the bequests extended "beyond two lives in being at creation thereof." Justice Smith has sustained this contention. He decides that the entire will and trusts are void, and that it is to be taken that Mrs. Murray died intestate.

Mrs. Murray was the mother-in-law of Sheriff Creamer of Kings County. The defect in the will was that, under its provisions, all the property was left to Mrs. Murray's four children, two of whom died before she did, whereupon she added two codicils. By the original she gave the property to her executors upon four separate trusts, to pay the proceeds, a fourth to each of the children during their lifetime, and upon their death to pay the proceeds to their children, until the youngest child should become of age, or until that child should die, in case it died before reaching the age of twenty-one years. When Mrs. Murray died that youngest child was not born, and under the statute, which provides that the power of alienation shall not be extended beyond the lives in being at the time of the death of the testator, this youngest child not being born at the time Mrs. Murray died, the will was held to be a violation of the law.

If the case is not appealed, the effect of the decision will only be that the parties named in the will will receive all their property now instead of the proceeds.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.05	.06
Alpha Con.	.05	.04
Andes	.13	.13
Belcher	.36	.35
Best & Belcher	.50	.48
Bullion	.06	.05
Caledonia	.66	.65
Challenge Con.	.31	.30
Chollar	.43	.42
Confidence	.76	.76
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.70	1.69
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.21	.19
Gould & Curry	.27	.27
Hale & Norcross	.30	.30
Julia	.03	.02
Justice	.08	.09
Kentucky Con.	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.46	.46
Occidental Con.	.24	.23
Ophir	1.15	1.05
Overman	.12	.12
Potosi	.53	.49
Savage	.29	.29
Sag Belcher	.03	.04
Sierra Nevada	.74	.78
Standard	2.85	2.90
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Con.	.42	.40
Utah Con.	.13	.12
Yellow Jacket	.27	.27
Silver bars	.59	.59
Mexican dollars	48@49	48@49
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 16.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	20	20⅝	19¼	19½
Alamo	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝
Anaconda	49½	50½	49⅞	50½
Argentum	25	29	25	28
Anchoria	70	75	74	76
Bankers	12¼	13	12⅞	13
Battle	35¾	36⅜	35⅜	36⅝
Blue Bell	14	15¾	13¾	16
Columbine	17½	18½	17¾	18
Consolidated	17½	18	18¼	18¾
Damon	22½	22⅝	22⅛	23⅛
Elkton	115¼	115⅝	115	115⅞
El Paso	37	37½	37½	37¾
Findlay	16½	17	16	17½
Garfield	16⅝	17½	17	17½
Gibson	28	29	25½	27½
Golden Fleece	26	30	27½	30
Golden King	97	98	96½	97
Gold Coin	215	250	215	250
Gould	33⅜	34	33¼	33⅝
Isabella	94½	95	95½	96
Independence	49	49½	48½	48¾
Jackpot	68	70	65	69
Moon Anchor	100	105	103	107
Matoa	36	40	35½	37
National	16⅝	16¾	16⅜	16⅞
Ophir	45	50	45	50
Pharmacist	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
Pinnacle	33	34	34¼	34½
Portland	229¼	230	227	235
Raven	59	60	59	60
Rawlings	36	37	35	40
Rosa	35	37	35½	37
Sovereign	17¼	17⅞	17½	17⅝
Tornado	45	47	45	47
Union	34½	34⅝	35¾	36
Vindicator	140	149	145	147
Work	31¼	31½	31¾	32

FINANCIAL.

LEATHER COMMON IS GOING UP TO 30.

U. S. Leather Common is the best and safest speculative proposition in the industrial list. Deals under way will make the stock worth 30 at least, with chances for much higher value. For information address TRUTHSEEKER, 1,242 Broadway.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

CAPITALISTS AND PROMOTERS DESIRING good investments should investigate the following patents and inventions, offered for sale at reasonable prices: Ahlin's squirrel trap, Bach's coin and bill holder and transporter, Daniel's non-gumable mucilage bottle, (Canadian patent only, for sale by The Coates Co., Uncasville, Conn.;) Reinisch's hose coupling, Hosier's improved shingling bracket and nut lock, Shoemaker's tonic cure for carbuncles and boils, Wahl's apparatus for drawing liquids, Nash's match box for lady cyclers, Lane's portable folding mirror stand and easel. We have hundreds of patents for sale. Persons desiring to purchase in any particular line should state requirements. We aid inventors to secure capital and assist capitalists in finding meritorious inventions. Copies of "Patent Record" sent to any one upon receipt of 10 cents. Address THE PATENT RECORD, Baltimore, Md.

TYPEWRITERS.

All makes, rented half price. Coupons apply on future purchase. Will SAVE YOU MONEY.

BAR-LOCK, 202 Broadway.

FREE.—Send to Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway, New York, for the most PROFITABLY interesting little book on inventions ever written.

WANTED—Loan, $3,000 to $4,000 by importer; valuable stock security. E. G. B., Times, Uptown.

PERSONAL.

HALEEL, THE ORIENTAL PALMIST,

Voice reader and astrologer; wonderful delineations; 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. 876 Broadway, opposite Vantine.

BOARDERS WANTED.

22D ST., 215 WEST.—Desirable rooms; refined, well-kept, French boarding house; modern conveniences; Parisian cooking.

73D ST., 151 WEST.—Permanent parties can find desirable accommodations; high-class board; refined surroundings; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

22D ST., 152 WEST.—Second floor, front; heat, running water; ample closets; gentlemen only.

44TH ST., 109 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, with private bath; for gentlemen; references.

MADISON AV., 71.—Large, handsomely furnished room, with board; families or gentlemen; references.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 115 Broadway,
will give special attention to sales of household furniture and other personal effects on premises of owners. Our long experience and thorough knowledge of the business insures best results. Telephone 1755 Cortlandt.

STORAGE.

O'REILLY BROTHERS'

New York Storage Warehouse, 109 to 123 East 44th St., corner Lexington Av.; storing, packing, moving furniture; city or country. Tel., 8 of 38.

EXCURSIONS.

ADMIRAL DEWEY NAVAL PARADE.

THE LONG ISLAND SOUND STEEL STEAMERS
CITY OF LOWELL | And PLYMOUTH
Of the Norwich Line | Of the Fall River Line

Will participate in the Naval Parade and Review in honor of ADMIRAL DEWEY. Tickets, $5, either steamer; number limited; good only on Steamer for which sold.

The CITY OF LOWELL will depart from Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring Street, the PLYMOUTH from Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray Street, each at 11:30 A. M., returning to Piers before dark, to give those who so desire an opportunity of disembarking, and will leave again as soon as possible for a River and Harbor trip, thus giving passengers an opportunity of viewing the fireworks and illuminations. Returning, due at Piers about 9 o'clock.

Music on the LOWELL by Lauria's Celebrated Band; on the PLYMOUTH by the First Naval Battalion Band. Catering by the Company at regular prices.

Tickets now on sale at Wharf Ticket Offices. Telephone, Pier 18, N. R., Cortlandt 4986; Pier 36, N. R., Spring 1961.

DEWEY PARADE.

Elegant New Steel Steamer
ONTEORA,
of the
CATSKILL EVENING LINE,
Will take part in the parade and also go out in the evening for the
ILLUMINATION AND FIREWORKS.
Boat's capacity, 1,500. Number of passengers strictly limited to 900.
Tickets—For parade, $5; for evening, $5.
Also
STEAMER CITY OF HUDSON.
Capacity, 1,200; number limited to 500.
Tickets for the parade, $3.
On sale at Company's Pier, foot of Christopher St., and by Thomas Cook & Son, 261 and 1,225 Broadway.

AMERICA'S CUP RACES

The New PLANT LINE Ocean Steamship
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
5,000 Tons. Twin Screws. Speed, 21 Miles.
SIGNOR MARCONI, the inventor of the Wireless Telegraphy System, has been engaged by The New York Herald to personally superintend the operation of his system in reporting the races from this ship. His messages will be received by the Mackay-Bennett ship, connected with the cable near Scotland Lightship, and transmitted to London in one minute. Consequently, La Grand Duchesse will be manoeuvred to view the yachts to the very best advantage.
Every Passenger Provided With a Seat and room to occupy it.
Band and Orchestra. Maresi, Caterer.
Ship leaves pier foot of Canal St., North River.
TICKETS, $5.00 EACH, are now on sale at Tyson's, news stands in all prominent hotels, McBride's, Rector St. and Broadway; Plant Line, 290 Broadway, (Tel. 1870 Franklin,) and Marine Journal, 17 State St., (Tel. 922 Broad,) Managers.

International Yacht Races.
COLUMBIA-SHAMROCK

THE FALL RIVER LINE STEEL STEAMER PLYMOUTH will attend the Races. A strictly limited number of tickets will be sold at $5.00 each; first three races, $12.00. Music will be provided by the First Naval Battalion Band. Catering by the Company at regular prices. Tickets and Staterooms at Ticket Office, Pier 19, N. R. foot of Warren Street; telephone, Cortlandt 4986; also at Cook's Offices, 261 Broadway, corner Warren St., and 1,225 Broadway, near 30th St., the latter office open until 10 P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Saratoga.
The Grand Union
Open Until Oct. 1.
Special Rates for September.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.

FOR CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION

about the following hotels apply to FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square:
The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.
Hawkhurst, Litchfield, Conn.
The Waumbek, Jefferson White Mts., N. H.
Hotel Hunaerston, Netherwood, N. J.
Ye Lancashire Inn, Liberty, N. Y.

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THE KITTATINNY.
OPEN UNTIL NOVEMBER. The favorite SPRING, SUMMER, AND AUTUMN RESORT. Most central and attractively located. Rooms en suite, with bath, steam heat, elevator, &c. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf links. Send for booklet.
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EMERSON CLARK, Proprietor.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St.—Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, 71ST ST. AND BOULEvard, Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning services at 11; evening prayer at 5 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St.—Services Sunday, 17th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rev. J. Jaffrey Johnstone, M. A., pastor of St. Cohns Forest Hill Presbyterian Church, London, is expected to officiate.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent. —Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

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$650. English Colonial Upright, with candelabras and heavy gold-plated trimmings, Special Price.....$325.00
2 nearly new high grade Uprights, cost about $350, for.....$190.00
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4 Very fine Squares, each.....$60.00
9 Good parlor Organs.....$20.00 to $35.00
Cash or easy payments.
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536 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
Opp. Montauk Theatre.
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AUTUMN ON THE HUDSON.

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COAL.—Best quality, Lehigh and Red Ash, at lowest cash rates. THOMAS STOKES YARDS, 32d St. and 10th Av., 34th St. and 9th Av., 54th St. and 10th Av.

LIBRARY BOOKCASE, CABINET, MANTELpiece, pier glass, for sale. Apply at 125 West 58th St., third apartment, west.

EXCURSIONS.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

The fast deep-water steamer BLOCK ISLAND, regularly sailing between New London and Block Island, will attend each race between the COLUMBIA and SHAMROCK. Capacity 1,500 passengers; strictly limited to 600. Her spacious decks and limited number of passengers offer excellent opportunity to view the races.

This is one of the official boats of the New York Journal, and its representatives will accompany it to report the races, thus assuring it a fine position.

Price Five Dollars Each Race.

Tickets are now on sale at the Journal's Dewey Bureaus of Information, as follows: Journal's Main Office, 1267 Broadway; 250 West 125th Street, Hotel Bartholdi, Dime Savings Bank Building, 311 Washington Street, Brooklyn, or at 25 Union Square.
Telephone 3138-18th Street.

Iron Steamboat Co.
DEWEY'S WELCOME.

The magnificent steamers of this company will take part in the celebration of Dewey Day—the water parade, the night illumination and fireworks.
FARE—Day Demonstration, $2.00
Night " " 1.00

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COLUMBIA—SHAMROCK.

The Boats of the Iron Steamboat Company have sea-going licenses, and will accompany the yachts all through the contests.
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EACH STEAMBOAT WILL BE LIMITED.

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BY THE FAMOUS STEAMERS
REPUBLIC and COLUMBIA
for
LONG BRANCH,
FROM PIER 10, EAST RIVER,
(between South Ferry and Wall Street), at 9:30, 10:30 A. M.; 2:30, 3:30 P. M. **FROM LONG BRANCH** at 12 M., 1:00, 5.00, 6:00 P. M.
Round Trip Fare, 50 Cents.
DEWEY DAY AND CUP RACES.
Tickets for "Republic" and "Columbia" for Naval Parade, $3.00 Day, $2.00 Night, $4.00 Day and Night, and for "Columbia" for America's Cup Races, $3.00 each day, or $9.00 for all days, three or more may now be reserved and descriptive circular of yacht races sent on application to
W. F. RUSSELL, Mgr., 1,181 BROADWAY.
Phone, 211 Mad. Sq.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10 and half hourly 1:10 to 3:40 P. M.; 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40.
Sundays 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and half hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M.
Leave foot Whitehall St., (Battery,) via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, daily, *7:00, and hourly 8 A. M. to 1 P. M., and every forty minutes 1:40 to 9:40 P. M. *Week days only.
EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 7:40, 8:40, 10:00 P. M.; 12:00 night. Last train returning 10:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES, VIA BROOKLYN UNION "L" RR., week days, leave Broadway Ferry 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 A. M., and half hourly from 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10:57 P. M.
FARE 15 CENTS.

Dewey Naval Parade.

The most desirable craft from which to see the great naval display is the speedy
SCREW STEAMER CAMBRIDGE
OF HALTIMORE.
Passengers on this steamer are afforded the greatest opportunity available.
The hurricane deck offers an uninterrupted view, unsurpassed by any steamer attending.
Saloon deck splendidly fitted, and especially adapted for the comfort of ladies and children.
Refreshments furnished by first-class caterer.
DAY PARADE . . . $3.00
NIGHT PARADE . . . $2.00
COMBINATION . . . $4.00
Number of passengers limited.
TICKETS FOR SALE at Pier 6, N. R., and J. P. STORM, 189 Broadway.
P. S.—This steamer is licensed to go outside, and will accompany the International Yacht Races.

FOR THE NAVAL PARADE
THE MAGNIFICENT IRON STEAMERS
CEPHEUS — CYGNUS
of the **Iron Steamboat Co.'s Fleet**
will leave foot of 91st st., East River, at 10 A. M.; foot of 31st St., East River, at 10:50 A. M.
Tickets $2 On sale at McBride's, 71 B'way; Tyson's (5th av. Hotel,) and Harlem Sav'g Bk. Bld'g, 124th st. & 3d av. (basement.)
SOUVENIR TO EACH PASSENGER.

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YACHT RACES
Take the Steamer **CEPHEUS.** Ill'd History of the | **$2 per day**
"America" cup to each passenger.

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Accompanies all International Yacht Races. Capacity, 2,000. Tickets positively limited to 1,000 each race. Steamer leaves Pier 6, foot Rector St., at 9:30 A. M.
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STEAMER GAY HEAD.
THREE DECKS—AMPLE SALOON.
CAPACITY 2,000—LIMITED TO 1,500.
Leaving foot West 20th St., N. R., 10:30 A. M. Select party. Buffet luncheon by Cardani included in price of ticket. KALTENBORN'S ORCHESTRA.
Tickets now selling at several leading clubs to members. A limited number to others at $5 each.
Tickets at Tyson's, McBride's, and at Miller's. Mail orders with check promptly filled. Address LESSEE OF STEAMER GAY HEAD, care City Club, 19 West 34th St.

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Trains to-day leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 7:00, 9:10, 10:10, 11:20 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:50, 6.50, 8:40, 10:30 P. M., 12:00 night. Last train returning 9:30 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.
Direct trains to-day from Broadway Ferries via Brooklyn Union "L" R. R., leave Broadway Ferries 6:04, 7:04, 8:04, and half-hourly 9:04 A. M. to 9:34 P. M. Passengers from New York via the Bridge will take Brooklyn Elevated trains to Gates Av.
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From Brooklyn, Fulton St (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier...9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
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FAMILY APARTMENT HOTEL
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WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.

All apartments are arranged in suites, with private halls; are specially adapted to the comfort and convenience of families, at rates much lower than usually prevail in first-class houses.
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Extensive improvements are now in process of completion; a handsome sun parlor and palm roof have been added; also, spacious drawing and reception rooms; all extending from 72d to 73d St., making the hotel one of the most attractive and up to date houses in this city.
We have fully furnished apartments at all prices, from parlor, two bedrooms and bath, at $20 per week, to parlor, six rooms and bath, at $40 per week.
Dining room on top floor; cuisine and all restaurant appointments of high standard; board $10 per week for adults; children, $8.
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Reduce corpulency, cure dyspepsia. Wood's Gymnasium, 6 E. 28th; entrance, $5; monthly dues, $2.

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Villa plots 60x100 and over offered to desirable parties from $1,500 upward.

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MODERN HOUSES.
$500 CASH, $15 MONTHLY
And interest; cheaper and more convenient than Manhattan flats, built in most substantial manner.
Charles Place, Elmhurst, 9 rooms.....$4,200
19th St., Whitestone, 9 rooms..... 3,200
Sanford Av., Flushing, 8 rooms..... 3,600
Cypress Av., Flushing, 8 rooms..... 4,400
Also Houses built to suit on some of the best located lots in Queens Borough. See these houses before buying elsewhere.
FALKINBURG, Builder, opposite Murray Hill Station, Flushing.

ELMHURST, L. I.
12 Minutes from 34th St. Ferry.
COMMUTATION 6½c., INCLUDING FERRY TO NEW YORK, TROLLEYS TO ALL FERRIES AND ACROSS BRIDGE, 5 CENTS.
NEIGHBORHOOD RESTRICTED, AND ITS CHARACTER ESTABLISHED.
HOUSES BUILT TO ORDER FROM PLANS. SEVERAL COMPLETED.
CORD MEYER & CO.,
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COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

AN ATTRACTIVE HOUSE TO LEASE, FURnished or unfurnished; modern improvements; within five minutes' of Park Hill, Putnam Road, and ten minutes of Ludlow, on Hudson R. R. Call or address OWNER, 45 Hamilton Av., cor. Morris St., Yonkers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

INGLESIDE HOMES,
FLUSHING.
High-class homeseekers should see the special offerings at Ingleside before purchasing elsewhere. Houses now ready from $2,950 up. All modern improvements. Small payments. Many were contracted for previous to the rise in material, and we can save you from 10 to 20 per cent. if you select now. Elegant lots, $300 up, including free life insurance, interest on payments, &c. Liberal building loans.
Call or write for free tickets or take 34th St. Ferry to Long Island City, thence by train or trolleys every few minutes to our carriages at Main St., Flushing.
Realty Trust 60 and 62 Liberty St.

BROOKLYN APARTMENTS TO LET.

AA RENT $60 AA
Handsomest up-to-date new Corner Apartments on the
PARK SLOPE
Eight rooms, exposed sanitary plumbing, large tiled bathroom, hot water supply, steam heat, passenger elevator, uniformed hall boys, latest improved gas ranges or coal ranges if desired, refrigerators, unusual amount of closets, private store rooms, bicycle rooms, servants' stairway, &c. Apply to Superintendent on premises, 820 President St., corner 7th Av.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

A RESPONSIBLE PARTY WANTS A FURnished house in New York for four or six months or less; Murray Hill or between 49th and 59th Sts., east or west of 5th Av.; any one going to Europe or South for Winter would be a good [illegible]ss LINCOLN, Box 181 Times Office.

NEW THREE-STORY $11,500 Modern Stone Houses

CLARKSON ST., NEAR FLATBUSH AVE.
OVERLOOKING MELROSE PARK.
This Beautiful Outlook Unsurpassed by Any Location in City.
Convenient to several lines of trolleys and the elevated road; two blocks from Prospect Park. Houses, swell and octagon fronts, with box stoops; are finished throughout with all the latest known improvements. Hardwood trim, open plumbing, tiled bathrooms, hardwood mantels, foyer hall, with beamed ceiling, or saloon parlors. Our aim is to please the most artistic.
For further information apply to
W. A. A. BROWN, OWNER.
New York office, 149 Broadway, Room 1,220. Brooklyn office, cor. Flatbush Av. and Midwood St.
Open Sundays all day. Evenings until 9.

ONE HUNDRED ACRE TRACT.
Fine location, at a bargain. Operators and investors invited to investigate.
HENRY W. SHERRILL,
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TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A PLOT of ground on Quay St., Brooklyn, about 32 city lots, with 700 feet of water front on the East River, convenient to 10th and 23d St. Ferries to New York City. GEORGE W. PALMER, 781 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

NUTLEY, N. J.—FOR RENT, HANDSOME cottage, just finished, at Franklin Station, Nutley; 10 rooms and tiled bathroom, gas, water, electric light; plumbing by day's work by owner; corner lot, 65x125; $35 per month. Photo. J. HAGGERTY, 101 West 55th St., New York City.

CALDWELL, N. J.—Fine house, 8½ acres ground; perfect residence for gentleman; must be sold at once; little money required. GEORGE G. BRADLEY, 43 Cedar St., N. Y.

EAST ORANGE.—Arlington Ave., North; all improvements; lot 100x208; $18,000. ALVA, P. O. Box 1,305.

SPORTING GOODS.

Shot Guns!
Fit for kings. A new invoice of Dalys opened yesterday. Some of them:

Special Diamond Daly.
Special Krupp steel barrels; automatic shell ejectors; handsome relief engraving gold inlaid selected Turkish stock.
Price $375.
The perfectly finished product of the gunmaker's art. Strong enough to resist any possible load; durable enough to become an heirloom, and withal a work of art. This gun is the equal, if not the superior of any gun made anywhere in the world, no matter what the price.

Diamond Daly.
20, 16 and 12 gauge; weighs 5¼ to 7¼ lbs.—some 6½ lbs., 12 gauge; Barnard Damascus or Krupp steel barrels; scroll engraving; automatic shell ejectors.
Price $275.
Nearly half of this importation was sold to men who know the Daly guns before they were off the ship. True gun lovers should at least look up these guns.

Parker Guns.
If you would rather have a pound more in your gun, and half its price in your pocket, here is a rare opportunity:

Lot		Price
No. 25—Parker Bros. Hammerless; laminated barrels, 10 gauge, 30 in., 9 lbs., shopworn.	List, 70	$38 00
No. 55—Parker Bros. Two Twist barrel guns, 10 gauge, 30 and 32 inch.	List, 60	30 00
No. 58—Parker Bros. 12 gauge, 28 inch, 7 lbs. Damascus barrel.	List, 80	50 00
No. 59—Parker Bros. 10 gauge, 32 inch, 9 lbs. Damascus.	List, 85	35 00
No. 60—Parker Bros. 10 gauge, 30 inch, 9 lbs. Damascus.	List, 85	32 00
No. 61—Parker Bros. 10 gauge, 30 inch, 10 lbs., Job, Damascus.	List, 85	45 00

Gun Clothing. The best a little lower priced than elsewhere; also greater variety.

Golf. Our sales of golf goods indicate that golf is more popular than ever; or maybe we are doing the golf business better than others.

Footballs and Punching Bags are finding favor again.

Schoverling, Daly & Gales,
302-304 Broadway, cor. Duane St.

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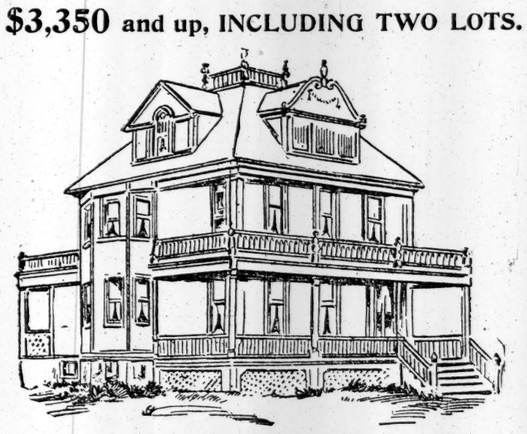
HOMECREST

THE SUPERB.
A Variety of Beautiful Houses Now Ready for the Buyer.
$3,350 and up, INCLUDING TWO LOTS.



Three-story houses complete with all modern improvements and equipped with first-class heating service. EVERY LOT A GRADED LAWN.

REMEMBER

THAT HOMECREST LEADS THEM ALL.
THAT There are only a few LOTS LEFT FOR $210.
THAT All houses built at Homecrest express taste and refinement.
THAT You can own one by paying a small deposit and the balance same as rent.
THAT You can take 12 YEARS TO PAY FOR IT.
THAT We are EXTENDING the line of HOMECREST continually.
THAT All improvements are free.
THAT Homecrest's views are superb.
THAT Nowhere else can you get such PERFECT RAILROAD ACCOMMODATIONS.
THAT We show our faith in Homecrest by erecting houses that cost from $3,000 to $10,000 each.
THAT The time from Park Row is 30 MINUTES.
THAT This property is carefully restricted.
THAT Homecrest has water, gas, police, fire and postal service.
THAT You should visit HOMECREST before buying elsewhere. It will pay you.

Take Smith Street Coney Island Car from Brooklyn Bridge, New York side, to Avenue U, Homecrest, (5c. fare;) or Kings County "L" R. R. (Brighton Beach Branch;) or Brighton Beach Trolley from Park Row to Avenue U, one of the most delightful rides in New York.

Ask the Conductor to Let You Off at Avenue U.
REPRESENTATIVES ON THE GROUND DAILY.
Send for illustrated pamphlet.
HARBOR AND SUBURBAN BUILDING AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION,
34 and 36 Wall Street, New York.

GRAND SUCCESS!
THE OPENING WEEK SALES AT
YALE PARK,
Cor. Coney Island Avenue and Avenue R, King's Highway.
Nothing Like It in the Annals of Real Estate Selling in Borough of Brooklyn.
WE INVITED INSPECTION—People came, saw, and bought.
WE CHALLENGED COMPARISON—All visitors agreed that it was beautiful land, location unsurpassed, as fine as in the city.
WE DEFIED COMPETITION IN PRICES AND TERMS—All said with one accord, prices are lower, terms are better than we are offered elsewhere in South Brooklyn, the ideal suburb of Greater New York. Restrictions are right; no objectionable business: good neighbors.
DON'T WAIT, COME TO-DAY OR TO-MORROW.
A Few Lots To-Day for $225, Worth $300. Terms, $2.00 Down, $1.25 to $1.50 Per Week. No Interest. No Taxes. Money Refunded in Case of Death.
Five different lines pass the property on two sides. Take Smith Street (Coney Island car) at Park Row direct, or the Smith Street, De Kalb, and Franklin Avenue (Coney Island car) from any part of Brooklyn, or any car on these lines and transfer at Park Circle. The Twenty-third Street, Hamilton, and Fulton Ferries connect with this system at Broadway, Hamilton, and Fulton Street, Brooklyn, for a single fare. Get off at Avenue R.
YALE LAND COMPANY,
OFFICES: 54 Potter Building, 38 Park Row, N. Y. And Cor. Coney Island Ave. and Avenue R, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE. | NEW JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

YOU ARE INVITED
to come at our expense to inspect the choice lots which we are offering during September
AT ONE-THIRD REDUCTON
Your railroad fare will be refunded whether you buy or not.
There has never before been such an opportunity for purchasing this most desirable of suburban home sites. Hackensack offers more advantages than any other New Jersey town to the homeseeker, and these lots are in its very choicest section—on the long, graceful slope of Clinton Place, or on the crest of the beautiful Heights. Macadamized streets, solid stone sidewalks, shade trees, city water, and gas. All lots 50x140 or more.
ON THE HEIGHTS,
HACKENSACK.
Do you know what Hackensack offers the homeseeker, whether of moderate means or otherwise? The best schools and health record in the State; 72 daily trains; 35 minutes from New York; great natural and architectural beauty; an exceptionally desirable class of inhabitants; unexcelled athletic facilities, including boating and a $10,000 golf club. If you are a homeseeker we hope that you will at least call on us, and let us drive you over the property, for it is an offer not likely to be duplicated.
We are prepared to build you a home after your own plans.
On the Erie and Susquehanna Railroads. Send for handsomely illustrated booklet about this property. Please mention this paper.
HACKENSACK LAND CO.,
185 MAIN ST., HACKENSACK, N. J.

HUDSON RIVER TENNIS FINALS.

The Men's and the Women's Challenge Titles Pass by Default.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, Sept. 16.—The final match in the championship tournament of the Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association was played on the courts of the Park Hill Country Club this afternoon. C. S. Batt of Sleepy Hollow defeated J. L. Robertson, Jr., of Park Hill in the struggle for the Washington Irving Challenge Cup. On the challenge rounds in both the men's and the women's events the titles passed by default. The scores:

Men's Championship Singles.—Final Round—C. S. Batt, Sleepy Hollow, beat J. L. Robertson, Jr., Park Hill, 6—3, 8—6, 6—2.
Challenge Round—C. S. Batt, Sleepy Hollow, (challenger,) beat E. H. Thayer, Sleepy Hollow, (holder,) by default.
Women's Championship Singles.—Challenge Round—Miss Alice Ewings, Sleepy Hollow, (challenger,) beat Mrs. W. H. Pouch, Powelton, (holder,) by default.

MORAN BEATS TALLANDIER.

Wins Two Races and Loses One to the French Champion.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 16.—Moran is still the amateur champion of America, and possibly of France. He won two races from the French champion, Albert Tallandier, and lost one. The race took place at Charles River Park this afternoon. It was cold and the small number present could not work up enthusiasm enough to keep warm.

Moran and Tallandier were down on the card to ride three races—one-half mile, one-third mile, and one-quarter mile. The Frenchman won the first race by a few inches. The second race was changed to half-mile, with pace for the first lap. Moran won easily, as Tallandier sat up as he came into the stretch. He put in a protest, and claimed that he was crowded at the turn, but the referee would not allow it. When Moran came out for the third heat, Tallandier was missing. Moran also rode a mile unpaced.

The one-mile heat motor-paced race, professional, was won by Charles McCarty of St. Louis.

The twenty-mile motor-paced race started off well, Nat Butler took them the first mile in 1:43. Munroe led in the second lap of the third mile and held it until he bumped against the rear tire of his motor in the last lap of the fourth mile. He came down hard on the track and the race was stopped. After some delay the race was started again. Gibson dropped out, but Munroe was too badly used up to go far, and rode off the track at the end of the ninth mile. Butler rode on for about nine miles and then stopped. The summaries:

Half-Mile, Amateur.—Won by Albert Tallandier, Paris; second, James F. Moran, Chelsea. Time—1:25 2-5.
Half-Mile Amateur, Paced.—Won by James Moran, Chelsea; second, Albert Tallandier, Paris. Time—1:03 3-5.
One-Mile Heat Race, Motor-Paced, Flying Start. Two in Three, Professional.—First heat—Won by Charles McCarty, St. Louis; second, Frank Butler, Cambridge; third, Watson Coleman, Springfield. Time—1:34 1-5. Second heat—Won by Charles McCarty; second, Watson Coleman; third, Frank Butler. Time—1:27.
Twenty-Mile Motor-Paced Race, (Distance Ridden Only Ten Miles.)—Nat Butler, Cambridge.

Englishman Makes a Running Record.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—At Rochdale to-day, H. Watkins broke the hour running record, covering 11 miles and 1,288 yards.

Answers to Correspondents.

M. D. S.—When two games are played, one a postponed game, the first one is the scheduled event.

L. R. and J. S.—The Brooklyns won every game played with the Clevelands. There were fourteen games.

A. J. Drexel's New Yacht.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Fifes have now got the big steam yacht for A. J. Drexel, designed by Watson, in the framing stage. It is said that it will equal any yacht afloat in speed and equipments.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Charles P. Clark Resigns Presidency of the New Haven Road—Ill Health Given as the Reason.

Charles P. Clark, for more than twelve years President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, informed the Board of Directors of that company yesterday that his health rendered it necessary for him to retire from the Presidency. No time was fixed for his resignation to take effect. The matter was referred to a committee to consider and recommend at a future meeting of the board what course should be pursued.

The meeting of the Directors was held in the New York, New Haven and Hartford offices in the Grand Central Station, and there were present, besides President Clark, the following members of the board: William D. Bishop, Henry C. Robinson, Joseph Park, William Rockefeller, Henry S. Lee, Leyerett Brainerd, George MacCulloch Miller, John M. Hall, Charles F. Choate, Nathaniel Thayer, Royal C. Taft, Charles F. Brooker, Carlos French, George J. Brush, I. De Ver Warner, and Arthur D. Osborne. The only absentees were Chauncey M. Depew and J. Pierpont Morgan.

The statement was made that there was no lack of harmony between President Clark and the other members of the board. Mr. Clark was in the best of spirits and chatted genially with his fellow-Directors after the adjournment of the meeting. He declined to make any statement for publication regarding his resignation, and said that he could not tell when he would retire. President Clark said that he was feeling well at present, but his health had been poor, and he had been warned by his physicians that he must take the best of care of himself.

There was no disposition on the part of any of the other Directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to discuss President Clark's resignation. According to several of these Directors, no one has as yet been considered as successor to Mr. Clark. It is expected that President Clark will remain at the head of the company until his successor is elected. Should he be obliged to discontinue active work before a successor is found, however, Vice President John M. Hall is regarded as competent to take up the reins of administration.

Charles P. Clark has the reputation of being one of the comparatively few railroad men in this country who has introduced original ideas. He has been exceedingly active and uniformly successful throughout his career. He is now sixty-three years old, having been born in Nashua, N. H., in 1836. His father, Peter Clark, was a noted lawyer, and at one time President of the old Troy and Greenfield Railroad. Mr. Clark's first important business venture was in the African coast trade as the owner of a small vessel which he had purchased with his early savings. As an illustration of his indomitable energy and his self-reliance, this story is told of him:

On the eve of the fourth voyage of his vessel Mr. Clark discovered that the Captain was drunk. There was no time to be lost. He at once bought a complete set of works on navigation, jumped aboard the vessel, and, having a good mate, assumed the duties of master. On his return from that voyage, which was successful, he purchased a larger vessel, and continued in the trade until the beginning of the war of the rebellion. He determined to give his services to his country, and, presenting himself for examination at the Charlestown Navy Yard, passed as master's mate. He was promoted rapidly, and soon he was in command of the Stormy Petrel on the blockade service. He served with honor throughout the war, and subsequently returned to Boston and entered the iron business. Within a few years he drifted into the railroad business.

Mr. Clark was appointed one of the Trustees of the old Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad. He served in that capacity for several years, and acquired so much practical knowledge of the business that he was made General Manager. Soon afterward he resigned and went to Europe, where he made a thorough study of the science of railroading. Returning to this country, he became interested in the New York and New England Railroad, and served that corporation successively as General Manager, Vice President, President, receiver, and again as President. In the meantime he had attracted the favorable attention of the owners of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and served as Second Vice President of that company for a short time. In March, 1887, he was elected President of the Consolidated system.

President Clark was the first railroad man to undertake the quick delivery of Southern vegetables and other freight in New England, and he was also the pioneer of the fast newspaper trains from New York into New England. Personally, he is genial and popular, an entertaining conversationalist, and stanch and generous in his friendships.

WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE.

Reorganization Effected—Myron T. Herrick Chairman of the Board.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 16.—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad here to-day the following were elected as new members of the board John Crosby Brown, New York; George Coppell, W. E. Connor, New York; Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland; Gen. George A. Garretson, H. P. McIntosh, Cleveland.

Myron T. Herrick was elected Chairman of the board and James Parmelee was elected Treasurer of the company.

The headquarters of the company have been established in this city.

MEXICAN RAILWAY CONTRACT.

New York Capitalists Negotiating for a Government Concession.

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 16.—Charles Paul McKie, representing a syndicate of New York capitalists, is negotiating with the Mexican Government for the construction of the Chiapas Railway, which will be 274 miles long, including all its branches.

The road, which will run from San Geronimo, on the Tehuantepec Railway, to the Guatemala frontier, penetrates a very rich tropical country. It will cost $4,000,000 in gold.

LARK RACE ON THE SOUND.

The Mascot Won All Three Events for the Rudder Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Sept. 16.—The championship of the special "lark" class for a cup offered by The Rudder was decided over the triangular course of the Manhasset Bay Yach Club this afternoon. Mascot was the winner. There were three competitors—Marcot, Thomas Clapham; Old Squaw, S. F. Carstair; Uneeda, Samuel Jackson.

Two of the three races were sailed today, the other one having been decided last Saturday. Mascot won all three events. In the first race this afternoon Old Squaw crossed ahead of her competitors and was leading at the first mark by forty seconds. Mascot gained over a minute on Old Squaw in the last half of the race. The times at the turn were as follows: Mascot, 2:54:40; Old Squaw, 2:34:00; Uneeda, 2:56:15.

The second race was almost a repetition of the first, so far as the relative positions of the three yachts at different stages of the race were concerned, but a strong breeze came up and better time was made than in the first race. The summary of the first race follows:

Boat and Owner.	Start.	Finish.
Mascot, Thomas Chapham	2:10:00	3:38:20
Old Squaw, S. F. Carstair	2:10:00	3:39:10
Uneeda, S. Jackson	2:10:00	3:41:45

The following is a summary of the second race:

Mascot	3:50:00	4:37:02
Old Squaw	3:50:00	4:39:23
Uneeda	3:50:00	4:44:15

Yachtsmen Have a Clambake.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 16.—A hundred Indian Harbor yachtsmen and their friends enjoyed a Rhode Island clambake under a tent near the clubhouse to-day. Commodore C. T. Wills, Vice Commodore Tyson, and Rear Commodore Hopper presided. In the bake were 20 bushels of soft clams, 200 pounds of lobsters, 125 pounds of sheepshead and bluefish, a barrel of sweet and white potatoes, 125 pounds of chicken, 50 pounds of tripe, a bushel of onions, and 300 ears of corn.

Mr. Carnegie's Yacht Breaks Down.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Andrew Carnegie's yacht Sea Breeze, with himself and several guests on board, broke down off the coast of Scotland several days ago. Distress signals were made, and the party was eventually taken off and landed by a fishing smack, but had to spend the night at the little town of Cromarty.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

The New Yorks Are Easily Blanked by the St. Louis Team.

YOUNG'S PITCHING THE CAUSE

Only One Local Player Reaches Third Base—Manager Hoey Tries a New Pitcher for Two Innings.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	89	38	.701
Philadelphia	83	43	.634
Boston	79	50	.612
Baltimore	74	53	.583
St. Louis	74	59	.539
Cincinnati	73	59	.553
Chicago	67	64	.511
Pittsburg	62	68	.477
Louisville	60	70	.462
New York	53	74	.417
Washington	48	80	.375
Cleveland	19	118	.139

Results of League Games Yesterday.

St. Louis, 6; New York, 0.
Brooklyn, 9; Chicago, 7.
Philadelphia, 4; Louisville, 0.
Boston, 4; Pittsburg, 3.
Baltimore, 6; Cincinnati, 8.
Washington, 15; Cleveland, 10.

Game To-day.

New York vs. St. Louis at Weehawken.

The St. Louis baseball team, largely through the good pitching of Young, easily blanked the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds yesterday. Young was invincible throughout, and only one local player reached third base, and few got as far as second. The visitors' fielding was fast and clean, Childs, Wallace, and Cross doing the best work. The New Yorks, with the exception of O'Brien, in the first inning, fielded well. Gettig, who was selected to pitch for New York, did about as well as usual, which is not saying much. After the fifth inning, when he allowed the visitors three two-baggers, and the game was hopelessly lost, Manager Hoey gave Johnson, a young pitcher, a trial. He did well, not allowing a hit in the two innings that he pitched. The game was called on account of darkness.

The game scheduled between St. Louis and New York at the Polo Grounds on Monday will be played this afternoon on the grounds of the West New York Field Club, in Weehawken. The game will begin at 3 o'clock. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V. Hal'n, cf.	0	0	1	0	0			Donlin, cf.	1	0	2	0	0		
O'Brien, lf.	0	0	0	0	1	2		Heidrick, rf.	2	2	0	0	0		
Foster, rf.	0	0	0	0	0			Blake, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Davis, ss.	0	1	2	8	0			Burkett, lf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Doyle, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0			Schreck, 1b.	1	1	14	0	0		
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	5	2	1			Cross, 3b.	2	2	0	3	0		
Wrigley, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0			Wallace, ss.	0	3	0	3	0		
Warner, c.	0	1	2	1	0			Childs, 2b.	0	1	4	6	1		
Gettig, p.	0	0	0	1	0			O'Connor, c.	0	0	3	0	1		
Johnson, p.	0	0	0	0	1	1		Young, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Total	0	4	21	15	4			Total	6	10	24	13	2		

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
St. Louis	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	.	.	—6

Two-base hits—Heidrick, Schreck, Cross, Wallace. Bases on balls—Off Gettig, 1; off Johnson, 2; off Young, 1. Struck out—By Gettig, 1; by Johnson, 1; by Young, 3. Stolen bases—Donlin, 2. Double play—Childs and Schreck. First base by errors—New York, 1; St. Louis, 2. Left on bases—New York, 6; St. Louis, 8. Hit by pitched ball—Warner. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald.

BROOKLYNS VANQUISH CHICAGOS.

When the Game Is Called Lange Pulls the Umpire's Ear.

The Chicagos acted in an unsportsmanlike manner after their defeat at Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday. The Brooklyns were in the lead when the seventh inning ended, and, as it was growing dark, Umpire Swartwood called the game. This ruling incensed the Chicago players, and they crowded around the umpire in a threatening manner. Lange pulled his ear. The game was long drawn out. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Ryan, lf.	1	0	0	0	0			Kelley, lf.	1	3	2	0	0		
Curley, 2b.	1	0	1	1	1			Keeler, rf.	3	1	2	0	0		
Cal'han, 2b.	0	0	3	4	0			Jenn'gs, 1b.	0	1	5	1	0		
Lange, cf.	2	3	2	0	0			And'son, cf.	0	1	0	1	1		
Everitt, 1b.	1	2	6	2	0			Daly, 2b.	0	0	3	3	1		
Mertes, rf.	1	2	4	0	0			McCasey, 3b.	0	0	3	3	0		
Bradley, 3b.	0	1	2	2	0			Farrell, c.	2	2	1	6	1	1	
Magoon, ss.	1	1	2	4	1			Yeager, ss.	1	0	1	3	0		
Donohue, c.	0	0	0	1	0			Hughes, p.	1	0	1	1	0		
Chance, c.	0	1	0	0	0			McJames, p.	1	0	0	0	0		
Taylor, p.	0	0	1	0	1										
Total	7	10	21	14	3			Total	9	7	21	13	3		

Chicago	0	0	3	0	2	0	2	—7		
Brooklyn	1	3	0	0	1	4	0	—9		

Three-base hits—Kelley, Keeler, Jennings, Anderson. Two-base hits—Magoon, Kelley. First base by errors—Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Brooklyn, 4. Struck out—By Hughes, 3; by McJames, 1. Sacrifice hits—Mertes, Yeager. Stolen bases—Mertes (3,) Bradley, Donohue, Keeler. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 4; off McJames, 1; off Taylor, 3. Double plays—Magoon, Callahan, and Everitt; Casey and Jennings. Hit by pitched ball—By Hughes, 1; by Taylor, 2. Wild pitches—Hughes, 3; Taylor, 2. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Attendance, 4,400.

Washington, 15; Cleveland, 10.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Errors by the Washingtons in the second inning, followed by hard hitting, allowed the Clevelands to take a big lead. After that the Washingtons settled down and by good batting won the game. Score:

Washington	1	0	4	0	1	0	5	0	4	—15						
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—10						

Base hits—Washington, 2; Cleveland, 12. Errors—Washington, 3; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Washington, Fifield and McManus; Cleveland, Knepper and McAllister. Umpire—Mr. Betts.

Baltimore, 6; Cincinnati, 5.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.—Two singles, a triple, a base on balls, and an error gave Baltimore four runs and a victory in the ninth inning to-day. Score:

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	—5						
Baltimore	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	—6						

Basehits—Cincinnati 9; Baltimore, 12. Errors—Cincinnati, 3; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Kehoe and Peitz; Baltimore, Nops and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. Latham and Dwyer.

Boston, 4; Pittsburg, 3.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—Dillon's wild throw in the ninth inning allowed Boston to score and tie the game. Boston won out in the eleventh by opportune hitting. Score:

Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	—4				
Pittsburg	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3				

Basehits—Boston, 10; Pittsburg, 8. Errors—Boston, 3; Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fair Amount of Business in Lots and High-Class Dwellings.

DEALINGS SHOW FEW FEATURES

Peculiar Deal on Central Park West—Latest Sales and Leases—Increased Number of Auction Offerings.

Sales of dwellings of the higher class and of several valuable parcels of vacant property have furnished only a moderate amount of business during what has been another featureless week. Many of the more active operators have deferred their return to the city to a later date than usual, and with another substantial interruption to business in the shape of the Dewey celebration and the yacht races only two weeks away, there is small prospect of any active dealing much before the middle of next month.

A peculiar condition of affairs has been brought to light by the filing of plans on Thursday for a new apartment house to be erected at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-sixth Street. This is the property which was bought by William Durland several years ago as a site for a new riding academy, but which was bought in under foreclosure in 1897 by the American Deposit and Loan Company. Since that time it has not changed hands, although it has been the subject of periodical rumors. An official of the American Deposit and Loan Company is authority for the statement that the property has not yet been sold, while it is admitted that an agreement has been reached which may result in a sale. The same official claims absolute ignorance as to the identity of James H. Camac of Trenton, N. J., by whom the plans for an apartment house were filed.

More important among the week's dealings in vacant property were the sales of the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and of about six and one-half lots at the northeast corner of Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. The official records themselves furnished not the least interesting of the week's items in the transfer of the Tilden residence in Gramercy Park, in the taking of title by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to the Park Avenue and Madison Avenue car stable properties, and in the clearing up of the mystery as to who had bought the two block fronts on First Avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-third Streets. The purchase of the latter properties by ex-Mayor Grant would seem to be a fair assurance that the ferry from Broadway, Brooklyn, to East Forty-second Street, Manhattan, will be a reality in the near future.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for Sarah R. Hendrick the four-story dwelling 77 East Fifty-sixth Street.

The same firm has also leased for Secretary of War Elihu Root his residence in this city, fully furnished, to H. Walter Webb for occupancy this Fall.

It is reported that H. McK. Twombly has sold the plot, 50 by 100.5, on the south side of Fifty-fifth Street, 350 feet west of Fifth Avenue, to Henry Seligman, who will erect a residence thereon.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold for the Phipps estate 239 Madison Avenue, 25 by 100. The buyer will erect a new white stone-front dwelling on the lot.

James A. Farley has sold, for $48,000, the new five-story American basement dwelling 822 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, 25 by 102.2.

Herman Wronkow has bought the northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Park Avenue, old buildings, on a plot 75 by 72.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has sold through Watters Brothers of Brooklyn to Alexander Davidson the five-story apartment house 538 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, 25 by 100; also, through David Stewart, to Mrs. Annie V. S. Raynor, the three-story dwelling 513 West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 18 by 50 by 100.

A. Carside has sold to Annie Wise the five-story tenement 288 Front Street, 22.11 by 74.4 by 24 by 74.3.

W. D. Haynes & Co. have sold for Thornton Brothers to I. Hahan the dwelling 573 East One Hundred and Eightieth Street.

The Auction Room.

The passing of Sept. 15 witnesses a large increase in the number of legal sales, and the schedule for the coming week is of something like normal proportions. For Wednesday Auctioneer Ryan announces a trustee's sale of six lots—three at the southeast corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and three on Audubon Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventieth Street. Another offering of vacant property that promises competition will be the adjourned foreclosure sale of a good-sized plot at the junction of Third and Franklin Avenues, down for Thursday. Another of John Pettit's properties, 102 and 104 Fulton Street, will also be sold under foreclosure on Thursday to satisfy a judgment amounting to $148,500.

On Sept. 25 Philip A. Smyth will conduct the sale of the two country estates in Yonkers known as The Oaks and Springside, belonging to the estate of Abijah Curtis. The property is situated on either side of North Broadway, not far from the centre of the city, and the rapidly increasing demand for desirable building sites in Yonkers augurs well for the success of the sale. There will be offered, in addition to the mansions The Oaks and Springside, several attractive lots and plots on Fairview and High Streets and Ridgeway Avenue, as well as dwellings on High Street, Warburton and Woodworth Avenues. The sale will begin at noon on The Oaks property.

There were recorded last week 214 mortgages for $2,861,348, of which 67, for $676,157, were at 5 per cent.; 93, for $740,180, were at more, and 54, for $1,445,000, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 213 mortgages, for $3,415,450, of which 83, for $1,361,902, were at 5 per cent.; 96, for $796,548, were at more, and 34, for $1,257,000, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, SEPT. 18.—By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 875 Brook Avenue, northwest side, 116.10 feet north of Third Avenue, 28.7 by 86.11 by 25.1 by 98.6, five-story brick flat with stores. Due on judgment, $1,928; subject to another mortgage for $13,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 877 Brook Avenue, northwest side, 145.5 feet north of Third Avenue, 25 by 98.6 by 24.9 by 98.4, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $1,950.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Robert Mazet, referee, Olive Avenue, south side, 50 feet east of Stanton Place, William's Bridge, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,416.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George Gordon Battle, referee, 1,519 Madison Avenue, east side, 24.3 feet south of One Hundred and Fourth Street, 16.8 by 70, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,857.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sherman Evarts, referee, 552 West Forty-second Street, south side, 200 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 18 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement, with store; also, Forty-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, a strip having a frontage of one foot and extending southerly 75 feet to a point.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 19.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Michael J. Kelly, referee, 10 Mount Morris Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 20.11 by 100, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $46,673.

By William M. Ryan, voluntary partition sale, 1,225 Douglass Street, Brooklyn, north side, 100 feet east of Albany Avenue, 19.1 by 130, two-story brownstone-front dwelling; 97 Sanford Street, Brooklyn, east side, 232.3 feet south of Park Avenue, 25 by 100, four-story frame dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David R. Daly, referee, 247 West Sixtieth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25.1 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $7,725.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sampson H. Weinhandler, referee, Lots 278 and 279, on the map of the Village of East Tremont, being on the northwest side of Catharine Street, 225 feet southwest of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 57 by 125 and irregular, two-story frame dwelling, with store. Due on judgment, $3,397.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 228 to 238 West Sixty-third Street, south side, 250 feet east of West End Avenue, 150 by 100.5, six five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $9,344; subject to other mortgages for $46,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 246 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 350 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,908.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.—By William M. Ryan, trustee's sale, Audubon Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, two lots, each 25 by 95, and one lot, 18.9 by 95; Audubon Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, three lots, each 25 by 95.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, 685 and 687 Wales Avenue, west side, 112.7 feet south of Westchester Avenue, 50 by 111 by 50.7 by 78, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $3,302; subject to other mortgages for $15,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Sheriff, 1,069 to 1,073 Elsmere Place, north side, 75 feet west of Marmion Avenue, each 16.8 by 100, three two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $2,288.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Myron H. Oppenheim, referee, 136 West Eighty-first Street, south side, 387 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 19 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,816.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Louis Hanneman, referee, 215 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Third Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,875.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 102 and 104 Fulton Street, south side, 99.9 feet east of Dutch Street, 49.8 by 80.4 by 50.2 by 80.1, leasehold, seven-story iron-front building. Due on judgment, $148,555.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles N. Harris, referee, Twelfth Avenue, east side, 99.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, runs south along Twelfth Avenue 58.6, by southeast 98.10 by south 19.10 to the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street by east 12.10 by north 99.11 by west 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $14,612.

By Herbert A. Sherman, partition sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 538 East Seventeenth Street, south side, 214 feet west of First Avenue, 23 by 92, four-story brick dwelling.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 63 and 65 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 130 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, two three-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, $10,650.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 207 East Twentieth Street, north side, 92 feet east of Third Avenue, 17.6 by 92, Hamilton Fish leasehold, four-story brick tenement.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, M. Cleiland Milnor, referee, Third Avenue at its junction with Franklin Avenue, 56.6 on Third Avenue, 71 on Franklin Avenue, 31.2 on the southerly line, and 78 on the northerly line, two-story brick dwelling with frame house adjoining; Third Avenue, west side, between One Hundred and Eighty-second and One Hundred and Eighty-third Streets, 74.6 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,037.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, E. G. Whitaker, referee, 553 and 555 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 319.7 feet east of Broadway, each 18 by 99.11, two four-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $13,195.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edmond E. Wise, referee, 148 East Forty-ninth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $3,307; subject to another mortgage for $16,000.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 22.—By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 509 to 513 West One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, north side, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 18.8 by 79.9, three three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgments on each, $8,140.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 285 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, north side, 525 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $12,816.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward B. La Fetra, referee, 150 East Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 18 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 16 by 88, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,246; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frederick G. Whitehead, referee, 250 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 204 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 17 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $13,891.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 60 feet west of Cedar Avenue, 20 by 98, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,475.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 23.—On the premises, at 3:30 P. M., by William M. Ryan, public auction sale, twenty lots at Columbia Terrace, Edgewater, N. J.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Buildings and Alterations.

No. 607 East Thirteenth Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 88.6; Berlin & Cohen of 5 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, owners; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $25,000.

Webster Avenue, northwest corner of Two Hundred and Thirty-third Street, for a one-story frame office, 20 by 37; Charles A. Tier of Mount Vernon, owner; W. H. A. Horsfall, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 200 West Thirty-fourth Street, for a one-story iron and frame store, 14 by 28; Rosina H. McFarland, Cambridge, N. Y., owner; Edward Riordan, architect; cost, $600.

Seventy-second Street, north side, 94 feet east of Avenue A, for seven five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 86.8; John J. Houlahan of 99 Nassau Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $175,000.

One Hundred and Third Street, north side, 150 feet west of First Avenue, for five six-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 86.6; Bernhard Galewski of 26 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $125,000.

No. 128 Second Street, for a six-story and basement brick and stone tenement; Julius Dreyfus of 324 West Fifty-ninth Street, owner; F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $28,000.

No. 112 Second Street, for a six-story and basement brick and stone tenement, 25 by 104.4; Julius Dreyfus, owner; George F. Pelham, architect; cost, $28,000.

Avenue D, west side, 80 feet south of Eleventh Street, Unionport, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 44; Richard Klagis, Unionport, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 84 and 86 Charles Street, for a six-story brick stone and terra cotta flat, 37.7 by 81; P. J. Herter, owner; P. Herter & Son, architect; cost, $50,000.

Cauldwell Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, for three three-story brick and frame dwellings, 16.8 by 68; Howard Menn of 876 East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $13,500.

Cauldwell Avenue, west side, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for five three-story frame dwellings, 20 by 63; Martin Geiszler of 856 Eagle Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $22,500.

Bristow Street, east side, 25 feet north of Jennings Street, for five three-story frame dwellings, 20 by 61.6; Martin Geiszler, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $22,500.

Bristow Street, northeast corner of Jennings Street, for a three-story frame dwelling and store, 25 by 65; Martin Geiszler, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $8,000.

Park Avenue, west side, 45.6 feet north of Ninety-fifth Street, for two five-story brick flats, 25.2 by 84.4; Gustave E. Bauhahn of 127 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $50,000.

No. 238 Second Street, for a six-story and basement brick and stone flat, with stores, 24.9 by 90.1; S. & H. Goodman, owners; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 7 and 9 Lewis Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, 33.6 by 81.7; Solomon & Heuber of 141 Norfolk Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $32,000.

Jennings Street, north side, 80 feet east of Bristow Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 20 by 61.6; Martin Geiszler, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $4,500.

Globe Place, south side, 26 feet east of Grace Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 28; Thomas Karney, owner; Rudolf Werner, architect; cost, $2,100.

Fulton Street, northwest corner of Becker Avenue, Wakefield, for a one-story frame stable and sheds, 75 by 100; James A. Varian, owner; T. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for four five-story brick and stone flats, 25 by 84; Louis Gilbert of 54 Powell Street, owner; R. Werner, architect; cost, $100,000.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 25 by 84; Henry Siedenburg of 72 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, owner; R. Werner, architect; cost, $100,000.

No. 384 Pleasant Avenue, for a five-story and basement brick flat, 25.2 by 60; Emma E. and Hannah Johnson of 157 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, owners; B. W. Burger, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 2,648 Broadway, for a one-story frame shed, 75 by 20; N. Reynal, White Plains, owner; cost, $200.

Nineteenth Street, south side, 14 feet east of Third Avenue, for two six-story and basement brick flats, with stores, 30 by 79.8; Benedict A. Klein of 125 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $64,000.

No. 14 Cortlandt Street, for nine-story brick and stone office building, 24.11 by 115.4; New York Telephone Company of 15 Dey Street, owner; C. L. W. Eldlitz, architect; cost, $100,000.

Webster Avenue, east side, 300 feet south of Travers Street, for a one-story frame trestle, 80 by 16; P. W. Schwelrs, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

No. 21 West Twenty-third Street, to a four-story brick shop and store; H. A. Hutchins, owner; P. F. Brown, architect; cost, $150.

No. 797 Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick flat; Henry Bremer, premises, owner; G. T. Young, architect; cost, $700.

Nos. 467 and 469 Eleventh Avenue, to a three-story brick building; Oswald Budenbach, owner; J. Munckwitz of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $7,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, southeast corner of St. Ann's Avenue, to a two-story brick factory; A. Hupfel's Sons, premises, owner; J. Kastner & Son of 1,133 Broadway, architects; cost, $8,000.

No. 415 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, to a two-story brick factory; Edward Dart of 140 West Eighteenth Street, owner and architect; cost, $200.

No. 312 Water Street, to a four-story brick and stone factory; estate of William Oothout, owner; C. S. Morrell, architect and builder; cost, $200.

Bathgate Avenue, west side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, to a two-story brick dwelling; Louisa Mainardy, owner; R. Werner, architect; cost, $800.

No. 138 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, to a three-story brick stable; F. H. Flaggs of 109 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, owner; W. F. Gorham, architect; cost, $550.

No. 81 Park Row and 27 North William Street, to a two-story brick hotel; Henry Hart, owner; J. C. Hankinson of 93 Watts Street, architect and builder; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, southwest corner of Eighth Avenue, to a two-story brick dwelling and store; estate of Ogden Goelet, owner; McKim, Mead & White, architects; cost, $4,000.

Courtlandt Avenue, east side, 96.10 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; Catherine Connolly, owner; William E. Walsh, architect; cost, $250.

No. 155 West Fifty-eighth Street, to a two-story brick stable; estate of E. J. Donnell, owner; Evans & Thomas, architects; cost, $150.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Sept. 16.

ALLEN ST, 9, w s, 25x87.6; Sarah Wolff to Rachel Hymes 1
ALLEN ST, 11, w s, 25 x ½ block; Rachel Hyams to Sarah Wolff 1
BRIGGS AV, s e s, 193.4 ft n e of Travers St, 16.8x100; Mary A. Costello to Catharine E. Ryan 1
BROADWAY, e s, 25 ft n from land opposite King's Bridge Road House, runs n 75 x e 100 x n 25 x e 240 x s 125 x w 239 x n 25 x w 100; Alexander Davidson to David Stewart 100
EAGLE AV, s e corner of Cedar St, 100x 100; Helen Patrick to Rudolph Weisaker. 1
PROSPECT TERRACE, w s, 100 ft n of 12th St, 28.4x155; Maria Schweickert to James T. Smith 4,500
ROAD FROM WILLIAM'S BRIDGE Station to Westchester Village, e s, 50.4 ft e of Washington Av, 50x100; Robert Mazet to William Carroll 3,650
ROAD FROM WILLIAM'S BRIDGE Station to Westchester Village, s s, 50.4 ft e of Washington Av, 50x100; Mary Gregson to William Carroll 1
WASHINGTON AV, e s, 50 ft n of 174th St, 16.8x95; Annie M. Wilkens to Henry H. Wilkens 1
WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 173d St, 100x90; Albert B. Woythaler to George Blumenthal 1
WEST END AV, w s, 38 ft n of 95th St, 17x80; Rosalie Chesterman to Eleanor C. Huntington 17,150
2D ST, n s, w part of Lot 29, map of William Adee, 40x100; Julia Rafferty to Mary E. Rafferty 1
100TH ST, s s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, runs e 75 x s 201.10 to 99th St x w 25 x n 100.11 x w 50 x n 100; Dora Scheer to William Sugarman 1
118TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 41x 100.11; Manhattan Improvement Company to Mary A. McNamee 1
134TH ST, s s, 346.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 28.6x99.11; William J. Johnson to Bertha E. Andrews 1
137TH ST, n s, 450 ft e of Willis Av, 87.6x100; William H. Taubert to John Immel 1
148TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Morris Av, 25x106.6; Henry Weinecke to Nellie M. Kelleher 7,500
159TH ST, 538 West, 25x99.11; Leo M. Lehman to William Crawford 100
159TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; John H. Massaker to Harriett Massaker 670
183D ST, 596 East, 20x100; Ernest Wenigman to Catharine Madden 1

Recorded Leases.

BARTELS, William, to Pauline Kniss; 607 Southern Boulevard, 7 8-12 years.... $1,000
FERRITTI, Augustus, and others to John Bastone; 1st Av, 2,205, 3 years 1,920
NICHOLSON, Edward, to M. Nicholskey; 8th Av, n e corner of 116th St, 3 years, 7½ months 3,600
STEERS, Henry, and another to William McGinniss; 662 11th Av, 5 years...$720 to $900

Recorded Mortgages.

BASTONE, John, to John F. Betz; 2,205 1st Av, demand $1,187
COSTELLO, Mary A., to James A. Ryan; Briggs Av, s e s, 95.4 ft n e of Travers St, 1 year 500
FULLERTON, John, and another to Dollar Savings Bank; Brook Av, s e corner of 145th St, 1 year 7,000
GALLO, Joseph, to Andrew Mayer; Leggett Av, n e corner of Hewitt Place, demand 1,000
GALLO, Joseph, to Anne C. Farrell; Leggett Av, n e corner of Hewitt Place, 6 months 2,000
GALLO, Joseph, to Theodore Wentz; Leggett Av, n e corner of Hewitt Place, demand 13,000
GUNNING, Ellen McK., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Broadway, e s, 27.4 ft s of 106th St, 3 years..... 20,000
HEIDINGSFELD, Theodore, to Arthur Blue; 15th St, n s, 530 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year.. 2,000
HENNESSY, Mary, to Jane McMenomy, individually and as trustee; 1,466 and 1,470 Amsterdam Av, 1 year 1,500
HOHN, Charles, to Baruch Kaufman; Vernon Av, n w corner of 166th St, 3 years.. 15,000
HUNTINGTON, Eleanor C., to James M. Varnum and another, trustees; West End Av, 788, 173d, 3 years 16,000
IMMEL, John, to William H. Taubert; 137th St, n s, 450 ft e of Willis Av, demand 14,500
IMMEL, John, to William H. Taubert; 137th St, n s, 450 ft e of Willis Av, demand 34,500
KOSTER, Henry, to Beadleston & Woerz; 255 Clinton St, demand 3,000
LASPERGES, Marie to Michael J. Egan; 137th St, s s, widened, 600 ft w of Home Av, extends to 136th St; also 137th St, s s, 900 ft w of Home Av, demand..... 1,200
LEHMAN, Leo M., to David Stewart; 538 West 159th St, installments 2,000
MARGOLIES, Edward, to Frederick M. Littlefield; 109th St, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, demand 3,500
McCLOSKEY, M. Frances, to P. Ballantine & Sons; 116th St, 261, n e corner of 8th Av, demand 6,000
McGUINNESS, William, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 662 11th Av, saloon lease, demand 1,500
SIMS, Caroline A. B., to Timothy R. Green; 3d Av, n w s, 77.5 ft n of 11th St, leasehold, 3 years 5,000
STAHL, Adam, to J. Frederick Boss; 93d St, 336 East, 5 years 11,000
SUGARMAN, William, to Dora Scheer and another; 100th St, s s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 10,000
THE RIVERSIDE BUILDING COMPANY to Bradley & Currier Company; Riverside Drive, 76, e s; Riverside Drive, 75, e s; 80th St, s s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 6 months 15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BERNHEIM, Henry, to Meta Youngling. $100
BERNHEIM, Henry, to Meta Youngling. 100
GALATIAN, Sophia C., to Townsend Verity 500
WILLCOX, Frederick W., to Julia A. R. Willcox ..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 79th St, 102x102; Henry Woehr against Dora Osborne, owner; J. L. Osborne, contractor. $251
COLUMBIA ST, 87 to 91; Vermont Marble Company against John H. Ross, owner and contractor 34
GRAND ST, 415½ and 417; Vermont Marble Company against Ross & Fisher, owners and contractors 71
JACKSON ST, s w corner of Water St, 70x114; Schneider & Herter against Max Weinstein, owner; Syver O. Gronen, owner and contractor 800
PROSPECT AV, e s, 162 ft n from the corner of Prospect Av and Westchester Av, 100x150 to Westchester Av x100x125 to beginning; Edmund A. W. C. Hammond against George E. Fowler, owner and contractor 190
PROSPECT AV, w s, 75 ft n of 150th St, 200x95; W. C. Dickerson against Pelig Smith, owner and contractor 150
WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 171st St, 150x221.6; Gustav H. Hamann against Charles H. Beer, owner and contractor... 245
13TH ST, 548 East; Daniel Mahoney against I. Vietor Achard, owner and contractor 550
75TH ST, 422 and 424 East; J. P. Duffy & Co. against Adolph Wiedhopf, owner; Oscar Wiedhopf, contractor 104
75TH ST, 420 and 422 East; White, Van Glahn & Co. against Adolph Wiedhopf, owner and contractor; Michael McCarthy, owner 208
97TH ST, n s, 140 ft w of West End Av, 25x100; Louis Bossert & Son against Fred V. Althoff, owner; Joseph J. Zimmermann Company, contractor 221
113TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 75x100.11; W. C. Dickerson against Louis Kurlandzik and Nathan Elikofsky, owners and contractors 85
147TH ST, 650 East; Joseph Bauer against John Madden, owner and contractor.... 42
159TH ST, n s, 98 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Union Granite Company against Philip J. and Berendina D. Dirksen, owners; Thomas Taylor contractor..... 157
163D ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; Rueth & Bartolicius against John H. Styles, Jr., owner and contractor 500

Lis Pendens.

BROOME ST, 492 and 494; the German Savings Bank against Henry Corn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. H. Mosle.
CROSBY ST, 93; Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees, &c., against Louisa C. Friedline and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. G. De Witt.
MORRIS AV, e s, 235.9 ft n of 184th St, 224.6x 120x224.6x122.5; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company against William J. Hargrave, Jr., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Marx.
PRINCE ST, s e corner of Mott St, 28.6x120.7x 23x126; John Zimmermann against Bridget I. Murphy and others, (action to declare two deeds void, &c.;) attorney, J. J. Halligan.
WEST ST, 294 and 301 Houston St, s s, 75.9 ft w of Trinity Pl, 25x75.4, and Hudson St, s w corner of Great Kill Road, 88.9x71.10x87.10x 62.3; and other out-of-town property; Emma S. Richardson against Elizabeth S. Amsden and others, (partition;) attorneys, Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel.
WEST ST, 107 s e corner, 29.2x78, to Caroline St; also 518 Madison Av; Mary E. Busy against James P. Foster and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Niles & Johnson.
3D AV, w s, 150 ft n of 173d St, 50x124.9x50x 119.10; John Kelly and another against Thomas D. Malcolm, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.
12TH AV, n e corner of 134th St, 49.11x100; also, 134th St, n s, 100 ft e of 12th Av, 25x99.11;

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auct'r.

TRUSTEE'S SALE, CURTIS ESTATE,

In pursuance of a decision of the SURROGATE of WESTCHESTER COUNTY and by order of PETER J. ELTING, TRUSTEE of ESTATE of ABIJAH CURTIS, deceased, of

72 parcels of valuable improved and vacant real estate in the

CITY OF YONKERS.

"THE OAKS" AND "SPRINGSIDE."

TWO MAGNIFICENT HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY SEATS, WITH FINE MANSIONS, STABLES, BEAUTIFULLY LAID-OUT GROUNDS AND DELIGHTFUL RIVER VIEWS, LOCATED ON NORTH BROADWAY NEAR HIGH ST., 15 MINUTES' WALK FROM GETTY SQUARE.

ALSO FINE RESIDENCES ON

Warburton & Woodworth Aves. & High St.,

AND 64 CHOICE VILLA PLOTS AND LOTS ON

Fairview St., High St., Ridgeway Av., &c.,

on MONDAY, SEPT. 25,

commencing at 12 o'clock M. at "The Oaks," North Broadway, opposite High St., Yonkers.

TERMS 75% at 4%, etc.

Book-maps, handsomely illustrated, from

R. E. & A. J. PRIME, Attys., Yonkers;

BELLOWS & WARREN, R. E. Agents, Yonkers;

or PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auct'r, 11 Pine St., N. Y.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer

will sell at auction,

MONDAY, Sept 25, 1899,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.

ESTATE OF WM. TUCKER, Dec'd,

241 AND 243 WEST BROADWAY.

The valuable 6-story and cellar brick business building, in good order, containing an Otis elevator, steam heat, and steam power; size of lot, 37.8x100.

SAME DAY,

1375 FIRST AVE.,

Southwest corner 74th St.

4-story brick double flat, 4 rooms to each apartment, 2 stores, and 2 basement stores; well rented; size of lot, 23x60.

Further particulars with Auctioneer. Office, 66 Liberty St. (Telephone, 3943 Cortlandt.)

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WM. P. SEYMOUR, 171 B'WAY.

For Sale—Broadway Property, about 14,000 sq. feet, suitable for improvement. Below Chambers St.

Fifth Ave.—Houses and Lots, below and opposite the Park.

Central Park West, Riverside Drive, and West End Ave.—Houses, Lots, and Apartment Houses.

Water Fronts—Several choice locations on North and East Rivers.

WM. P. SEYMOUR, 171 B'WAY.

THREE LOTS, 75X100,

For sale on

FIFTH AVE,

BELOW 106TH ST.

Free from rock.

Apply to

GEO. R. READ,

10 WALL ST. (7442)

Good Houses Cheap in Price.

We are selling some unusually attractive houses on Edgecombe Avenue and 138th Street, opposite St. Nicholas Park, one block west of 8th Avenue, near 140th Street elevated station, 18 to 20 feet wide, newly decorated, tiled bathrooms, situated in restricted private house neighborhood on West Side. Prices, $14,000 to $18,500, $3,000 or more down, mortgage to suit. Full commission to brokers. Call at premises, 82 Edgecombe Avenue.

Further particulars of the Agents,

McVICKAR & COMPANY,

108th Street and Central Park West.

1368 B'way, near 37th St. 246 E. Houston St.

24 Nassau St.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE.

751 5TH AVE. at 58th St.

1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.

HEAD OFFICE 10 WALL ST.

For Sale, the Four Best Houses on WEST END AVENUE,

Nos. 802, 804, 806, 808, between 102d and 103d Sts. All latest improvements. Plan of houses, materials, and workmanship perfect. Apply to your own broker, or to C. J. WILLIS, 89 Leonard St.

MUST BE SOLD—518 WEST 140TH ST.; NEW American basement dwelling; kitchen and dining room first floor; every convenience; asking $14,500; easy terms. 522 West 175th St., new 18-foot dwelling, $9,000; terms easy. 552 West 173d St., 4-story American basement at big bargain. DAVID STEWART, Amsterdam Av. and 153th St.

West 57th St., near 5th Ave.

For Sale, an attractive, handsomely furnished 25-foot house, with D. R. Extension. (7309)

GEO. R. READ,

751 5th Ave., at 58th St.

HEAD OFFICE, 10 WALL ST.

COLONIAL HOUSES.—ALL IMPROVEMENTS; ground 50 feet front; sewered, curbed, and flagged, and macadamized; all assessments paid; restricted neighborhood; west of Jerome Av. and 184th St., Fordham Heights; prices $8,500 to $9,500; terms to suit. Apply A. P. KIRKLAND, 55 Liberty St.

300 WEST 97TH ST., NEAR WEST END AV. Four-story American basement dwelling; contains parlor, dining room, kitchen, laundry, butler's pantry, bathroom, and six bedrooms; house is being thoroughly renovated; price $16,000; rent $1,000; easy terms.

E. C. SIMONSON, 146 Broadway.

A 4-STORY DWELLING, in vicinity of 5th Av. and 32d St., 25 feet wide, in best of order; immediate possession. Price $60,000.

OGDEN & CLARKSON,

7 Pine St. 127 5th Av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—On Washington Heights, north side of 162d St. and Amsterdam Av., 7 fine, 3-story and basement Indiana limestone front houses; easy terms; open for inspection Sundays; street paved and restricted. 521-535 West 162d St.

CHOICE CORNER PLOT, BRIGGS AV. AND Suburban St., with new up-to-date ten-room house; steam heat; hardwood; two baths; $10,000; easy terms. J. F. TOUSSAINT, 58 Reade St.

654 WEST END AV., NEAR 92D ST. 4½-story American basement dwelling; will be put in thorough order; price $22 000; easy terms; rent $1,500. E. C. SIMONSON, 146 Broadway.

Hannah A. Higgins against James Rogers and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hawkes & Flannery.
7TH ST, s s, 93 ft w of Avenue D, 90.11x90.10; David and Joseph Ravitch against Michael Hanlon, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, N. Aitenkoff.
104TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 94x 100.11; George Mackenzie against Edgar Coles and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, D. S. Decker.
109TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Boulevard, 50x100.11; the Metropolitan Improvement Company against Joseph N. Campbell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. L. Westcott.

CITY REAL

Horner's Furniture.

FALL EXHIBIT.

No such magnificent array of Furniture has ever been shown in America as that now presented in our Fall exhibit.

Nowhere can equal choice or equal values in fine Furniture be found.

Latest designs in Dining Room, Bedroom, Parlor, Drawing Room, Library and Hall Furniture.

Styles to suit every taste and prices to suit every purse, with the crowning satisfaction of knowing that whatever may be selected will be the very best in the market for the money.

VISITORS TO NEW YORK are cordially invited to examine our stock and plain-figure prices.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

MR. HANNA HOME AGAIN

Returns from a Sojourn Abroad, His Health Much Improved.

SECOND TERM FOR McKINLEY

Discredits a Vice Presidential Boom for Gov. Roosevelt—Back in the Political Harness.

United States Senator Marcus A. Hanna returned from Europe yesterday on the American liner St. Louis. He is greatly reduced in flesh, leaning heavily on a cane, and apparently is far from well. The Senator was seen by a reporter for THE TIMES at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening.

"I don't know much about the campaign in Ohio," he said. "I have seen several people from that State to-day, and I am going home on Monday. Then I shall get right into the harness, and if I can't get around on three legs (looking at his cane) why, I'll use four."

The Senator would express no opinion on the probable result in Ohio, and when the reporter told him that the Central Trades Councils of Cincinnati had eulogized John R. McLean and appealed to organized labor to support him, he said:

"I don't know of any labor that McLean employs in Ohio, except that on his newspaper. He is interested in some ventures in Washington, but his employes there do not vote in our State.

"I was very much pleased with my trip abroad," he added. "It was my first visit to Europe. I took the baths at Aix les Bains, and the treatment there reduced me twenty-five pounds. Except for rheumatism, I feel in good health and much improved."

"What about the report that while visiting the House of Commons you asked the price of votes, there, Senator?" the reporter asked him.

"A fake," he replied, "and not worthy of notice.

"I was very much pleased with England," he added. "The English have a Government as good for them as ours is for us. I went to all the points of interest and met many Americans. Ambassador Choate is very popular, and is the right man in the right place. I also saw Senators Lodge, Spooner, and Depew.

"Do I believe President McKinley will be renominated? Of course he will, and he will be re-elected without a doubt."

"Is there anything in the report that Vice President Hobart will decline a renomination on account of his ill-health?" the reporter asked.

"Not that I know of," Mr. Hanna replied. "Mr. Hobart was taken sick when he was with me in the South, and, of course, I have been advised of his condition.

"Have I heard of the possibility that Gov. Theodore Roosevelt would be given second place on the Republican ticket? No, I have not. I know that Senator Lodge materially aided in bringing about the appointment of Mr. Roosevelt as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. If the Senator has started a Vice Presidential boom for Col. Roosevelt, he has not said anything about it to me. So far as I know, Mr. Hobart will run again.

"About the report that I am to retire from business? Nothing in it. I have not given much attention to business the past three years, but I have no intention of actual retirement.

"The Administration is handling the Philippine matter all right, and the English people approve of it. In England I found many who expressed the hope of America's success in every undertaking. They believe we will soon settle the Philippine question. So do I. On the Continent the feeling is different, and I really believe that many people there would not regret to hear of reverses to the American arms.

"Yes, I suppose the Democrats will make the war in the Philippines an issue in the next Presidential campaign. But we have nothing to fear on that score. Nor will they gain anything by raising an anti-trust issue, because the Republicans are just as much opposed to the amassing of wealth in a manner to injure the public as are the Democrats. It makes no difference what is done about free silver; that is an old man of the sea.

"I am not at all alarmed about the outcome of the next Presidential campaign. I have enough confidence in the sound judgment of the American people to know that by no act of their own will they do anything to endanger the prosperous conditions existing.

"The United States is enjoying an era of great prosperity. The people realize that the Republican Party has kept its promises, and they have faith in the Administration.

"Capt. Dreyfus's trial was generally discussed abroad, and every American with whom I conversed expressed hearty sympathy for the prisoner. But it is no case for our interference. We can express sympathy, but we cannot take action. It is absurd to suppose that President McKinley or Congress will interfere. The affair is one which concerns France, and is purely her own business."

HALF HOLIDAY FOR CARPENTERS

Stop Work at Noon by Agreement—Higher Wages Demanded.

Some 10,000 carpenters and framers in Greater New York left their work at noon yesterday and went away to enjoy their first Saturday holiday. They did not wait to get their employers' consent, as they said fair and timely notice had been given.

About three weeks ago the various carpenters' organizations of the city, together with the stairbuilders and framers, agreed in sending a joint circular to the employers stating that on and after Saturday, Sept. 16, they would insist on having a Saturday half-holiday, and that on and after Monday, Sept. 18, they would insist on an increase of wages from $3.50 a day to 84 for an eight-hour day, or at the rate of 50 cents an hour. They were willing to forego a half day's pay on Saturday in return for the half holiday.

Most of the men as they left their work went to their headquarters, which had been established at Bohemian Hall, at 321 East Seventy-third Street, and reported what their employers had said in regard to the new regulation. The Secretary of the union's committee said late in the day that thus far 250 employers had signified their willingness to pay the new schedule of wages, and to grant the Saturday half holiday. Among them were L. O'Neill, Downing, O. F. Mackey, the Jacobs Artificial Molding Company, the East River Company, F. Downey, Flint & Co., the National Flooring Company, James McGibbon, the Norwalk Construction Company, John Dorrmus, the Metropolitan Construction Company, the Metropolitan Investment Company, and Malloy & Flannagan.

The men will report for work at their various jobs to-morrow, and wherever the employers refuse to agree to the new arrangement in prices and half holiday the men will strike.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, Monday, Exhibition of

Imported Novelty Silks

Escurial Taffetas and Satins, Velour Panne, Taffetas Brilliant, Soyeux, Satin Liberty and Poplins

Also a large collection of New Fancy Silks, at 75c & 85c

And 1050 Yards Lyons Black Moire Faconne, at 98c

Former price $2.50 yd.

Stern Brothers

direct attention to their large assortments of

Ladies' Costumes

In Renaissance Lace Spangled Net, Serges, Cheviots and Cloths, for Early Autumn Wear

And will offer to-morrow

Exceptional Values in

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

Of Oxford Cheviots, Navy and Black Serges, with double-breasted tight fitting jacket and latest style skirt; coat and skirt lined with taffeta silks, at $24.50

Real value $32.00

Of Heavy-weight English Cheviot Serges, in black and blue, with box coat and double skirt, entire suit lined with taffeta silks, at $29.00

Real value $37.50

Stern Brothers

will place on sale to-morrow on their second floor

Ladies' Silk Waists

Of Black and Colored Taffetas, with straight cording and tucking, new models, at $4.95 & $6.50

Taffeta Silk Petticoats

Black and Colored, with Spanish flounce and two ruffles, at $4.95

In Black, Street and Evening Shades, with flounce of eight-inch plating and two ruffles, at $7.50

Eiderdown Dressing Sacques, at 50c & 98c

Stern Brothers

Opening of

Oriental Rugs and Carpets

3 Bales Antique Daghestans Persians and Shirvans, from $24.50 to $75.00

150 India, Persian and Turkish Carpets, from $65.00 to $200.00

Value $85.00 to $275.00

One Bale Persian Silk Rugs, from $125.00 to $250.00

Value $175.00 to $400.00

Handsome Antique Kirman Carpet, Size 13 ft. 6 ins. by 8 ft. 8 ins., at $400.00

Value $600.00

Stern Bros

Autumn Novelties in

Millinery Dep'ts

First Floor

Paradise Aigrettes, Fancy Feathers and Breasts, Rhinestone, Steel and Jet Ornaments

Special Values

Fancy Quills and Breasts, at 35c & 65c

Colored Pheasant and Black Breasts, at $1.88

Colored and Black Feather Hats, at $4.95 & $6.95

In addition the latest styles in

Ladies' Trimmed Walking Hats & Turbans

And a Special Offering of

500 Cloth and Velvet Turbans and Walking Hats, trimmed with Feathers and Wings, at $1.95 $2.75 $3.75

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

are now showing Exceptionally Large Importations in their

Lace Dep'ts

comprising exclusive patterns and styles in

Real Lace Robes in Renaissance, Cluny, Point de Venise and Arabe, in ecru and black, with Waists and Sleeves

Spangled Robes in Black and Combinations

Also

Laces in Point de Venise, Nid d'Abeilles, Irish Point, Point de Flandre, Point Applique, Guipures, Valenciennes and Point de Paris

At very

Attractive Prices

West 23d St.

NEW SHIP FOR HAMBURG LINE.

A Cruising Steam Yacht to Carry 200 First-Class Passengers.

A cruising steam yacht will be the novel and next addition to the fleet of the Hamburg-American Line. The company has just placed an order for such a craft with the shipbuilding firm of Blohm & Voss of Hamburg. The success of cruises in Northern waters in the Summer season and in the Mediterranean in Winter has led to the company's decision to have a vessel specially constructed for such service.

The new boat will be built on the lines of a yacht and fitted as one. The designs call for a twin-screw craft, 400 feet long, and with accommodation for 200 first-class passengers. No second cabin or steerage passengers will be taken, and she will carry no mails or freight. She is to have a speed of sixteen knots, and will have the clipper bow familiar in steam yachts.

The arrangements and equipments of the staterooms will receive special consideration. They will all be outside, and large, light, well ventilated, and comfortable. Many of them will have private baths and toilet rooms attached. Only lower extension berths are to be provided in the staterooms. There are also to be some new features in the construction of the main dining saloon, drawing rooms, social hall, and smoking room.

The new boat, which is to be called the Princess Louise Victoria, will be ready for service in July next.

Vice President Hobart Better.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 16.—Vice President Hobart, who was confined to his bed with illness yesterday, passed a very restless night, but to-day he was reported to be much better. This afternoon Mr. Hobart and Private Secretary McHenry took a long ride. The Hobarts intended leaving Normanhurst to-day, but the illness of the Vice President prevented. They will not return to their home in Paterson until next Wednesday.

"Cold-catching" is always serious, but in its incipiency, it is always curable with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

FALL MILLINERY.

With the completion of our Imported lines we introduce this Autumn a magnificent collection of novelty and choiceness, the largest, in point of fact, we have yet displayed.

BONNETS, ROUND HATS AND TOQUES,

SELECT MODELS FROM LEADING PARIS MODISTES,

are fully represented. A desirable collection of Dress and Suit Hats has been produced in our own workrooms. Trimmings are equally representative.

FINE FRENCH FANCY FEATHERS,

BIRDS, FANCY BREASTS, WINGS, QUILLS,

AIGRETTES, OSTRICH GOODS, POMPONS, ETC.,

provide the amplest scope for stylish selection. In addition we offer

NEW FELT BRAIDS.

Felt and Beaver Strips and Manchons—Fancy Crowns and Embroideries — Ornaments, Pins, Buckles—Paillette Goods.

EVERYTHING

in Imported Millinery Novelties required in the making of this Season's Hats.

Large collection of

UNTRIMMED HATS

in dress shapes. Felt, Velvet, Chenille and a great variety of Novelty Effects.

CYCLE and GOLF HATS.

Our Fall Styles of Cycling and Golfing Hats are now ready and, as usual, surpass in variety and style any representation to be found.

Also Displayed

ON FIRST FLOOR

a choice assortment of simply trimmed

TURBANS and WALKING HATS,

suitable for immediate wear.

19th St. SIXTH AVENUE. 20th St.

LEGAL NOTES.

FALL OF AN ELEVATOR.—A passenger elevator of the Joseph H. Bauland Company, in Brooklyn, owing to a piece of bunting becoming entangled in its machinery, was caught in the elevator shaft at a point between the second and third floors of the building, thus imprisoning the passengers riding on the car. After the engineer in charge, who was a competent person, had made several unsuccessful attempts to remove the obstruction, the ropes which controlled the action of the elevator were slackened by his direction, while he was making an attempt to remove the bunting. The rope controlling the governing mechanism of the car was thrown from a pulley and the car fell to the bottom of the shaft, no control then existing over its action except such as was afforded by the safety cut-off, which lessened the force of the contact. Clara B. Savage, who was a passenger in the car and was injured by the fall, recovered judgment against the company on the verdict of a jury for $11,500. An affirmance of the judgment on defendant's appeal was unanimously directed by the Second Appellate Division. Justice Woodward, giving the opinion, held that the company was bound to use the very highest degree of care and skill in extricating the imprisoned passengers when the elevator was caught in the shaft, and that the evidence was sufficient to warrant the jury in finding that the defendant was guilty of negligence. The rule that an employe required to act in an emergency is not chargeable with an error of judgment was held not to apply to such a case, as the imprisoned passengers were in comparative safety while the car was caught. The verdict was held not to be excessive, it appearing that Miss Savage, a woman twenty-four years old, sustained permanent injuries to her spine and limbs, was confined to her bed for the greater part of the year, and suffered a serious disturbance of her nervous system.

***

STATE TAX SALES.—Ferris J. Meigs brought an action in the Supreme Court, Franklin County, in 1898, to recover from the State Controller, James A. Roberts, the possession of about 600 acres of wild, uncultivated land, situated in that county, within the limits of the Forest Preserve. This land had been offered for sale at a Controller's tax sale in 1881, and was bid off for the amounts assessed against the entire tract. After the notice of redemption had been given, the bidder's certificate was transferred for a default of the purchaser in the payment of his bid to the State, under the Laws of 1881, which provide that in such a case the State shall be deemed to have purchased the entire plot liable to be sold for the purchase money mentioned in the certificate. The trial Judge dismissed the complaint, upon the ground that the action, being one against the State, could not be maintained. The Third Appellate Division has reversed the judgment, holding, by Presiding Justice Parker, that the law of 1893 in reference to the sale of wild lands was designed to enable a person claiming title to land conveyed to the State under a tax deed from the Controller, to attack the validity of the State's title in an action of ejectment, although such lands may be within the Forest Preserve, and that the State had not acquired title in this case. The defect in the State's title was held to be jurisdictional, and was not cured by Chapter 448 of the Laws of 1885, providing that conveyances executed by the Controller shall, after having been recorded for two years in the office of the Clerk of the county in which the land is situated, be conclusive evidence that the sales and all proceedings prior thereto were regular.

***

CIVIL SERVICE.—John Kelly, who was a veteran of the Fire Department of Long Island City, held the position of "boiler inspector" in February, 1898, when, after he had been transferred to the employ of the City of New York, under Section 342 of the Charter, which provides that such Inspectors "shall continue to discharge the duties heretofore devolved upon them, subject, however, to removal for cause, or when they are no longer needed," he was discharged, by resolution of the Police Board, which declared that the position was abolished because it was no longer necessary. Last April the Queens County Special Term of the Supreme Court granted a writ of mandamus directing Kelly's reinstatement. The Second Appellate Division has reversed that order, holding, in an opinion by Justice Woodward, that neither Chapter 577 of the Laws of 1892 nor Section 127 of the Greater New York charter operated to prevent the board from abolishing in good faith such position.

MARRIED BY MAGISTRATE POOLE

Wedding of Oscar Wentworth Rogers of Iowa and Mrs. Rosa Bryan.

Magistrate Poole changed his vocation for a few minutes yesterday afternoon, and tied a knot that was outside of legal tangles. The wedding was at the West Side Police Court, and the contracting parties were Oscar Wentworth Rogers, forty-nine years old, who lives at West Union, Ia., and Mrs. Rosa S. Wright Bryan, forty-eight years old, of 64 West Fifty-sixth Street.

The bridegroom bears a striking resemblance to James Whitcomb Riley, and was watched intently by spectators before his mission became known. After that he was the cynosure of all eyes.

The Magistrate ushered the couple into the private examination room and there performed the ceremony. The reason assigned for selecting Magistrate Poole is that he is said to be an intimate friend of the bridegroom, who is said to be an influential newspaper writer in Iowa.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Alexander Wiser Kills Mrs. Laura Aster and Then Himself.

A murder followed by a suicide, supposed to have been due to jealousy, occurred yesterday at 138 East Tenth Street. The victim was Mrs. Laura Aster, and the murderer and suicide Alexander Wiser. Mrs. Aster, who is a widow and has kept a boarding house at the above address for a number of years, had been receiving attentions from Wiser. Wiser was employed in a stoneyard.

The tragedy was not witnessed by any one, the first intimation of any crime having been committed being furnished by an employe of the Street Cleaning Department who chanced to be working outside the house and heard pistol shots. He immediately summoned a policeman, who entered the house and found the bodies of Mrs. Aster and Wiser lying on the floor of the kitchen in a pool of blood.

Mrs. Aster was shot in the back of the head, the bullet entering the brain, and when shot had evidently been engaged in cleaning the stove, as the blacking brush was still in her hand when the body was discovered. Wiser's wound was in the left temple, the ball penetrating the brain also. The doors were locked and the shades down, so that it is inferred that after shooting Mrs. Aster, Wiser darkened up the room and then killed himself.

Wiser is reputed to have been worth several thousand dollars, but is believed to have lost it recently in some kind of speculation, while Mrs Aster's bank books show several thousand dollars withdrawn from the banks recently. The bodies were removed to the Morgue.

It is understood that Wiser had no relatives in this country. Frank Feltner, who is employed as a drug clerk on Second Avenue, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth Streets, is a brother of the murdered woman.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

WARM COLORS FOR COOL ROOMS.

In city houses, where sunlight rarely lingers, warm colors are a necessity. That is why mahogany, with its glowing reds, has become such a favorite.

We have made some particularly good Colonial specimens, including bandy-foot high-boys, with fine examples of Colonial ornamentation. Great beds, having a quaint, ancestral air; hand carved four-posters with testers.

Nothing could be more appropriate than our private patterns in Body Brussels Carpetings at $1.25 per yard for mahogany bedrooms. Some copies of Morris Chintz designs, others beflowered to match wall papers.

For the most correct furniture for all rooms at factory prices,

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST. NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

FLATHOUSE SET ABLAZE.

Lives of Brooklyn People Imperiled by Firebug's Work.

The lives of more than fifty persons were imperiled early yesterday by a firebug's work in a double four-story brick apartment house, at Reid and Gates Avenues, Brooklyn. Only for William Trainor, who has a saloon on the ground floor, there might have been serious results.

Trainor shut up his saloon later than usual yesterday morning, and it was nearly 2 A. M. when he started for his flat, on the second floor. In the hall he smelled smoke, and traced it to an unused wooden air shaft on the second floor, where he found the side of the shaft smoldering. He aroused his wife and also the family of James Stuyvers, the agent for the house, who occupies a flat on the opposite side of the hall. All the other inmates were awakened, and they reached the street in safety.

Pending the arrival of firemen the fire was put out with buckets of water. Then an examination of the premises was made. On the stairs leading from the second to the third floor a pile of newspapers saturated with oil was found and another oil-saturated pile on the third floor in front of the kitchen door of Miss Myra Manly's flat.

SWAN POND TERROR CAPTURED.

Fugitive Alligator in Central Park Is Caught by Keepers.

In a cage in the corner of the elephant feed house in Central Park yesterday was a four-foot alligator, the erstwhile terror of the swan pond. No more will this alligator reach up from the depths of the pond, grab a succulent spring duck, and proceed to make a square meal. He will cease to appear at inopportune moments to become the foundation for sea-serpent stories, and thereby lessen the receipts of the swan boats. To-day, with all due care and precaution, he will be deposited in the ironbound and barred tank with his kind.

The capture of this alligator, fully four feet long and large in girth, was due to Keepers William Snyder and Peter Shannon. Some months ago Superintendent Smith was startled by the sudden appearance in his office of several excited women, who vowed they had seen a sea serpent in the swan pond. From that day until yesterday the keepers have vigilantly watched the pond for some sign of the serpent. From time to time the alligator was seen, and as often were fruitless efforts made to capture him.

Large quantities of beef trust steaks, concealing a treacherous hook, were thrown to him in the hope that he would swallow both. But his appetite, educated up to tender ducks, could not be appeased with plebeian beef.

Yesterday morning the much-wanted animal was basking on the shore of the pond. Keeper Snyder procured a fifteen-foot pole, to the end of which he attached a running noose of copper wire. This noose he dropped before the all-unconscious alligator, and into the noose the 'gator poked his nose.

Keeper Snyder says the alligator is not one of the park animals, but was undoubtedly deposited in the pond by some one who had become tired of an undesirable pet.

Music at Abingdon Square Park.

There will be music at Abingdon Square Park by Rampone's Old Guard Band, today at 8 P. M. The following is the programme:

Prelude, "The Day of the Lord".....Kreutzer
Overture, Rossini's "Stabat Mater".....Mercadante
(The overture written in homage to the author)
Suite, "L'Arlésienne".....Bizet
Andante, from Symphony—C minor....Beethoven
Soprano solo, "The Holy City".....Adams
Miss Kitty Rampone.
Nocturne, "Monastery Bells"....Lefebure-Wely
Descriptive fantaisie, "The Dying Poet"....
.....Gottschalk
Mosaic—(a) "Gloria" from the Twelfth Mass..
.....Mozart
(b) "The Chapel".....Kreutzer
(c) "Amaranthus".....Glider
Chorus, "Hallalujah" from the oratorio "The Messiah".....Handel
Finale, "Doxology."

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets.

SILKS.

The new soft weaves for the Autumn are now in evidence.

Superb Colorings.

First importation of Lyons Fancy Silks, including Persian, Pompadour, Corded designs, Broche and many other quite new effects now on exhibition.

We invite the strongest kind of competition on the following popular numbers:

Rich Lustrous Black Satin Duchesse, 20 inch . . . . 68c. yard. | 24 inch, 95c. yard.

Bright Strong Reliable Black Taffeta, 20 inch . . . . 55c. yard. | 22 inch, 68c. yard.

20½ inch Black Peau de Soie, soft French finish, at . 95c. yard.

24 inch Imported Surah Brilliant Black at . . . 58c. yard.

19 inch Black Armure, much under value at . . 68c. yard.

A new shipment of that grand wearing, unbreakable Lining Taffeta, in all colors, at . . . . . 39c. yard.

RIBBONS.

National Ribbons and Silk Flags for Dewey Day.

TRI-COLOR RIBBON,

1 inch	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2¼ in.	2¾ in.	3½ in.
7c.	9c.	10c.	12c.	14c.	19c.	28c. yd.

FLAG RIBBON,

1 inch.	1¼ inch.	2 inch.
18c.	15c.	22c.

SILK FLAGS,

Inches, 5x 7 . . . 4c.; 6 for 20c.
" 7x10 . . . 5c.; 6 " 25c.
" 10x15 . . . 9c.; 3 " 25c.
Inches, 12x18 . . 12c.; 3 for 30c.
" 16x24 . . 20c.; 3 for 50c.

BLACK, SATIN BACK RIBBON VELVETS,

1 inch.	1¼ inch.	1½ inch.	2 inch.	2¼ inch.
9 cts.	12 cts.	15 cts.	19 cts.	23 cts. yd.

J. J. Oestreicher,

Corner 28th Street and Sixth Avenue. "L" Station at Door.

Ladies' Suits to Order, $25.

Silk-lined throughout. A Very Special Offer.

New Venetians and Camel's Hair Cheviots of fine quality in Black, Navy Blue, Oxford, Fawn, Slate, and all the fashionable colors—to order at $25.

The New Models, now ready, show styles at all prices up to $75.

And whether you pay $25 or $75 you shall have an absolutely faultless fit and very extraordinary value.

J. J. Oestreicher,

Corner 28th Street and Sixth Avenue. "L" Station at Door.

KILLED BY A FALLING BARREL.

James Smith, a Flour Merchant, Meets with a Fatal Accident.

James Smith, a flour merchant at 32 Moore Street, was killed yesterday afternoon at his store by a barrel of flour falling upon him while he was engaged with some of his men hoisting it to an upper floor. He had adjusted the tackle to the barrel, and stood under the hatchway hauling on the rope.

The barrel had reached the level of the second floor when the tackle slipped and the barrel fell, striking Mr. Smith a glancing blow on the forehead. He was thrown a distance of nearly ten feet, where he lay unconscious. A doctor who was called found Mr. Smith dead.

Mr. Smith was a native of Ireland, but came to this country when a boy. He secured employment as a porter in the store which he afterward owned and where he met his death. He had been in business for himself for about thirty-five years, and was a member of the Produce Exchange. He had returned recently from a trip with his wife to his native land. He lived at 19 Grove Street. He leaves three daughters and one son, George, a member of the police force.

NO SUMMER RUN OF FISH.

Scarcity of Bluefish and Mackerel Due to Cold Water.

"Fish have been scarce this Summer," remarked the manager of Eugene G. Blackford's stores in Fulton Market yesterday, "especially Spanish mackerel and bluefish. There has practically been no Summer run of them.

"To what cause is their scarcity attributed? Well, the ground swells that have prevailed during the past Summer, the cold water, and the east winds are in part responsible. This Summer has been altogether too cool, and the ocean water has not got warmed enough to tempt the fish here. Bluefish and mackerel follow the warm stream, and are found up in these regions only in the Summer. Where they are keeping themselves now no one seems to know, for they are not reported in large numbers, even down South. There will probably be a rush of them next Summer.

"Even cod and sea bass are comparatively scarce, the many strong east winds rendering fishing very difficult and also keeping the fish away. Cod are generally brought alive in tanks, and German carp, that come in large quantities from Long Island, have remarkable tenacity of life. They are brought here in boxes, and in about seven hours after being taken out of the water and packed up and brought here they are dumped into tanks. In half an hour they are wriggling about as lively as ever. Most of the sea bass that are received weigh from two to five pounds, but to-day we received three beauties that weighed between twenty-five and thirty pounds each.

"Lobsters are growing scarcer every year. Formerly many young lobsters were caught and that affected the production. But since the law prohibiting the catch and sale of small lobsters went into effect it has been strictly enforced by the Inspectors. But the demand has increased enormously, and the export of lobsters has increased. The demand is growing larger than the supply."

Church News and Notes.

At All Souls' Church, (Unitarian,) Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street, the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer will preach this morning at 11 o'clock.

The Rev. J. Jeffrey Johnstone, pastor of the Forest Hill Presbyterian Church of London, England, will preach at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church this morning and evening.

The Rev. Robert Bruce Smith has returned from his vacation, and will preach both morning and evening at the Riverside Baptist Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-second Street.

John Van Schaick, Jr., will preach at the Church of Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street, at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. Subject, "Jesus, the Saviour of the World."

"Religious Aspects of the Dreyfus Case" will be considered by the Rev. W. S. Crowe at the Church of Eternal Hope, Eighty-first Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, at the morning service to-day.

The Rev. Warren H. Nelson, who accepted the call to the Arlington Avenue Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, will begin his pastoral duties to-day. Plans are now being drawn for the erection of a new edifice at a cost of $30,000.

In the Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church the pastor, the Rev. John H. Elliott, will speak on "Obedience to Christ" and administer the Lord's Supper at this morning's service. In the evening he will have for his topic "Best Things Last."

The golden jubilee anniversary of the founding of the Catholic Parish at Huntington, L. I., will be celebrated in St. Patrick's Church, Huntington, to-day. The rector, the Rev. John C. York, formerly of Brooklyn, has had the preparations in charge.

Demonstrations of the power of spirit communication will be given at the Church of the Fraternity of Divine Communion, Bedford Avenue and Madison Street, Brooklyn, this evening by the pastor, the Rev. Ira Moore Courlis. A musical programme will also be given.

Work will soon commence on the new St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn. The new building will seat 800 persons, and will cost $45,000. It will be of brick with stone and terra cotta trimmings. The present edifice will be used as a parish house.

The First Reformed Church, (Dutch,) Bedford Avenue and Clymer Street, Brooklyn, which has been closed during the Summer months, undergoing repairs, will reopen to-day with the regular services. The rector, the Rev. Wilbur Ennis, will occupy the pulpit at both the morning and evening sessions.

Dr. Madison C. Peters will preach in the Bloomingdale Church, Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street, this morning at 11 o'clock. His subject will be: "Cornelius Vanderbilt: Good and Faithful Servant." Evening theme: "Pulpit Professionalism and Empty Pews." Prelude: "The Persecution of Dreyfus."

The date set for the consecration of the new Church of the Holy Rosary, East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, is Sunday, Dec. 10. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Francis H. Wall, expects that the edifice will be entirely completed at that time, and the new altars, which are being imported from Italy, in position.

Memorial services for the late Miss Nancy Elliott, who was actively connected with the Five Points Mission for over thirty-five years, will be held in the mission building, 63 Park Street, to-day at 3 P. M. It is requested that all old scholars of the mission and friends of the deceased attend. The children's choir will render music appropriate to the occasion.

Mrs. Mary E. Teats, for several years an Evangelist in Woman's Christian Temperance Union work, will address the Sunday afternoon meeting of the Harlem Young Women's Christian Association. Her subject will be "The Gospel in Rescue and Prison Work." The meeting will be held at the association room, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, near Lenox Avenue, at 4:30 P. M.

St. Timothy's Episcopal Church, which started as a mission seven years ago in a store at the corner of Fulton Street and Howard Avenue, Brooklyn, is now building a handsome edifice on Herkimer Street, near Saratoga Avenue, which, it is expected, will be ready for dedication in the latter part of November. The building is three stories high, and is being built in the Gothic style of architecture.

WATERS PIANOS

Examine the new Waters Uprights and you will discover that a thoroughly first-class piano of wonderful tone qualities can be purchased at a very reasonable price, and if desired, on small monthly payments.

Send postal for catalogue, with reduced prices and terms, on our new

3-YEAR SYSTEM,

giving you three years' time without interest.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

CARPETS!

New Fall Styles!

SPECIAL SALE OF

INGRAINS in odd lengths (10 to 30 yards). from 25c. the yard.

Also plain, figured and inlaid LINOLEUMS From 1 to 6 yards wide.

LACE CURTAINS.

All the various grades.

Renaissance effects from $5.00 the pair.

Swiss Tambours from $3.50 the pair.

Arabian and **Brussels** at proportionately low prices.

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SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

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Part Two
Pages 15-26

WHAT INTERESTS CHICAGO

Woman's Club Will Take Up the Study of the Drama.

OFFICERS BUY A "GOLD BRICK"

Railways Reduce Rates for Fall Festival—Salvation Army People Disturb the Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Study of the drama is to be entered into earnestly by the members of the Chicago Woman's Club this Winter. Some attention was directed to this subject by the literature class of the organization last year, but the programme just prepared calls for more practical and elaborate research and analysis. The course will open Oct. 8, when the leader of the class, Mrs. Martha Foote Crow, will deliver a lecture on "The Play as an Art Form." Then in succeeding lessons the topics will be: "Opening of the Period of Shakespeare's Mature Strength," discussion of Hamlet's character, "Othello," "King Lear," and "Macbeth." Next will come the serious comedies, "All's Well That Ends Well," "Measure for Measure," and "Troilus and Cressida." The concluding series will be the romances, "Cymbeline," "Winter's Tale," "Tempest," and "The Two Noble Kinsmen." The club's work virtually opens with the meeting of the directors next week, and the literary and sociological programme is to have its beginning at the assembling of all the members Oct. 4.

A precedent in the matter of cash contributions to celebrations affecting any particular locality was this week established by the railways centring in Chicago. Refusing to give $25,000 that was asked by the managers of the coming Fall Festival in this city, the traffic officials dealt a hard blow to the promoters of the fête, who had looked for a liberal compliance with their terms, but administered salve in the form of a one-rate fare for round trips from any points within a limited area. The original proposal made to the transportation companies was to give some cash and make a one and one-third fare. In choosing as they did the railway agents admitted that in direct results it would be the more expensive to themselves, but thought that in the long run they would profit by being able consistently to refuse donations to like affairs in other places. In other lines the subscriptions have been more encouraging, but the festival managers have had several minor setbacks. One of these is in the matter of arches. Last year the temporary structures erected for the peace jubilee were prone to topple over before mild winds and to maim unsuspecting passers-by. Now, bearing in mind that the men who managed the jubilee are prominent in the Fall Festival movement the city authorities have ordered that the arches be made substantial, and that the festival heads take the responsibility for any destruction that may befall. The fiat is to be obeyed, but the result is an unexpected increase in the appropriation for arches, and as the prospects of obtaining the funds needed for the festival as originally planned are slim, some other part of the celebration must suffer. Heads of all departments are clamoring for cash, and another factor of moment is the threatened strike of labor unions on the new Federal building, which may mar the cornerstone laying ceremony, an important function of the fete as projected. While not despairing of having a thoroughly brilliant and successful celebration, the managers feel that the lot of a fête promoter is not a happy one.

That august and precise organization, the Sanitary District Board, is exercised over having bought what is known to policemen and Justices of the Peace as a "gold brick." In this case the dissatisfaction is rather about the plating than the "brick" itself. The genesis of the perplexity was some months ago, when one of the deep thinkers of the board induced his brother Trustees to agree that in order to watch the progress of work on the drainage canal properly, it would be wise to purchase a boat upon which trips could be made at smaller expense than would be entailed in hiring expensive yachts and launches. A craft with a flat bottom—just the kind needed—and the romantic name of Juliet, was purchased for $3,000, not a bad bargain, some of the Trustees argued, as the original cost had been several hundred dollars more, and the Juliet had been in use only since "World's Fair" year. Capt. Dunham, dean of Chicago tugmen, was consulted, as an attorney would be, concerning the best means for making the boat serviceable, and he advised that it be turned over for repairs to James Davidson, dean of small dry dock men. This was done—and Mr. Davidson's bill has just come in and been unrolled. Previously, however, the Trustees and friends and public men had taken a couple of junkets on the boat to points on the canal easily accessible by railroad at fares of from $1 to $5 a passenger. As the Juliet lies in harbor, her value to the board is a question that no one of the Trustees has brought up for debate. They have a bill from Shipbuilder Davidson for $8,145.56 for repairs. The bill will fold up like a roll of wall paper, and does not really take up so much room in the sanitary district offices as one would imagine on seeing it stretched to its full length. At any rate, the Trustees have intimated that any one who will pay for the repairs can have the boat for nothing, and perhaps keep the contents of the sideboard, which are not part of the fixtures included in the bill.

Lack of foresight on the part of authorities who had jurisdiction over the laying of water pipes in the southern part of the city a few years ago is costing the municipality $350,000. In the towns of Hyde Park, Lake, and Hegewisch, now all a part of Chicago, miles upon miles of water pipes which are nearer the surface than the pipes in other parts of the city, must be depressed. To cover the cost of this work $500,000 worth of water certificates were sold recently, and the $350,000 needed was appropriated from that. The necessity for the change has been demonstrated in the recent severe Winters, when the water pipes were continually freezing in the places named and entailing much hardship on residents. The expense of repairs is also large. The city expects to depress all the pipes without cutting off the supply of water from any houses for periods longer than eight hours.

Immunity from the enforcement of the compulsory education law and its workings in connection with the child labor law will become a difficult question in consequence of a decision reached by the Compulsory Education Committee of the Board of Education. A check has been put upon the issuance of permits to children under fourteen years of age to work in factories and other places where machinery is used, for the reason that it is believed to be an encouragement of violations of the child labor law of the State to do so. In many instances, notably the big department stores, the children employed are given the advantagle of a primary school education at their places of employment, and with these there is no disposition on the part of the department to interfere. An Inspector will visit such establishments, however, and see to it that the systems employed for the mental betterment of the child employes are adequate and properly conducted.

Mild defiance having been bidden Chief of Police Kipley by the Englewood branch of the Salvation Army, and his edict against noisy street gatherings ignored, it remained for the police this week to charge upon the squad of religionists holding a night meeting at Halsted and Sixty-third Streets, and for the men and women salvationists to show that they had godly courage. Lieut. Irene Bush, William Eggleston, and Joseph Storm were placed in a parol wagon and driven to a police station, while their comrades, holding aloft an American flag and singing all the while, followed on foot. The patrol wagon soon distanced this pursuit, but the policemen in it could not so easily escape being sung at. Down on their knees went the three prisoners, and all the distance they sang and prayed, while a crowd of bicyclists and fleet-footed boys, attracted by the unusual spectacle, followed. In spite of prayer, however, the religionists were fined next day. They were prevented also from meeting again at night. Chief Kipley says his order will not be enforced in any cases of outdoor assemblages, quiet or noisy save those at which lawlessness is advocated—unless neighbors complain. In the case of the Salvation Army in Englewood, he said, complaints were numerous.

R. B. P.

Injured Football Player Dies.

TAUNTON, Mass., Sept. 16.—Henry S. Ross, son of the Rev. A. Arnold Ross, of the First Universalist Church, this city, who was injured while practising football yesterday afternoon, died during the night. Ross was nineteen years old.

Priestley's Cravenette Estamenes
(Cheviot finish)

Will make an elegant, stylish and serviceable costume.

RAIN WILL NOT AFFECT THEM. A SHAKE, AND THEY ARE DRY.

"Cravenette" stamped on wrong side.
B. Priestley & Co. on selvedge.

Black and colors, at leading dry goods stores.

"STRANGE ANIMAL" DIED HARD

Raccoon That Had Been Bothering Policeman Shauer Escaped Bullets, but Was Not Club-proof.

For three nights Policeman Shauer of the East Fifty-first Street Station has noticed what he called "a very strange" animal playing in Fifty-eighth Street. He chased it on several occasions, but the animal displayed unusual sagacity, and the first glimpse of the policeman's shield was sufficient to send it scurrying under cover.

The policeman saw the mysterious beast cavorting about the corner of Third Avenue and East Fifty-eighth Street about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. He was determined to either capture or kill it. He had mentioned the fact of seeing the thing to his brother policemen, and some of them were unkind enough to insinuate that some of the saloons in that vicinity kept open all night and possibly gave Shauer a drink or two for the privilege.

Shauer gave chase to the animal, and it ran into Fifty-eighth Street. About halfway down the block toward Lexington Avenue a tomcat engaged the stranger in battle. Shauer waited until he thought the "strange animal" was on top, and then he fired. He discovered a moment later that he had killed the cat and that the beast he was so anxious to catch had taken refuge in the areaway of a house.

He followed it, and, catching a glimpse of two fiery spots in the darkness, he fired two more shots. This brought Policemen McManus and Kilduff on a run to his aid, and windows began to go up all along the block, as anxious householders made inquiry about thieves, burglars, &c.

The two policemen quickly learned what it was all about, and they pumped their revolvers empty firing a fusillade, much after the manner of a Gatling gun. They had fired shots enough to exterminate a dozen animals when Kilduff suggested to Shauer that he go in and bring out the corpse. He went to do so, and disappeared into the darkness. The next moment there was a spitting and scratching, and Shauer quickly emerged, his hands torn and bleeding from contact with the beast.

At a citizen's suggestion, then, a long pole was obtained and a noose fashioned on the end, and then began an effort to lasso the animal. It was finally successful, and the troublesome creature was dragged forth, fighting to the last. It was placed in a bag, and with their nightsticks the policemen clubbed it to death, having failed to even scratch it with their guns.

The animal proved to be a raccoon of unusual size. It is believed to have been a pet in the neighborhood. Policeman Shauer was as pleased over his coup as if he had captured a desperate burglar.

NEW FRANCISCAN MONASTERY.

Cardinal Gibbons to Dedicate One at Washington To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Cardinal Gibbons will officiate to-morrow at the dedication of the new monastery of the Franciscan Fathers, which has been erected on ground adjoining the Catholic University. The services will begin at 10:30 A. M., with a Pontifical mass, at which Archbishop Martinelli, the Apostolic Delegate, will be present. The usual consecration will then follow.

The arrangements are under the direction of the United Councils of the Knights of Columbus of this city. In the afternoon there will be solemn vespers at 4 o'clock, the Right Rev. Mgr. Martinelli bestowing the benediction. It is expected there will be 10,000 of the Knights in the parade from this city to the new monastery. Three thousand members of the order are expected at an early hour to-morrow morning from New York and Brooklyn. Christopher Columbus, whose memory is perpetuated by that order, was a member of the Third Order of St. Francis.

The monastery is built of brick and terra cotta. The chapel is built in the pure Byzantine style of the Hagia Sophia, in Constantinople. Its ground plan is the fivefold cross. At the head of the cross in the place of the main altar is situated the Holy Sepulchre. Stairways on both sides of it lead up to Calvary, which is situated at the exact height of that sacred place in Jerusalem. The transept contains altars at both ends, whence entrance is obtained to the grottoes. Under the Holy Sepulchre is a subterranean chapel of the Poor Souls, from which an underground passage after the style of the Roman catacombs leads to the Grotto of Nazareth, in the right transept, and to the Grotto of Bethlehem, in the left. Both of these grottoes are accessible from the upper church, through stairways in the transept. All these sanctuaries are reproduced in their actual size as found in the Holy Land.

The four smaller crosses are represented by four chapels, dedicated to the Blessed Sacrament, Our Lady of Angels, St. Francis, and St. Anthony.

A CONSCIENTIOUS CONVICT.

Safe Robber Returns After Visit to Klondike and Much Travel.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—A dispatch from Memphis, Tenn., says that Charles O. Summers, who was formerly a detective, an escaped convict, and a gold hunter of the Klondike, is again within prison walls in Mississippi. He journeyed all the way from Dawson City to New York, and from New York to Memphis, and Memphis to Jackson, Miss., to surrender himself as a safe robber.

Summers arrived in Memphis Thursday and called on Superintendent G. W. Agee of the Southern Express Company at his office. He said he was tired of "liberty that does not mean freedom." Even in the Klondike he had no peace of mind. He thought of going to China, but his conscience led him back to Mississippi. He turned over to Mr. Agee $1,500 in cash to cover the amount of his indebtedness to the Southern Express Company, even including the company's expense in pursuing him. He said that he would also reimburse the State of Mississippi for the expense of bringing him back from California, which he did promptly upon reaching Jackson.

In 1892 Summers was a detective, and in that capacity was employed by the Southern Express Company. Soon after, he returned to Chicago and divulged to "Tom" Murray, another detective, a plan he had conceived to rob the safe of the express company at Meridian. Both Summers and Murray resigned their positions and left Chicago for Meridian.

During the temporary absence of the night clerk and his force, in attendance upon a train a hundred feet distant, Summers entered the office and safe by means of false keys and abstracted a parcel containing $5,000. The money was handed to Murray, who left on a train for New Orleans, while Summers retired to his Hotel. When the loss was discovered, Summers, who was known to be in the city, was summoned to aid in tracing the thieves, but in less than forty-eight hours Summers had been arrested, and confessed that he and Murray had committed the theft.

Murray was arrested and $4,100 of the money was recovered from his person. Both Summers and Murray pleaded guilty and were sentenced to five years each in the Mississippi State Prison, but Summers had not been in prison over ninety days when he effected his escape. After traveling in different places he finally went to the Klondike, but learning that detectives were on his trail, he disposed of his interests in Dawson City and returned to the United States. He arrived in New York City Sept. 10 direct from Dawson City, via San Francisco.

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ALL BRASS BEDS
all sizes, at
WHOLESALE PRICES
$17.50 value $22.00
25.00 " 31.00
30.00 " 38.00
39.00 " 50.00

White Enamelled Brass Trimmed Beds
all sizes—from
$2.75 to $15.00

BEDDING
MADE UNDER OUR SUPERVISION.
25-lb. Best Short Hair Mattress, size 3 feet, $4.75
40-lb. Best Short Hair Mattress, size 4 feet 6 in., 7.75
25-lb. Best South American Hair Mattress, size 3 feet, 9.00
40-lb. Best South American Hair Mattress, size 4 feet 6 inches, 14.75

Plain or fancy ticking. The 4 feet 6 inches size in one or two pieces, as desired.

Also SPECIAL OFFERINGS in ORIENTAL and CARPET RUGS, LACE CURTAINS, &c.

West Twenty-third Street.

Arnold, Constable & Co

Fancy Silks.

Satin Soutaché, Satin Gouaché, Faconné Broderie, Satin Comète, Regence.

Crêpes.

Empire Crêpes, Crêpe de Chine, Faconné Gouaché, Metéore Gouaché Broché.

Rich White Silks and Satins For Wedding Gowns.

Fancy Silks and Crêpes for Bridesmaids' Dresses.

Velvets.

Broadway & 19th Street.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE WORK.

Announcement of Lecturers and Special Courses for the Coming Season—New School of Pedagogy.

The annual announcement of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, outlining the work of all its departments for the season of 1899-1900, has been issued. It contains a complete prospectus of the institute's anniversary meetings, addresses, lectures, &c., and special features of work to be introduced during the coming season, which extends from Sept. 28 to June 2. During the thirty-six weeks of the season fifteen events of one kind or another will take place in the Young Men's Christian Association Building, at Fulton and Bond Streets.

A large number of special courses is offered in addition to the regular courses, and many eminent scholars have been secured to direct the work. Among these are Prof. A. J. Grout, Prof. Lucien M. Underwood, Prof. Edward R. Shaw, and Prof. Paul Munroe. In the schools and extension courses the fees charged will be moderate. The subject of the opening lecture is "The Larger Patriotism," to be delivered on Sept. 28 by Edward D. Mead, editor of The New England Magazine. The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Goethe's birth will be celebrated some time during the Fall. Prof. Edward H. Griggs of Leland Stanford University will deliver the address, and music will be furnished by the Arion Singing Society and soloists. The Rev. Edward Everett Hale will speak on "Washington and the Constitution," at the celebration of the one hundred and sixty-seventh anniversary of George Washington's birth.

On May 31 the closing meeting of the season will be held, and the speakers will be the Rev. Andrew J. Lyman and the Rev. Lyman Abbott. Among the lecturers invited for the general series are William Dean Howells, F. Marion Crawford, Seth Low, Jacob N. Schurmann, George W. Cable, Thomas B. Reed, and President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale University. Mr. Howells's subject will be "Heroes and Heroines of Fiction," and the date set for the lecture is Feb. 2. "Italian Home Life in the Middle Ages" will be Mr. Crawford's theme on Dec. 26. President Low will discuss "The Results of the International Peace Conference" on a date to be decided later. Mr. Schurmann's address, the time for which is also undecided, will deal with "The Duty of the United States to the Philippines." Jan. 17 is the time set for Mr. Cable's lecture, "Home Life in an Old New England Town." Some time in February President Hadley will speak on "Ideals in University Education." Ex-Speaker Reed's subject has not been announced, but he has been asked to deliver the address given under the auspices of the department of law.

The courses of lectures on "France, Paris, and the Paris Exposition" are special features of the season's programme. In the list of lecturers are Prof. Henry E. Northrop of the Polytechnic Institute, Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin of Columbia University, and Mrs. Richard Gotthell, officière de l'Académie Française. There are also courses of lectures on "The Spaniard and the American," "New England," "Christian Art as Representing the Life of Christ," "The Queen Anne Period in English Literature," and "Leading Characters in French History." The Graham Foundation lectures on "The Power, Wisdom and Goodness of God as Manifested in His Works" are put down for Jan. 14 and 28, Feb. 11 and 25. Exhibitions of art and science will be given at intervals.

Definite plans for the new School of Pedagogy have been approved by the Institute, the Teachers College of Columbia University, and the School of Pedagogy of New York University. Courses of instruction will be conducted in co-operation with the Teachers College.

Lehigh Valley Blocks Trolley Line.

WESTFIELD, N. J., Sept. 16.—The officials of the Lehigh Valley Railroad have decided not to allow the Elizabeth and Westfield Street Railway Company (owned by the Riker syndicate) to lay tracks across the railroad switch at Aldene. Two engines, a construction train, and 100 men are on watch near the switch, and the trolley gangs are working about 300 feet from the crossing. The workmen of both companies show a disposition to be ugly, and if an attempt is made to cross the track there will be trouble.

GUNS FOR DEPUTY SHERIFFS.

Westchester County Farmer Threatens to Kill, but Is Outwitted.

KATONAH, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Four Westchester County Deputy Sheriffs had an interesting time this morning with John Owens, who opposed their presence on his farm near here with two shotguns. Owens's farm was recently condemned by the City of New York for watershed purposes, and it was sold at public auction to the highest bidder.

John Kennedy of Ridgefield, Conn., bought it in and wants to take possession and tear down some of the farm buildings. He was notified by Owens that the first man who stepped on the farm without his permission would be shot. Kennedy appealed to the Sheriff of Westchester County, and four Deputies were sent to protect the new owner.

When they arrived they found Owens on the front porch armed with two shotguns. He refused to permit them to set foot upon the farm and threatened to kill them if they insisted. They apparently agreed with him in the stand he had taken, and suggested that all adjourn to the house to talk over a way of preventing Kennedy from getting possession.

By this ruse they allayed his suspicions, and when they were all in the house Owens was surrounded and persuaded to surrender. No blood was shed and Owens is locked up.

WANTS DOG'S DEATH AVENGED.

Mrs. W. J. Murphy of Park Ridge Mourns the Loss of Victor.

PARK RIDGE, N. J., Sept. 16.—Victor, the pride of Park Ridge, is no more, and the whole town has been publicly asked to avenge his untimely taking off. Victor was a sagacious dog, although not always discreet. Mrs. W. J. Murphy, who was proud to be his owner, has caused the following to be published in the local newspaper:

To the Editor:

Knowing your paper is devoted to all that is honest and upright, I ask it to help find the miscreant who poisoned our well-loved dog Victor. It was a dastardly act, as he suffered untold agony for three days before he died. Had our dog annoyed any one, and we not heeding their warning they had shot him, we could not complain; but to throw him poison was cowardly, and so beautiful a spot as Park Ridge would be well rid of such inhuman monsters.

We are not the only family who has suffered the loss of pets—it is a frequent occurrence. I trust you will ask all the law-abiding citizens of Park Ridge to help us find and punish the party who caused the death of our Victor, and by doing so you will have the lasting gratitude of

MRS. W. J. MURPHY.

That Victor had enemies is conceded. It is not known whether or not this was due to his barking late at night and letting the whole neighborhood know when certain young men said good night to their sweethearts or belated citizens got off the owl train from New York.

WANTS F. L. GIRARD'S PROPERTY.

Divorced Wife of Dead Actor Says She Never Received Papers in Suit.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 16.—A peculiar petition was made to-day to Supreme Court Justice Keogh by the divorced wife of F. L. Girard, an actor, who died recently in Australia. She petitioned that the decree of divorce granted to her husband a year ago by Justice Dykeman be vacated, so that she and her seven-year-old child might share in whatever property was left.

The basis for the application is that the summons and complaint in the suit for divorce were not served upon the petitioner, but were by a mistake of the process server served upon an actress, Natalia Olcott, who lived with Mrs. Girard. Shortly after the divorce was granted, without any defense being entered, Girard left with a theatrical company for Australia, where he died. Mrs. Girard said that as far as she could remember she had never had any trouble with her husband and corresponded with him until his death.

Justice Keogh took the matter under advisement, and said he would like time to look up the process server who is said to have made such a poor service of legal papers.

Auburn Seminary Reopening.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The Auburn Theological Seminary will reopen Sept. 20. The Rev. Dr. George B. Stewart, President-elect, will be inaugurated on the 22d. The Rev. Francis L. Patton, D. D., LL. D., President of Princeton University, and other distinguished scholars will deliver addresses.

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER
FINE CHINA
RICH CUT GLASS.

We will sell, commencing Monday, September 18th, at the following special prices:

GLASS SETS.

Crystal glass sets, as illustrated, with Empire wreath border decoration, set consisting of—
12 Saucer Champagnes,
12 Clarets,
12 Wines, 60 pieces complete, $7.00
12 Cordials,
12 Tumblers,

DINNER SETS.

Many new patterns of dinner ware have been added to our dinner ware department, and advance importations are now being shown.
Haviland's finest Limoges china dinner sets in new and artistic flower decorations, with stippled clouded gold handles, are now being sold at $25.00

English porcelain dinner sets with brown border decoration, gold edges, formerly sold at $18.00, we are now closing this lot out at $12.00 for 127 pieces complete.

Several new patterns of English dinner ware have been added. We shall be pleased to show you.

CUT GLASS TUMBLERS.

A special purchase of one-half pint handsomely cut tumblers, new pattern (not the ordinary strawberry diamond and fan cutting), real value of which would be $5.00, we will sell at the special price of $3.00 per dozen.

CUT GLASS SUGAR AND CREAMER.

Artistic, handsomely and deeply cut sugar and creamer, ordinarily would sell at $5.00, special at this time, $3.75 set.

CUT GLASS SALAD BOWLS.

New pattern in heavy, richly cut salad bowls, which ordinarily would sell at $6.00, special at $3.25 each.

These bowls we consider better value than those ordinarily sold at this price.

VIENNA PLATES.

250 dozen Vienna plates, a direct importation, have just been received. The centres are in figure, flower, and cupid decorations, with clouded effect. The shoulder of plate is cream body with edge in lustre effect, two gold lines on edge, and raised gold on shoulder of plate. We will sell these at the special prices of,

Dessert size..... 75c. each.
Bread and butter size. 50c. each.

DEWEY SOUVENIR PLATE.

A souvenir both useful and ornamental is the Dewey Souvenir Plate, made in England of Coalport china, blue and white decoration, with a correct picture of Dewey in the centre, with appropriate border decoration. These plates have recently been sold at $2.25 each; special at this time at $1.65 each.

ODDMENTS IN DINNER WARE.

We are desirous of closing out several lines of fine Limoges china dinner ware, and in order to accomplish this end have reduced the prices in most instances one-half; in some the reduction is even more. There are several patterns and they are all pleasing.

VISITORS IN THE CITY.

To strangers as well as citizens a most cordial invitation is extended to visit our stores. No obligation to purchase will be incurred, and we are certain that a walk through our several departments will be most interesting.

50-54 West 22d St.

WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

RABIES IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

Special Agent Reports a Man, a Child, and Many Animals Dead.

ALBANY, Sept. 16.—Correspondence in the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture shows that rabies exists in the western part of the State. He gave instructions to have a special agent go into that section Aug. 4 to investigate the matter and to do such work as was necessary to suppress and stamp out the disease.

Reports from that official and from the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the division show that, in all, 1 man, 1 child, 15 cattle, 2 horses, 6 hogs, and a large number of dogs have died with supposed rabies, and five or six persons have been to the Pasteur Institute, in New York City, for treatment.

Standard Oil Gets Right of Way.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 16.—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, for a consideration of $500, has agreed to let the National Transit Company (the Standard Oil) run a pipe line through the insurance company's land in New Providence, for the purpose of conveying oil. The agreement was filed here to-day with the County Clerk.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

The Innumerable Cloths.

Heavier yarns used in the plain Fall fabrics. New Twills and Crepons. Slate, silver and dark gray, soft-toned browns, reddish violets, already settled in color control. Camel hair Plaids (big and bold), Homespuns and Camel hair Cheviots mark one extreme—the roughest. Scintillating Venetians, gold dusted novelties, bold or barely suggested stripes serve as foils for smooth, rich grounds. We have much originality that only Paris can think out, and every leading Home Mill counts us one of its biggest outlets. That is general interest—

Here is something specific—an extraordinary value in

46 AND 48 INCH FRENCH DRAP D'ETE, 59c.

Early to do this, for they are $1.00 to $1.25 goods by standards of to-day—extra fine in quality and straight from the looms. Fall colorings—cardinal and golf red, navy and royal blue, plum and Bordeaux, three new greens, browns and black. Bear in mind that these are all wool—from France—46 and 48 inches wide—and $1.00 to $1.25 stock by all canons of value.

THE BEST CLOAKS AND SUITS.

Instead of information we make

FOUR EXTRAORDINARY OFFERINGS

and fairly launch the Autumn season.

$24.75 TAILOR MADE SUIT—$19.75.

Fine all-wool Oxford materials (camel's hair finish); silk lined throughout, the passport to popularity; single breasted, tight-fitting and loose front effects, style's very own; correct habit back skirt.

VERY FINE CLOTH SKIRTS—$6.75.

Their cheviots and oxford mixtures were directly chosen for taste and exclusiveness. Have habit or inverted pleat back, with tailor finish sealing choiceness.

$14.75 TAILORED COATS—$10.50.

Pungent warnings of Winter have already been given—let these answer. Fine quality Kersey Cloth (several shades), and some handsome Oxfords; fly front and reefer effects; silk lining. Exacting tastes amply gratified.

GOLF CAPES—NEW LINES,
$5.00—$7.50—$12.00.

Went like wild fire while Summer lingered. One hundred more excellent shawls, elegant patterns; proper proportions. Values from $6.75 to $16.

OPENING SALE---IMPORTED WAISTS.

Showing just what Paris is wearing and featuring. Practical Waists, fascinating and unique; in fact, in form on every occasion.

Models from Paquin, Doucet and Worth, $25.00.
Models from Raudnitz, Beer and Poret, $15.00.
Tailor-made Glace Waists, all the new shades, $7.50.
Taffeta Shirts, black, white, ciel, violet, dahlia, $4.98.
Imported Flannel Waists, modelled on Paris Waists, $3.75.
French Flannel Waists, tucked and braided fronts, $1.98.

FALL UNDERWEAR.

Take an extraordinary large stock for granted, one that touches every line of approved merit (and only those).

The Stuttgarter Natural Wool Sanitary—
Nortolk and New Brunswick Brand—
Conradi & Freedman's German Underwear—
Ypsilanti Ribbed—Jaros Hygienic—

will serve to illustrate. Belonging in the bargain class are these low-priced lots:

ONE LOT FOR MEN—75c.

Really a $1.00 line—superfine natural wool and camel hair Shirts and Drawers, excellent finish at every point.

ONE FOR WOMEN—59c.

Reliable, well-looking garments, such as 85c. generally buys—white and natural merino vests and pants, fall weight.

AND FOR CHILDREN—THESE:

Natural wool winter weight Shirts, Pantalets and Drawers—values from 35c. to 75c.—in sizes.

18 to 22	24 to 26	28 and 30	32 and 34
25c.	35c.	45c.	55c.

CUSHION TOPS A REIGNING FAD.

Passing events are caught and printed on them—things theatrical, caricatures, besides the more conventional pictures of landscape, flower and bird. Illustrations of prices, for front and back, are these three—23c.—39c.—45c.

EMBROIDERY SILKS, a natural sequel! Most complete lines of all shades, especially strong in scarce shades and right prices.

These will have a Busy Week.

Linen and Lace Renaissance Doilies, Round and Square,
6 x 6—12c.; 7 x 7—15c.; 9 x 9—29c. and 39c.

Linen and Lace Renaissance, Squares and Centre Pieces,
18 x 18—68c.; 20 x 20—79c. and 98c. Better at $1.48 to $1.98.

Hand-made, All-Lace and Linen Renaissance Scarfs,
20 x 54 and 20 x 20—neat designs, $2.78—should be $3.50.

SUITS YOUNG LADIES SHOULD WEAR.

Invaluable Tailor-made Suit! Visiting, shopping, at home, at school, where does its appropriateness cease? Forget to-day that we have a great stock replete with novelty. Think only of the two bargains whose merits we but poorly express.

Cheviots, Oxfords and Homespuns—coats short and full, with a satin lining, habit back skirt and such nicety of finish as only trained work gives; 12 to 18 years. These pretty suits are. $11.75

Venetians, Homespuns and Cheviots—coats cut short and full, or in box effect, of three-quarter fitting, or in square double-breasted shape. We have had them elegantly silk-lined throughout—both jacket and habit back or inverted plait skirt; and these fashionable gowns are marked $19.75

19th St.--SIXTH AVENUE--20th St.

At the Play and With the Players

PURE comedy is an article so rare and, one must add, so little understood in these days that the making of it has seemed almost a lost art. The Clown, emancipated from fairy pantomime and wearing the dress coat of contemporary life, but still unmistakably the Clown; the "comic opera" funny man with the red nose, the goggle eyes and the uncertain but nimble limbs; the vociferous protagonist of wild farce have represented a prevailing idea of comedy. The wheeze has been its accepted literary symbol.

A play like "The Tyranny of Tears," therefore, an example of pure comedy, correct in form, a true picture of manners, full of happy conceits in the text, buoyant and entertaining from first to last, yet never extravagant, comes upon us like the first breath of a cool southwester after a lifeless, humid day. That we should be indebted for such a fine work to the author of "Captain, Swift" and "John a-Dreams," whose plays hitherto have frequently been marketable but never of the sort to inspire much faith in him, is the more gratifying. If Haddon Chambers, in an aspiring hour, can write "The Tyranny of Tears," what cannot Grundy and Carton, Jones and Raleigh, do if they set their minds to doing something worth while; what may we not expect of a few of our own accredited dramatists if, by chance, they should be awakened?

The posture of events in the beginning of Act I. of this comedy is a veracious transcript from real life. The literary man, the attractive amanuensis who understands him, the exacting wife who does not try to understand him—these three might be the active and central personages in a social tragedy; their relations might develop to a vulgar and pitiable climax. Mr. Chambers has conducted his "himbroglio," as Evans the butler calls it, to a happy conclusion without distorting the truth. His personages are all human, if not, as Colonel Armitage fears for his son-in-law, "too human."

In this "comedy of temperament" the several and assorted temperaments are all easily recognized as kin to temperaments we have had to contend with in real life. Mrs. Parbury is of a common type. Everybody knows her. Mr. Parbury is scarcely less exceptional. He is the writing man of this very hour. People who have complained that he is not "literary" know very little about the kind of men who write the popular books. The frowsy, eccentric, unkempt, posing "littérateur" belonged to another age. He survives now only in shady places. He still writes, to be sure, with pen and ink, scorning for obvious reasons dictation and the typewriter, but he writes in vain and will soon be extinct. Mr. Parbury, with his correct form as to dress and his modern manners, is exactly the thing, and Mr. John Drew is exactly Mr. Parbury.

Mr. Parbury, too, is just the kind of a man to permit himself to be victimized by the temperament of Mrs. Parbury. Indolence and a love of peace are the rocks upon which his domestic happiness is nearly split. But when he is fully awakened to the dangers of the situation his is the wit, the imagination, the eloquence, which save them both.

We like Mr. Parbury very much as the play goes on, and we are not left without grounds for sympathy with Mrs. Parbury. She has some reason for her latest hysterical outbreak. She ought to have understood her husband better, of course, but, after all, the presence of Hyacinth Woodward in the house, after that episode of the photograph, would not have been tolerated by a wife much more tolerant than this easy-going novelist's. Mrs. Parbury's method is sadly at fault, but her cause in this instance is just. For the element of danger lurks where Hyacinth Woodward is.

Miss Woodward is charming, though Parbury, being a novelist and professional student of human nature, with characteristic blindness to his social environment, has not yet noted the fact. If the spectator of this play fails to recognize the danger that Parbury might suddenly note the fact some day, the play has certainly missed its full effect upon him. Miss Woodward is imaginative, impulsive, vaguely ambitious, and discontented. She has, too, a small sense of her own power. Her inclinations are all for good, but, like Colonel Armitage and Parbury and the rest of them, she is but human. With all her conceit, her little banalities, her selfishness, and her bitterness, Miss Woodward is an interesting, even a fascinating, girl, and one hopes for an opportunity to know something of her life after that amazing marriage with a confirmed bachelor.

The progress of incidents keeps the spectator possessing the mind to appreciate true comedy closely attentive, with a smile ever hovering on his lips. There are few brilliant, quotable speeches, as the talk is all unaffected and designed as the natural expression of thought and feeling in the circumstances represented. But the author's touch is always light and graceful, and his text serves one of the best purposes of comedy in always suggesting more than is actually expressed.

In the matter of construction Mr. Chambers is not yet a master, fit to rank with Pinero, and clings to the worn-out plan of solo speeches to convey information of motive and character to the audience. The objection to such devices is that they endanger the illusion. Comedy of the type of "The Tyranny of Tears" should imitate life as closely as possible. But this, and the abruptness of Mr. Gunning's lovemaking, which lends a hint of the mockery of farce to the last act, may be overlooked in view of the originality, the wit, and satisfying humor of the work.

As the performance at the Empire Theatre is worthy of the play, the production must fairly be accounted the most notable event thus far of the new season. Mr. Drew is perfectly fitted. We have no other actor who could carry his rôle with so much dignity and grace, sound every note in its gamut so surely and easily, lending fervor where fervor is needed, bestowing upon its lightest scenes the buoyant spirit their representation requires. Among his associates Miss Conquest has won the largest share of praise for the charming dexterity of her portrayal of Hyacinth, in which humor and irony are relieved by a delicate but appreciable suggestion of the pathos in her forlorn situation. But neither Miss Irving as Mrs. Parbury nor Mr. Byron as Gunning is deficient in any quality required, while Mr. Lamb as the sympathetic butler contributes a veritable masterwork in miniature.

Wherefore the week which brought forth "The Tyranny of Tears" would be an unusually satisfying week in theatricals, even if it had not brought forth other dramatic works of uncommon merit. In thus classifying Mr. Langdon Mitchell's daring adaptation to the theatre of some part of "Vanity Fair," I know I shall offend many worthy folks who know their Thackeray well, and run counter to the opinion of still more who demand of the modern Drama that it shall concern itself only with nursery and tea-table topics.

With the sufferings of the sensitive admirers of Thackeray I keenly sympathize, but they must bear in mind that this production of a play made from his masterwork will inevitably increase his vogue with the young generation, and may make "Vanity Fair" a rival of "David Harum" as a book of the present hour, and that, therefore, the beneficial influence of Mrs. Fiske's latest effort will be appreciable. They will not like the play, themselves, but they would be irritated by any dramatization of Thackeray, and really Mr. Mitchell's is much better than it might be.

As for the poor souls who object to the piece on moral grounds, there is no consolation for them except in "Miss Hobbs." "Becky Sharp" treats of certain truths with which all forms of artistic expression have dealt and will deal so long as art shall survive. I heard a lady complain, the other night, that the scenes with Lord Steyne were "worse" than anything in "Zaza." From her point of view she was not to be disputed. But fair discussions of artistic subjects are not made from her point of view. Most of the current printed denunciation of certain plays as immoral is merely malicious. Still, I am not defending "Becky Sharp" on moral grounds.

Mr. Mitchell's play rises splendidly to the theatrical situation suggested by Thackeray's account of Rawdon's sudden return to his home from the select but grimy establishment of Mr. Moss. The division of the piece, described as its third act, and comprising its third and fourth episodes, is filled with varied dramatic incident, and has the substantial merit of cumulative effect. The remainder is not nearly so effective, but it contains a few serviceable dramatic scenes and lends opportunity for fine pictorial display.

The literary quality of "Becky Sharp" may not be above reproach, but its little trivialities will not annoy the "general public," while its employment of passages taken directly from the novel is usually felicitous. The confirmed Thackerayite will writhe all through, of course The distorted apparitions of his beloved Amelia, of dear old Dob, and Jos, and handsome Osborne will shock him. The placing of little Rawdon at Eton instead of Charterhouse will strike him as a needless emendation. But he is not expected to find enjoyment in the play. Let him see "The Tyranny of Tears" if he must go to the theatre, and then stay at home with his books.

I fancy that the applause of the multitude will keep "Becky Sharp" afloat for a long term. When its dramatic action flags there are always motion and bustle in the picture. The dresses and uniforms are worth seeing. The theatric and pictorial representation of the historic ball of the Duchess of Richmond at Brussels, in which "all went merry as a marriage bell" until the French cannon were heard—

But hush! hark! a deep sound strikes like a rising knell!
Did ye not hear it? No! 't was but the wind,
Or the car rattling o'er the stony street—

will be much talked of. The infantile mind will grasp its meaning and people who never heard of "Childe Harold" will begin to ask for Byron's Poems at the book counters of the department stores. For what we receive let us be thankful.

Of course there is a hint of humbug in it all. Art with a capital A will not be advanced a step by "Becky Sharp," while the new and dubious Fiske "cult," supported by its droll crowd of "lit'ry" nincompoops, each with an unacted play in his or her pocket, does not inspire awe. But facts are facts, and Mrs. Fiske has "hit a winner," this time in spite of her "cult."

Her portrayal of Rebecca will exactly satisfy nobody's ideal of the character. Since her face has grown plump it seems to have lost much of its former facile expressiveness. An incessant pursing of the lips is not illuminative "business." Her speech is frequently indistinct and always monotonous. Her habit of directing her voice to the back scene seems to have become confirmed. Above all, in her finest gowns, she does not look the siren, and Becky was a siren. As Mrs. Fiske descends the stairs in the Brussels episode, surrounded by Princes and Commanders, the spectator merely doubts.

Yet there is force, eloquence, pathos, and irony in this portrayal. Its power to hold one's attention closely in the really dramatic scenes of the play is not to be questioned. The plausible explanation to Rawdon in Act I., the affectation of sweet innocence in the scene of pleading with Miss Crawley in the same act, when the old spinster is in one of her sentimental moods, and every passage in Act III. have the right effect. Talent of a high order is revealed in these episodes, and the critical spectator, under its influence, forgets the deficiencies which in other scenes are so plainly apparent.

To Mr. Barrymore, also, Mr. Mitchell's piece gives a good opportunity. His portrayal of that amusing and very human blackguard, Rawdon, is forceful and picturesque, and adds much to the popular enjoyment of the show. Of course, the rôle presents no difficulties to the actor. But the discretion of his acting is particularly gratifying. To such pieces of acting as Mr. Tyrone Power's grimly picturesque embodiment of that old demon, Steyne, and Mr. R. V. Ferguson's liquorish and boisterous Sir Pitt the multitude is always sure to take kindly.

Mr. Sothern has slowly grown into the romantic drama. His beginnings were not in romance. When he was acting the stuttering English officer in "One of Our Girls," who thought of him as d'Artagnan? "An Enemy to the King" was his stepping stone, and his d'Artagnan has been greatly improved in one short season. He acted at Daly's the other night with more freedom and grace, a larger variety of expression, and a clearer utterance than were to be found in his portrayal at first. He is really as spirited and eloquent a Gascon as we are likely to see for a long while, and so much better in every respect than his competitor of last season that comparison of them would be a waste of words.

"The King's Musketeer," too, though the comparatively few sincere admirers of "Les Trois Mousquetaires" in the original may resent the liberties it takes with the subject, and its few theatrical trivialties, is a better play than Grundy's "Musketeers," which failed to dismally last season in spite of the fine acting of Blanche Bates. Its interest is sustained until the last scene, and its employment of device is ingenious. The performance is all competent and harmonious, and the recurrence of the play has been eagerly welcomed by crowds of playgoers.

In the circumstances what more is there to say of the occupancy of Daly's by Mr. Daniel Frohman? Beyond the stern fact of the mutability of things there is no cause for regret. Just a year ago this "home of the higher drama" was occupied by "A Runaway Girl." D'Artagnan's Gasconade seems almost as "high" as "O, Listen to the Band." The strong individuality and artistic taste of Augustin Daly have departed, but the manager who produced "Lady Bountiful," "The Benefit of the Doubt," "Sweet Lavender," "The Princess and the Butterfly," and "Trelawny" will not go far astray in managing this theatre.

Of Virginia Harned's acting in the rôle of the she-devil, Miladi, not much need be said, surely. She has had more than her share of adventuresses and abandoned women to portray, though this is the deadliest of the lot. She carries the part, which is not altogether a good part, with her accustomed facility, but it cannot be said that she invests it with any new significance or that her assumption of it is likely to be remembered long. In the terrific encounter with d'Artagnan she acts with more tact than force.

But, as a matter of fact, Miss Harned has outgrown such rôles. In Lady Ursula her uncommon talent and personal charm were first exerted at their best, and her finest work, in the future, will doubtless be in rôles in which sentiment and pathos are blended with humor.

"The Ghetto" must be dismissed this week with a few words. It turns out to be a declamatory drama of a very old pattern, in which romance suffers by subjection to rhetoric. The love of the Jew for his father's Christian handmaiden is felt to be too much a matter of words. It reminds one of "Leah," with the races reversed, in its plot, and especially in its "comic relief," most of which is hopelessly inane.

There is a scene in Act I., however, in which two old men bicker over a marriage portion, that has the true quality. This is capitally acted by Emmett Corrigan and Sidney Herbert. Mr. Herbert is uncommonly impressive all through the play as a crafty and bigoted old Jew, whose son is the apple of his eye. A Christian servant girl, a rôle whose technical requirements somewhat overweight Grace Filkins, is on hand to "make a dumpling of him," but not quite in the manner of Praline in another and less sombre current play. Joseph Haworth has the principal character, and he acts it with better effect than he has lent to any other rôle for a long while.

Mr. Litt, the new manager of the spacious Broadway Theatre, offers this serious drama to sober-minded playgoers handsomely appointed and in a house newly decorated and resplendent. Cheerfulness in the auditorium will perhaps atone for some of the needless gloom on the stage. But Mr. Litt, as I understand him, is not a gloomy man, and there are pippins and cheese to come in the Broadway's bill of fare.

From a strictly critical point of view "The Ghetto" is not much of a play. It is not tragedy, though it affects some of the poetic symbolism of tragedy; it is clearly not comedy, though it has one good comic scene; it is not melodrama. Whatever it may have been in Dutch, in English it is not literature. It is slow moving and wordy, and its story is not very interesting. It throws no new light on Jewish character, while its implied moral is neither very clear nor very valuable if one reads it rightly.

But some say the piece will draw because of its name, (it ought not to be confounded with Zangwill's "Children of the Ghetto," but it inevitably will be,) and its purely superficial semblance of novelty. It can do no harm, and may safely be commended as a perfectly wholesome entertainment.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS

Stuart Robson in "The Gadfly," and Opening of the Two Vaudeville Theatres.

In spite of rumors of conflict with the author, it seems that Stuart Robson will present his dramatic version of "The Gadfly," which he tried in Providence last week, at Wallack's to-morrow night. The fact has gone on record that Mrs. E. L. Voynich, author of the novel on which the play is founded, disclaims all responsibility for the play, which she declares has been tinkered by a gentleman named Rose. Mr. Edward Rose is a playwright and stage manager, resident in Boston, who must not be confounded with the English playwright and critic of the same name.

"The Gadfly" as a novel is powerful and absorbingly interesting. And it contains no attack on the Catholic Church or on religion beyond its representation of the employment by the Austrian powers in Italy of a spy in the guise of a priest seeking political information through the confessional. Its portrait of the penitent Montanelli devoting his life to good works could give offense to nobody.

Mr. Robson describes his play as a "liberal adaptation" of the novel. It is in four acts. The first, comprised in one scene, a public square in Pisa, presents a theatrical equivalent for the incidents narrated in the first part of the novel. Arthur Burton now believes that his sweetheart, Gemma, has betrayed the secret society to which they both belong. In order to shield her he assumes the guilt himself. She does not understand the situation, and, believing him a traitor, repudiates him. The progress of the plot and the points at which it diverges from the novel are thus set forth:

Fourteen years elapse between the first and second act, when Burton appears again on the scene, now known as Rivarez, the "Gadfly." In the study of Dr. Riccardo of the City of Florence he meets a number of conspirators still plotting for the overthrow of the Government, among them Gemma. Rivarez is now a man of exceptionable type. As a youth he was gentle and delicate, as well as devout. All his ideals are shattered, his religion vanishes, he undergoes years of physical suffering and torture, reappearing, his body maimed and seared, his mind calloused, his tongue steeped in irony and bitterness, and his heart vengeful toward those who were instrumental in bringing about the change. He joins the conspirators, never losing an opportunity to wound the girl of his early love, although his affection for her has not diminished.

His father, Montanelli, has become a Cardinal, revered and loved, without selfishness or ambition, ever remorseful for his one sin. The "Gadfly" uses his sting at every opportunity to torture the heart of Montanelli, never revealing his own identity.

Rivarez's plottings finally place him in prison, Gemma, who in the meantime has discovered his identity, never wavering in her loyalty. Condemned to death, the "Gadfly" has an interview with the Cardinal, in which he tells him he is Arthur Burton. Thus father and son meet, and it is in the Cardinal's power to permit the escape of Rivarez, but the "Gadfly" offers to the priest the privilege of renouncing his religion and going out into the world with him an atheist or condemning the son whom he loves tenderly to death. The priest prefers to sacrifice the son rather than his religion, and the last act ends with the shooting of the "Gadfly" by the soldiers, the Cardinal losing his reason.

The novel uses as its text the violation of the confessional, while the play makes it appear that Arthur Burton prefers the odium of guilt to the betrayal of his sweetheart. Again the gypsy girl Zita in the book, although entertaining a passionate love for the "Gadfly," leaves him because there is no answering emotion from him. In the play she leaves him in passion, and like a revengeful woman, betrays his identity to the soldiers.

It will be seen that Mr. Robson is undertaking a strange task for a comic actor. Marie Burroughs will be Gemma and Ernest Hastings the Cardinal. There are thirty speaking parts. Mr. Rose has staged the play, and it is promised that the scenic effects will be very handsome.

Another theatrical incident of to-morrow night will be the reappearance in Mr. Hammerstein's Victoria, which they opened so successfully late last season, of the Rogers Brothers and their company of singers, dancers, and comedians. They have a new burletta, or variety farce, written for them by that skillful concocter of such things, Mr. John J. McNally, called "The Rogers Brothers in Wall Street." The use of the names of the comedians in the title of their play suggests the old farces in which Buckstone and William Warren used to act. We may be quite sure, however, although Mr. McNally is something of an old-timer, that his new farce will be found brand-new and up-to-date.

Its songs were written by Richard Carle, with music by Maurice Levi. The action is supposed to pass at Manhattan Beach, in a Wall Street office, and at the Hollywood Hotel, Long Branch. The Rogers Brothers have failed in the "show business," it seems, and are talking of going back to peddling with their cart and little donkey. Otto Winne, a promoter, overhears their talk, and fancies they are the owners of the mine called the Little Donkey. Hence these tears.

Ada Lewis as a female detective, and Lee Harrison as a male of the same species, Georgia Caine in a protean rôle, Maude Raymond, Louise Gunning, Ross Snow, John Parr, and John G. Sparks are in the company organized by Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger to support the droll but unintelligible stars. The piece has been successfully performed in Philadelphia.

Later in the week, on Thursday night, Messrs. Weber and Fields will open their vaudeville theatre on Broadway with two new burlesques of the pattern they have made familiar in the last three years. The company has been enlarged, and Miss Lillian Russell is one of its new members. She will be prominent in both of the new pieces—"The Whirligig" and "The Girl from Martin's." These burlesques were written by Harry B. Smith and Edgar Smith, and John Stromberg has composed the music. Striking new songs for Miss Russell are promised.

But Miss Russell will not be the "whole show" by any means, and the two managers will be seen again in Teutonic guise, Weber as an inventor and Fields as a real estate speculator. Peter Dailey will be the prosperous proprietor of a Parisian hotel, and the chorus girls his waitresses, chambermaids, and "bell boys." They will manage to make matters lively for the proprietor and his guests, among whom will be Warfield, no longer a poverty-stricken Hebrew, but a man of opulence, although he may not look it. Warfield and Miss Russell will have some amusing scenes, with Weber and Fields as assistants.

Charles Ross, John T. Kelly, Bessie Clayton, Frankie Bailey, and many other favorite members of the company will have parts, and among the new recruits will be the Nichols Sisters, Pearl Andrews, Ilma Pratt, and two daughters of Bessie Bonehill. The house has been entirely redecorated and refitted.

SOME NEW STAGE DRESSES

Costumes Worn in "Miss Hobbs," "The Tyranny of Tears," and "Becky Sharp."

It is well that the women in the audiences which make the acquaintance of Miss Henrietta Hobbs, at the Lyceum Theatre, do not have time to become intimately acquainted with that up-to-date young woman's gowns. If they did, there would be no further need of climaxes to reveal the true inwardness of her character. The very first gown would tell the whole tale of womanly weakness for pretty, dainty things, with love, matrimony, and all the rest of the ordinary every-day romances that fall to the lot of the average woman in their train, and Miss Hobbs would be revealed in her true character in the first act.

Mr. Jerome, in writing the play, has dallied with that much played upon weakness, the woman, the mirror, and the straight hat, to bring out Miss Hobbs's feminine proclivities, but that does not count one iota in comparison with the true character of the woman which Miss Annie Russell has woven into the Miss Hobbs wardrobe. There is the outward and visible clear cut form of the gowns which shows Miss Hobbs the new woman, but above and below and all around that is in the fine hand work, in the numerous stitchings, in the daintiness of the materials in the fine little tucks and ruffles and shirrings, and the real lace which is the real woman of it.

Any frowsy old body might look in a mirror. That's a trick that has come down from the days when Mother Eve, having tucked a bit of yellow goldenrod and a brilliant cardinal flower in her hair, picked the roundest and rosiest apple from the tree of knowledge of good and evil and then sat herself complacently down by a brook to smile at her fair image in the water, while she enjoyed her luncheon and revelled in the sweetness of nature around her, conscious that she was the most beautiful part of it all.

But hats and gowns! Well, that's a different matter entirely. Mother Eve never dreamed of such things, and it is only the sweetest and best of her civilized great, great, and many great granddaughters who show their fine souls in the genuineness and fineness and daintiness of their gowns just as the architects of old worked out great thoughts and high ideals in the genuineness of their work.

That brings us back to Miss Hobbs's first gown. It is the one in which she is introduced to Kingsearl Major, and any one might be forgiven for taking a bet to make love to such a pretty girl in such a pretty gown.

It is a white poplin street gown, clear cut in every way, the skirt fitting snugly over the hips and in the back. The wearer looks as trim as the tightly rolled white silk parasol with the white handle that she carries in her hand. The skirt is "cut in three," there is a simulated pointed overdress in front outlined with a piping of blue cloth, and the shaped, rufflelike effect of the other parts of the "three" is also made apparent by the pipings of blue. There is a stitched effect at an opening at the side of the front, but the real opening is at the back, where a straight line down the centre of the plain back gives a fit tailor finish, while little seams radiating from this band horizontally just below the waist take in every bit of fullness and make the pretty round curves desired.

That is the skirt, and there is less of the tailor and more of the woman in the bodice, though it is entirely in keeping. There is an effect of a sailor collar in the back made by a frill of heavy Irish lace, which comes around over the tops of the sleeves—the only fullness there—and the lapels which scallop down either side forming the piped edges of the double-breasted front of the gown, which has big pearl buttons on either side.

That double-breasted front is cut in a little point at the neck, piped with the blue, and below there is a three-cornered piece of heavy embroidery in white showing a bit of blue in it, and above the opening fits in the little blue bow which belongs to the blue stock. Blue cloth? Not a bit of it, but soft blue grass linen, which makes the daintiest kind of a finish. The flaring cuffs to the sleeves are edged with the blue cloth.

There is a trim little white kid belt, with little white tabs across it, and white stockings under beige cloth shoes, which have the effect of white without ugly unbecomingness. And the hat is as it should be, the crown of the whole costume. It is all of white taffeta silk, made in what may be called a variation of the Tam o' Shanter shape, but made every bit of it, and stitched with pipings of blue felt to the edge. The crown and rim stiffened only by the stitching, and on the front a little at the side is a big becoming "chou" of black velvet.

Miss Hobbs has come into her own as a true woman in the last act, and this her gown interprets. It is the softest, daintiest, and most womanly of all. The ground is pale pink silk, over that pink chiffon, and over that a soft lacelike silk-figured net. It is all softness and daintiness from the transparent pink collar with its pearl fringe which goes around the throat to the pink satin slippers with big rosettes of chiffon and the pink silk stockings.

The bodice of the gown is a mass of hand work. The woman on the stage to-day has the comfortable consciousness that, so far as her gowns go, at least, she is the real thing. She can give points in her gowns to the women of fashion. The bodice of Miss Hobbs's pretty little pink evening gown has over the silk and over the chiffon the softfigured all-over pattern lace, a mass of the tiniest hand-made ruffles. Above these are ruffles of the lace with an edge, a heavier lace is set into the bodice in insertions, and it is finished with two big bows, one at the waist and one at the shoulder, of pink and pale yellow satin ribbon.

The skirt is in panels of the all-over lace, each panel edged with the heavier lace, and the ruffles around the lower edge of the skirt are strapped with pink satin ribbon. The belt is a little band of silk with lace and brilliants, which match the brilliants on the soft collar and in the hair; there is a string of pearls around the throat above the collar, and the gloves are pink, white, or the mastic shade, as the evening's fancy dictates. Miss Russell shows Miss Hobbs to be a young woman of taste, and all her gowns show the value of home talent, for they were made in New York.

IN "THE TYRANNY OF TEARS."

The woman who likes to know the kind of gowns that appeal to the fancy of the masculine part of the community should go and gaze with attention at the simple little gowns worn by Ida Conquest as Hyacinth Woodward, the competent and attractive secretary of the unfortunate Mr. Parbury in "The Tyranny of Tears." It is a strange thing, but nine men out of ten will beam with pleasure and satisfaction and express unqualified admiration of gowns like that.

It is not difficult, perhaps, to understand the reason. From time immemorial the gently feminine, womanly, and domestic character has appealed to man as ideal. He may give a good deal of his time and attention to the vivacious and entertaining individual who doesn't care a rap for the domestic virtues, but in the end he is sure—pretty sure—to revert to the woman with the domestic virtues and live happy ever after. Even if he doesn't, she is the one he puts upon the pedestal as the personification of everything a woman ought to be and gives her a warm place in his thoughts.

That is why the simple little gowns of Hyacinth Woodward give him a thrill of genuine pleasure. They are perfectly plain; there is hardly a frill to one of them. That seems to give a simplicity to the feminine character that is comfortable. There are no complications, as there are in the average feminine gown. Any ordinary man could describe one in detail and not make a mistake in anything perhaps but the color. Then each fits like a glove, which is always a charm, and perhaps the man thinks they don't cost anything, they are so simple.

That, however, is where he makes a mistake. The four little gowns Miss Hyacinth wears in the not as many days she is to be seen at Mr. Parbury's house are not the usual gowns of the thirteenth daughter of a poverty-stricken parson. The gowns which come down successively through the family from mother to youngest daughter would be very different. They would be more elaborate; they would have to be covered with frills and tucks to cover up the piecing. There would be a plaid front to a plain skirt, a guimpe of white muslin or lace set in at the neck where there was not enough of either the plain or the plaid to go around, and while the result would not be so charmingly simple and effective it would represent a great deal of feminine ingenuity and management. Oh, no! Miss Hyacinth Woodward's gowns were cut out of whole cloth, and if the thirteenth daughter sends any money home out of her salary to the family in the poverty-stricken parsonage she is better paid than the secretaries of most literary gentlemen.

But then it is evident that the celebrated Mr. Parbury is not a literary gentleman of ordinary conditions. His wife's gowns show that. Mrs. Parbury is a very charming little lady, and her gowns are very much like herself. They are made without a consideration of time or money. Mrs. Parbury is a spoiled child who has never had a consideration for anything but herself. She is not the ideal type of woman; she is only the type that the man loves and marries, and then, perhaps, the trouble begins. Mrs. Parbury loves all sorts of fripperies and frills on her gowns; she loves all sorts of pretty, soft, rich materials, and certainly even the pretty secretary representing the ideal womanliness in her gowns would be glad to exchange with her.

It goes to show to what a pitch of desperation the literary gentleman has been wrought that he can allow that pretty woman who appears to him in the most fascinating of wraps to leave him without a word. Imagine the prettiest of black lace over pink in a wrap, tight-fitting, with long lace sleeves, a hood that fits smoothly over the back of the head, and then frills upon frills of the soft pink around a pretty face. That wrap would bewitch another woman or engender her everlasting dislike and despair. It is uncommonly pretty, and John Drew shows Mr. Parbury a hard-hearted man not to succumb to it.

Then there is that pretty pale-blue gown in the first act, some sheer striped white material over the pale blue, and that little touch of color the daring modistes have been giving lately, heliotrope in chiffon or tulle draped on the blue bodice. There is the evening gown of heavy white lace, décolletée, with the long lace sleeves and scroll work of sable around the skirt and down one side of the bodice. There is the gown of heavy soft blue silk, with its modish fringe, and the little white cloth tailor gown with its softening lace ruffles at the throat.

Truly, there are gowns and gowns, and it is hard for a woman to pick out anything that she would call ideal. Surely, if George Gunning, cynic, falls in love at first sight with the simply gowned secretary his love has not been put to the test of the devoted Mr. Parbury, who loves his pretty wife with her elaborate gowns that cost a mint of money; loves her because of them or in spite of them, or just possibly for the woman herself without a thought of gowns. Gowns are important, but there are other things. It is not well to build too much upon even the gowns men consider ideal.

MRS. FISKE'S COSTUMES.

It was fortunate for Becky Sharp that she lived in a time when gowns were made in such a pretty style. It is rather fortunate, too, for any one who undertakes to represent the vivacious and estimable Rebecca. The ringlets of the early part of the eighteenth century are to be looked upon somewhat askance at this latter end. They are altogether too sentimental. They agree with some of the sentimental things that Miss Rebecca used to say at times in a high-flown manner, but they do not at all represent the cleverness of the young woman's character and they can be done away with. But the gowns remain, and they certainly were very pretty, as gowns go in the history of the world. They are chosen for Becky Sharp, as she is appearing at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, with regard to the woman who is to wear them and the colors are most satisfactory.

The first color gown that appears in the play includes a simple, dove-colored gown, an appropriate color to illustrate the outward harmlessness of Miss Rebecca as she first starts out to make her way in the world and as a cover to the serpentine wisdom contained in her small body. It is a plain little gown, with full, plain skirt, the fullness all in the back, plain, tight-fitting, short-waisted bodice, with full puffed sleeves, a little white at neck and wrists, and the gray fichu, which is put on after the outer wrap is removed in the house. And, above all, there is that sleeveless outer wrap, that is without a doubt a pelisse. The word pelisse conveys to the mind uncertain meaning nowadays, but it has a delightfully old-time sound, and, if the dictionaries know anything about it, it may be anything in the way of an outer garment. That is the only gown in which Rebecca appears on the stage in her character of a meek maiden.

There is a great contrast between the little gray gown and the gorgeous green satin ball gown which Rebecca wears in the second act. The front is cut in one piece, with court train, the petticoat effect in front being embroidered with flowers in white silk, outlined with paillettes of silver, and a vine in silver embroidery, with silver fringe, finishes the lower edge. The same vine, with a solid band of silver on each side, outlines the front and passes around the train. There is a high collar of silver and gold lace, a little silver gauze belt, and a broad shaped band of the silver above it. The train is lined with pale blue, with scattered paillettes of the silver, and there is a note of blue in the incidentals of the costume. There are strings of blue beads under the arm, the necklace is of pearl and turquois pendants, and the little round hat of spangled gauze has a band of turquois and pearls over black velvet, which matches the black aigrette, and there is a big turquois ornament on a band which rests in the centre of the forehead, while the little green satin bag with its silver trimmings has a pale blue cord.

One of Becky's most attractive gowns is the one she wears for a morning gown, of brocade and quilted silk of deep old rose, with a ruffled petticoat.

In her next gown she blossoms out again wonderfully. It is a gorgeous gown, white brocaded silk with flowers embroidered upon it in silver paillettes and a gauze tulle ruching around the bottom set with big pink roses and their foliage. There is more of the soft fluffiness around the décolletage, and the lace sleeves must have proved most seductive to Becky's admirers; just enough pieces of lace gathered in at the top, then fastening around the wrist with a snug little band, and the two edges, which fall open at the side, exposing the round white arms, finished with tiny pink roses. There is a little silver belt and a pearl necklace, and a hat of silver gauze and pearls with three standing white feathers.

The longer Becky Sharp lives in the play the more shabby the yellow corded silk gown she wears in the last act will be. It is hard to make a fresh gown look old, even though one tears the lace a little. That is a pretty gown, the relic of Becky's better days. The folds of black velvet with bows at intervals running lengthwise of the skirt, the black flounce, and black lace around the neck and elbow sleeves are attractive. There's a double gray mantle with this—perhaps it is a pelisse too—and surely the bonnet Becky Crawley trimmed herself. It is of black felt with bows of quaint plaid ribbon in yellow brown, of a style that must have been worn in those early days; long strings that tie, and a bright blue feather that isn't the finest kind of an ostrich tip. It is a nice little bonnet, but Becky would not have worn it in better days. Poor Becky!

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—"Miss Hobbs" continues.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—"Why Smith Left Home" still continues to crowd teh theatre nightly.

BIJOU THEATRE.—Louis Harrison and B. B. Valentine's "In Paradise" is evidently popular at the Bijou.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Andrew Mack, in "The Last of the Rohans," is maintaining his record for big business. The play has only three more weeks to run.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—This house will reopen for the season Monday, Sept. 25, on which occasion "The Henry V. Donnelly Stock Company" will begin its second year in "In Mizzoura."

JERSEY CITY ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Manager Charles Frohman will present all this week the English comedy, "A Little Ray of Sunshine." William Elton and the London players will be seen in the cast.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Julia Marlowe in "Colinette" will be the attraction the coming week. Miss Marlowe's supporting company this season includes John Blair, William Harcourt, Charles Harbury, Annie Clarke, and J. H. Gilmour.

GARRICK THEATRE.—A fortnight will finish Mrs. Leslie Carter with "Zaza," after which she will visit the principal cities, and continue "Zaza" in this country until the beginning of April, when she will sail to London to appear in the play there at the Garrick Theatre, beginning April 16.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—Willie Collier has but one week more at the Manhattan in "Mr. Smooth." This play keeps large audiences in laughing mood throughout the performance. "A Stranger in a Strange Land," which William A. Brady and Joseph R. Grismer produce Sept. 25, is an American comedy with a distinctively American cast.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—To-morrow night "A Young Wife" enters on the fourth week of its run, where Mr. Tillotson's drama is being received with unusual marks of approval by large and decidedly enthusiastic audiences. It is drawing so well that Manager Rosenquest has decided to extend its run beyond the time originally contracted for.

CRITERION THEATRE.—"The Girl from Maxim's," as played by Charles Frohman's comedy company, has won much favor, and is nightly entertaining audiences that test the capacity of the theatre. The fourth week of the engagement will begin to-morrow night.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.—A feature of the concerts of the Banda Rossa, the Italian band, which will begin an eight days' engagement at the Madison Square Garden Sunday night, Sept. 24, will be great variety in the arrangement of the programmes. Certain nights will be devoted to French, German, and Italian music, and there will be a special night of Wagner music.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—"We-Uns of Tennessee," which was produced at this theatre last Spring, will be revived as a special Dewey week attraction for seven performances and two matinées, beginning Monday, Sept. 25. This drama is expected to constitute an especially appropriate attraction for Dewey week, as the development of the play involves the exciting military operations that occurred during the Spring of 1898.

EDEN MUSEE.—The daily attendance at the Musée is larger than it has ever been before since it was established. From every State and Territory in the Union and many foreign countries visitors to the city frequent the Musée. The cinematograph views will be changed again this week, and will consist of a new subject, including several mysterious views. The wax groups are at their best, and the preparations for the Dewey celebration are going on rapidly.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Royle, for their second week, will present Mr. Royle's farce "The Highball Family." Morle, the tourist juggler, remains a second week, and Ching Ling Foo and his troupe continue their highly entertaining performances. The new bill includes Bogert and O'Brien, Anna Mortland, and Charles Murray in "The Honeymoon," and the Trio Onllaw, a European troupe of acrobats who have never before been seen in America.

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN.—Tonight's is the last of the concerts by Squadron A Band, and for the occasion the programme of an extra kind has been arranged. The soloists for the evening will be Miss Lillian Barr, Miss Henrietta Dreyer, Oscar Wagner, G. Duesing, A. Jaeger, W. H. Pautcheran, and others. Manager Maus has decided to continue the vocal and instrumental concerts in the music hall on the ground floor of the building, throughout the Winter months.

NEW YORK THEATRE AND ROOF GARDEN.—Miss Marguerite Cornille will make her début to-morrow night in "The Man in the Moon." The current edition of the burlesque is nearing the end of its career, and the rehearsals for the new production are already under way. Five special Dewey matinées will be given commencing Sept. 27. This evening's bill on the roof will present Kitty Loftus, Maggie Cline, Beaumont sisters, the Hawaiian Queens, Polk and Kollins, Christine Blessing, Stuart sisters, Imiro Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Beque, and Edna Collins.

CASINO.—"The Rounders" continues to bound along in its merry course. Manager Lederer yesterday arranged with Manager Frank L. Perley to continue the Smith and Englander hilarity until Oct. 28. Manager Rice's "Pops" on the stage of the Casino Theatre, to-night will include Herr von Schneider's "Mirror Vista," sensationally realizing the Oberammergau Passion Play; M. and Mme. Beque, Miss Etta Stetson, Baroness von Zelber, William Pruette, Bob Vernon, William Gould, Charles O. Bassatt, "Mignon" Ella Chapman, Joseph Van Der Bergh, Victor Barraugh, Ruth White, and Jack Raphael.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—The patrons of this house will be entertained this week with a programme varied in its construction. Among the novelties offered are Pauline Hall, Canfield and Carlton in their skit "The Hoodoo," Wilmer, Vincent and company, in funny conglomerations; Snyder and Buckley, in their musical act; Land and Vina, acrobatic singers; Matthews and Harris, in their unique act of bric-à-brac; Ward and Curran, the dialectists, and Bennet and Zarens, in their new series of illustrated songs. The performance will close with Morris's circus,

Women Here and There—Their Frills and Fancies

"Oh, dear," groaned the star of one of the most popular plays that has opened this season as she twisted her hair into position in her dressing room just before the opening of the matinée performance one day last week. "My hair simply will not act right, and this is the day when all the women come to criticise."

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The one thing a woman will always do for herself, if she has a dozen maids, is to dress her hair. She can give it a becoming twist herself as no one else can do it for her.

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"It was several years ago," said the woman at the typewriter, "and I was young, but I knew my work. I had been very anxious to get a position in a certain law office, because the head of the firm was an old friend of my father, and it would not be quite like going among strangers to be there. There was a vacancy. I applied for the position and obtained it. My first day's work was along the regular lines of routine work in a law office, and it was not until toward night that I was called into my employer's private office to take dictation. He dictated clearly and distinctly. I took the notes easily, copied them on the machine, and was told that the work was satisfactory when I took it in.

"There had been only one thing that I noticed particularly while I was taking the dictation. My employer seemed to be in the first stages of the grip, to judge by the frequent 'snifs' that he gave.

"'Poor man,' I thought to myself; 'I am afraid he is going to be ill.'

"In his private office I had noticed a placard bearing the words, 'No Smoking,' but I had not given it thought until the next morning when I went again to take dictation, and there I saw an addendum to the sign. It read: 'No Perfuming,' and was in the handwriting of my employer. It was aimed at a weakness of mine, I knew, and that had been undoubtedly the cause of the grip symptoms. I did not say anything, but I took the hint to heart, and I can say that I never offended again in the same way."

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The Woman's Exchange, at Madison Avenue and Forty-third Street, had what it considered a red letter day last week. On one and the same day it sold a quaint and expensive necklace as a wedding present for Julia Dent Grant and received an order for a pair of chenille curtains for the Dewey celebration which will cost several hundred dollars.

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The elevator men in a big down-town business building are having trouble, and it is all because of some new elevators that have been put in. These elevators are entirely up to date in every way, all iron ornamental work, and, alas, mirrors. It is the mirrors that cause the trouble. They are situated on the two sides of the elevator exactly in the centre of the two walls, and now the elevator is always crowded, for the first thing a man or boy does when he enters it, whether he is big or little, handsome or otherwise, is to stand exactly in the middle of the car to see if his tie is straight, his hair in proper condition, and his general appearance that of a proper man. "Heaven help us," says Thackeray in "Vanity Fair," "the girls have only to turn the tables and say of one of their own sex: 'She is as vain as a man,' and they will have perfect reason."

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Lady Minto, the wife of the Viceroy of Canada, is an enthusiastic cyclist, wears a short bicycle skirt, which is much safer than the all-around outing skirts too long for the wheel. Lady Minto rides the chainless bicycle.

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A woman reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES, apropos of a recent story in these columns, says that if a piece of oilcloth is placed in front of the bed occupied by a sleepwalker, the chill produced by the cloth as it comes in contact with the feet will awaken the sleeper who steps upon it and prevent serious accidents. A scientific man says that there is a scientific remedy for the weakness, but that must be told with detail later.

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The up-to-date man is so familiar with the cuisine, thanks perhaps to the convenient chafing dish as well as his predelictions for good things to eat and drink, that it is from him come the wails concerning certain things housewifely in the yacht scene in "Miss Hobbs," at the Lyceum. He remarks upon what every woman has also noticed, that there is no coffee in that coffee mill of which Annie Russell turns the crank with more or less earnestness. Every one knows who knows coffee that when the bean is put into the mill the very first turn of the handle produces a certain comfortable, crunching sound, very pleasant to the ears as a forerunner of good things to come. But the light, frivolous sound that the coffee mill makes under Miss Hobbs's inexperienced hands foretells dire failure as to coffee. It is also a reflection upon the yachtsmanship of Kingsearle Major, for no experienced yachtsman, no matter if he was in love, would undertake to make coffee from anything ground in that way. In fact, he couldn't, for there would be no coffee powder in the little drawer beneath. But perhaps it is just as well to use the whole bean for this particular coffeemaking, for that is not a modern French-drip coffee pot on the yacht Good Chance.

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The woman writer is a great trial to the man illustrator of her stories. It is all very well to illustrate a story for a man. He doesn't care a rap, often, about the details of the gowns his heroines wear in the pictures if they only have the general effect that is desired and the women themselves look as pretty as his pen picture has made them. But it is not so with the woman writer.

"Good gracious," says a man who illustrated a number of stories for a popular woman writer; "I did not know but the work would send me to the insane asylum or that I should have to go as a dressmaker's apprentice before I could complete it. That woman wanted every fold of the gowns to hang just so. She was particular about the tie of the bow her women wore at the neck and she would have the hair dressed in just such style. I thought I knew before that an artist's education needed to be comprehensive and included a good many things not mentioned in works of art, but it looked to me for a time as if the only thing for me was to be born again and to be born a wearer of petticoats."

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That is all very well from the artist's side of the story, but the average woman reader can't help wishing that the illustrator would more often pay a little more attention to the expressed idea of the writer. Pictures are a doubtful addition to a good story anyway. They upset the preconceived ideas of the reader, and when they do not agree with the story as it is told even in small details, they divorce themselves from it entirely. A recent story in a weekly periodical tells of a little girl with "a pink ribbon that limply adorned her waist." The pictures of the pretty child are most attractive, but there is not a sign of a ribbon at her waist, and her little frock hangs loose from the shoulders. It takes a good imagination in such cases to make the picture child and the story child seem one.

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There were a number of small women gathered in an up-town street the other day around a doll carriage in which a doll was sitting. The doll evidently was wearing some of the garments belonging to her new Fall wardrobe, which attracted the admiring group of her mother's friends. One of them had knelt down beside the carriage and was examining the little dress with care.

"Ain't it awful pretty?" she exclaimed in tones of great admiration and womanly appreciation, "did you bought it ready made?"

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When anything is lost in the sand on the beach, kind friends and officious helpers of the owner proceed to dig it out of sight and lose it forever as fast as possible. Occasionally some one is found who is wise and helpful. The some one of this story was a woman who assisted at the resurection of a valuable ring lost on a beach this Summer. Every one had begun to dig as they should, according to all past precedents, but before it was too late the wise woman appeared.

"If you will stop digging I think you can find it," she said, "but sit perfectly still and don't move. Now I will draw a circle around you."

With her parasol she drew a line around the party, where the ring had been lost, making it large enough to take in the ring, even if it had fallen at some distance. In the mean time the people in the circle were sitting perfectly quiet, rather expecting that the next thing would be mysterious incantations. But there was nothing of the kind.

"Now send up to the house," said the woman, "and get a shovel and a sieve."

That was done, and the sand inside the circle was carefuly shoveled up and put into the sieve and sifted outside the circle, and it was only a short time before the ring was found.

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The "match" story that was told as people were giving reminiscences after the ring had been found was of another ring lost by an Eastern business man. It was a valuable ring, and he hunted high and low for it, but without success. He had been wearing it, and it was gone, and he did not know when or how. He had had every conceivable place searched, and he had finally given up the ring as lost. That night the janitor of the building in which the business man had his office heard a strange story from his wife, and saw a wonderful find that she had made.

It was a beautiful ring, and she had come by it in a regular Arabian Night's fashion. She had gone to the grocery to buy corn for dinner, had picked out several good ears, brought them home, and a short time before dinner sat down to husk them when the ring dropped out.

"Well, if that isn't queer," said the janitor. "That is Mr. Blank's ring, and he has had me overhauling everything in his office to-day to find it, and now you have come across it in the corn."

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With all the advertisements of educational institutions in the papers at this time of the year, there is one class of people who can find nothing that meets their needs. This is because they do not wish institutions of learning, but to be able to get something educational that will just fit their requirements, a course that will give a finish to the common school education they have already received. There are a number of girls in business offices down town who are anxious to find a competent instructor of this kind, and who would prove the brightest and most ambitious pupils. They want to have their grammar brushed up a little, perhaps, not to have to parse long complex sentences, or learn dry rules, but to be told where they make errors that denote a lack of culture, to be taught why a certain word is better to use at one time than another, to get a little insight into good literature and know what good literature is, to read a little history, maybe—in fact, to get an educational polish and to be led into the straight and narrow path which leads through that pleasant country of increasing knowledge to the land of general information.

The requirements in a teacher for such a class of girls would be numerous. She must have an enthusiasm for her work, be a born teacher, and possess the education and general cultivation required. The stereotyped teacher would be utterly useless, and her teaching would be without result, and the last state of her pupils would be worse than the first, for they would be discouraged, and come to believe that the work they had undertaken was impossible, and give it up forever. But if there was such an enthusiastic teacher who would make her terms reasonable, she would find a class of girls ready for her, and a delightful and satisfying work before her.

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It is queer how the traditions of the sexes are getting all mixed up these end of the century days. There was that handsome tea service in Mr. Parbury's study in "The Tyranny of Tears," where tea had been ordered by the literary man's affectionate but sensitive wife. A pretty service, silver, china, and all, but was it the stupidity of the servants? They were models in everything else, but certainly that service was too far to the front, and down came the curtain and upset it all. Then it rose again to show Mr. John Drew alone at the back of the stage exhibiting not a bit of concern, as calm as any star should be in receiving an ovation. It is not only the woman now who is mistress of herself, though china fall, but Mr. John Drew master of himself when the silver service falls.

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Any little atmosphere of Puritanism that ever hung around is getting sadly stifled as the years go by. Down at one of the beaches last Sunday a comfortable-looking, eminently respectable, middle-aged matron, leaving the bathhouse with a bundle which bore all the evidence of a bathing suit just out of the water, stopped to say to a friend:

"No, I can't stay any longer. You see I have to get home in time for Sunday school."

***

There is a genuine relic of Charles Dickens up town for the woman who is fond of souvenirs. It is a beautiful silk waistcoat, embroidered with silver, which has an authentic history, besides having much of its chronology written on the underside of the flap to one of the pockets. It costs only $15, with all its credentials, which is $5 more than is asked for a silk gauze shawl which may have belonged to Mrs. Dickens. This, however, makes no pretensions to any virtues except age and beauty, and being quite different from anything in the way of shawls made now, and with a bright red and blue border, it is entitled to those two claims for quality. It is pretty for many things, but age does not count if it has not associations, and the relic hunter will be willing to pay $5 more to have the genuine vest that Dickens once wore.

FEMININE FRILLS.

The cool weather makes it seem late for the shirt waist, but it is too comfortable to be given up for some time to come. There is the best kind of a little ironing board on the market for ironing the sleeves. It is shaped like nothing so much as a bicycle saddle, the broad end to go into the gathers at the top of the sleeves and the point for the gathers below the cuff.

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The smart girl, who saves her money by making up at home small accessories which cost so much, is devoted to her sewing machine just now. The sashes or scarfs for the neck, ribbon, or silk hemmed at the sides are stitched through lengthwise with row after row of stitching, and they present then that smart appearance without a frill or bit of fringe at the end that nothing else will give. Then a little belt stitched in the same way, not new, perhaps, as it has been worn as an accessory to gowns, and made of the same material for a good while, but there is nothing more attractive, and it is not bulky and does not make the waist look large.

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A pretty bow of velvet for the hair is more chic and has more style if a piping of white satin or silk is stitched on the edge. A velvet ribbon an inch and a half wide, with a piped edge, is very attractive.

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The great dragon flies or darning needles for the hair, larger than life and much more brilliant with their blue and green gauze wings, should be used for Summer rather than Winter decorations. It is their duty as well as their pleasure in life to feed upon mosquitoes. A wide knowledge of natural history does not usually come within the range of the fashion writer, but commonsense would make it seem that nature would give mosquitoes the knowledge of the appearance of their natural enemies. Hence why not use these beautiful mosquito-loving insects for ornaments and also to serve the purpose of the scarecrow in the grain field to frighten away their natural prey and keep their wearers from being victimized?

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No more daring exhibition of black and white has been seen in trimmings than in the heavy passementeries this Fall. There are not occasionally black threads in the white, or white in the black, or edges of one for the other, but the pattern shows the black and the white, each combined in large patches.

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It would not seem that there were women enough in the world to wear or think of wearing all the beautiful and expensive machine-made laces now to be seen. Those exhibited are many of them not yet in the country in bulk. They are samples from which the orders are given, and the laces sent on from France. Germany presses France closely in her lacemaking. She has French patterns and makes her laces with a less fine finish, perhaps, but with the advantage for the great multitude of the unrich that they are less expensive and so more popular. With all the wonderful variety of patterns to be found, there is still a great cry among the modistes anxious for original effects for something different.

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There are many stylish "all-over" laces with round dots half an inch in diameter and with small conventional figures that are to be made up in original ways this Winter, the cream lace over white silk for waists. Many laces have patterns in chiffon set into net in black and in white. There are the appliqued and embroidered net and one not in the trade could scarcely begin to name them all. There are variations in so many ways of so many laces that it is difficult to tell t'other from which, and names used in the trade make only a necessary distinction and are beyond the grasp of the multitude.

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Cloth is getting its innings in more ways than one. It not only ornaments silk gowns now, but all the variations seem to have been used in the silks. It is used on hats more than ever before. White cloth forms the sole trimming on some long-haired silky felts with the exception of the feather, and it forms a part of the decoration on others.

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A handsome black cloth gown is simply but effectively trimmed with bands of black satin stitched with white. A black taffeta gown that an artist up town is having made for Fall outdoor wear, and which will later make a handsome house gown, is to be trimmed with black cloth stitched with white.

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Some of the prettiest hats for common wear not of the style of rough rider or similar felt hats, which have become somewhat wearisome even when they are not distinctly unbecoming, are the soft hats, small and turbanlike, made of folds of corded or stitched soft felt. These come in different colors, and with a velvet foundation cost $2.50, and all felt, $2.25.

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The thinnest of gauze is made into long-neck scarfs and edged with heavy silk fringe.

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Heavy linen lace is most attractive for edging table linen. In table squares and teacloths there is a simple hemstitched line of drawn work at the hem, and an edge of the lace around. Doilies for platters come oval, edged with the lace, and elaborate centre pieces are chiefly lace, with a small centre of fine plain linen, the lace cutting into it in fanciful designs. The elaborate drawnwork designs show elaborate floral patterns in colors of silk.

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"Have you ever thought," says the housekeeper, "in putting up preserves to heat the covers of the jars. Put them on something on top of the stove until they are hot. They will not cool the jar your are sealing up then, and there is greater surety of the preserve keeping satisfactorily."

NEW MAIL POUCH CATCHER.

Invented by Hiram J. Brown, a Long Island Station Agent.

A new mail-pouch catcher has been invented and patented by Hiram J. Brown, the station agent of the Long Island Railroad at Queens. The contrivance is for taking and delivering mail bags at stations where trains do not stop.

The arrangement consists of a wire, fastened at one end to a post near enough to the track to admit of a hook attached to the arm on the mail cars falling over it. The wire then runs away from the track at an angle, and draws the hook to which the pouch is attached away from the car, leaving the pouch suspended on the wire. At the same time a similar hook catches the pouch, suspended on a post, and takes it aboard the train.

An exhibition of the workings of the new patent was given yesterday at Queens for the benefit of Government officials. It was very satisfactory and was witnessed by a large number of railroad officials.

Commissariat Goes to Washington.

Father Godfrey, O. F. M., who has been Provincial of the Commissariat of the Holy Land for some years and located in the Commissariat in Ninety-fifth Street, near Columbus Avenue, will leave this city and transfer the Commissariat to Washington. His provincial house will hereafter be the new College of the Holy Land, on Mount St. Sepulchre. This new college and Commissariat will be opened to-day, when fully 3,000 visitors are expected. Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Martinelli will be present at the dedication. The work of the Commissariat is the securing of American young men to go to Jerusalem and Syria and serve at the shrines and the schools there. Franciscans are in charge of the Roman Catholic work in the entire Holy Land, and as English-speaking visitors increase, the demand increases for English and American priests and brothers. The province of this Commissariat is quite independent of other Franciscan provinces in this country.

Gospel Tent Services.

At the Gospel Tent "Glad Tidings," the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur will preach at the service this afternoon. The speakers at the evening meetings during the week will be: To-morrow, the Rev. Robert Wood, who is one of the English Commissioners to the Pan-Presbyterian Council in Washington; Tuesday, the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon, pastor of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn; Wednesday, Mr. Robert E. Speer, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions; Thursday, the Rev. Dr. J. F. Carson, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, and Friday, the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of this city.

WHAT TO PUT ON THE WALLS

Elegance in Designs and Plain Colors for Eastern People.

POPULAR PAPER IN TWO TONES

Denim, Chintz, and Fabric Effects—Flowers in Natural Colors for Bedrooms—Individuality in Taste.

"Do New York women have individuality in taste in their selection of wall papers?" some one asked the head man in a big paper house up town the other day.

"Individuality?" repeated the man, "I should think they did. They have so much individuality that they are constantly looking for papers that never were made. A woman came in here the other day, for instance, and wanted a paper with a 'ragged robin' pattern. Now I have heard of ragged sailors, but never of ragged robins, and we didn't have anything of either kind in wall papers. People have so much individuality sometimes it is difficult to get at just what they want.

"But there is no reason why every one should not be suited in papers, for there was never anything in the way of wall coverings more beautiful, more durable, or in greater variety. There is not such a decided change in the styles of paper each year as there is in women's gowns and dress goods; they change gradually. There had not been any material change in them for a long time until up to ten years ago, when there was a radical improvement. They are really artistic now, for New York people and people in the East generally demand artistic papers. There is a call here for refined patterns and a more quiet elegance than in the West, where the demand is for more pronounced designs.

"Everything this year is in two-toned papers, and the result is very satisfactory. It is quiet and restful, and yet not monotonous. There are increasing cloth effects in papers. There is a cartridge paper, crêpe fibre that has the crêpe effect, denim, many chintz patterns, and a fabric effect in different two-toned papers. These, besides the many beautiful chintz patterns which are used so much for bedroom papers, and which are also to be found in the genuine chintzes for hangings to match.

"The burlaps and buckrams in all the soft, artistic shades of red, green, blues, and browns and other colors have a constant sale. They cost 40 cents a yard, but they will last a lifetime and can be painted over on the walls if desired and in different colors. Some burlaps have a metal thread running through them. The reds and greens are the shades that are most used around here, and the other shades outside of New York, Pennsylvania, and west of Chicago.

"The plain soft colors similar to those in the burlaps and buckrams are to be found in the cartridge papers, but though the former are newer and much liked, they will never take the place of the popular cartridge paper. It is neat, it is cheap, it gives a good background for pictures, and it is always in good taste. People with good ideas of decoration select papers usually that have no pronounced designs.

"The crêpe fibre cartridge is used often with a wide floral frieze. A rich green paper, with a deep frieze of red poppies is effective. It makes a handsome dining room paper. The crepe fibre is used largely for dados and for filling in cornices.

"The floral designs are used almost entirely for bedrooms, and you will find nowadays that every flower is well drawn in a fine paper, and in the natural color of the flower. A woman may be willing to wear green or black roses on her bonnet, but she won't have green chrysanthemums on her wall paper. She came to that conclusion three or four years ago, or the paper makers decided that as she had good taste in most things she would like wall paper better if it was truly artistic, and now there are no botanical monstrosities to be found in the house of a woman who sees to the papering of her own rooms.

The American Beauty rose is now found on wall paper, as well as red and yellow poppies, pink and yellow chrysanthemums, and the wood violet is popular in wall paper. An attractive paper in the violets has a crown frieze. There are stripes of green on the paper some three inches wide, separated by ten or a dozen inches of white and here and there clusters of big wood violets. The green and deep violet combine charmingly and the frieze is made of bows of green like the stripe in the paper with the violets, and the bows are arranged at intervals so that the two ends fall like a crown on each two stripes of the green in the paper.

The chintze stripe is always attractive for bedrooms. The ribbon paper is also pretty for the same purpose, the narrow stripes in two tones of some soft color having the subdued effect that is liked for sleeping rooms.

"The pressed papers, with their raised patterns, are among the richest papers made, and range in price from $2.50 to $3. In deep tones of red and green they are handsome for libraries, dining rooms, and halls, and in delicate tints are used for parlors. Around New York they are used largely without a frieze, though there are handsome ones to match, but the richness of the paper makes it unnecessary. Western people, however, use the frieze largely. The same two tones of a color come in these pressed papers as in others. Some of the handsome papers of this kind are made in imitation of leather. They are rich, and deep in tones.

"A durable bathroom paper comes in the pressed patterns, in imitation tiles in white, with a raised pattern on each tile. This paper can be cleaned, varnished as often as required, and though it may turn yellow in time, it is practically indestructible. It can be changed, however, if there is a desire to refurbish the bathroom without the expense incurred by replacing tiles, and this paper never springs as tiles are said to do from the effect of the extremes of heat and cold, steam and dampness.

"The rich Japanese papers in heavy colors, with deep bronze and gold, are used for halls, and more particularly for vestibules. They are genuine Japanese papers, and come extra wide, three feet. They are $15 a roll, but a Japanese roll of twelve yards is equal to three American rolls, and the paper is strong and well made and practically imperishable.

"Plain two-toned papers, with Louis XIV. designs in either the shades of dark red or dark green, are used for dining rooms and halls. A small conventional design in a fabric effect, with the two shades of the color hardly noticeable, is a paper that looks well on the wall. Medium shades are more in demand than those of more pronounced tones. A conventional Empire design that comes in a striped paper, with soft shades of green and terra cotta, is an attractive dining room paper, and another Empire design, with a white ground and festoons of flowers, makes a room design which, with a room done up in white, is light, cheerful, and particularly attractive. The denim effect is to be found in a pretty paper of soft shades of green and terra cotta, in stripes, with an Empire design."

There is no difficulty in getting good designs for wall paper nowadays. The market is flooded with them. A few years ago wall paper designing was recommended as a good occupation for young women with a taste for artistic drawing and coloring, as the demand was greater than the supply. That is not the case now. Large paper manufacturers suggest their own designs, and find plenty of competent designers to do the work.

A. Jaeckel & Co.
FURRIERS,
Respectfully invite an inspection of their fully assorted stock of
FINE FURS:
Exclusive styles and designs in Broadtail Coats, Seal Garments.
IMPORTED NOVELTIES.
Collarettes, Neckpieces, Fancy Furs of all descriptions, together with a rare collection of
Hudson Bay and Russian Sables, Silver Fox, etc.
37 Union Square,
Between 16th and 17th Sts.

Slightly Used
AEOLIANS
At Reduced Prices

WE WILL offer during the coming week a large assortment of Aeolians at reduced prices. These instruments have all been in use, having been returned to us in exchange for higher-priced styles. They have been remodeled and refinished, so that in a majority of instances they can not be distinguished from entirely new instruments. They are guaranteed to be *perfect* mechanically and musically.

The cost of the Aeolian causes many of its appreciators to deny themselves the constant source of pleasure which comes with the possession of an Aeolian. It deters others from investigating it.

This sale affords an excellent opportunity to obtain a first-class Aeolian at a greatly reduced price.

It will continue for one week only.

Among the instruments offered are:

	Regular Price	Special Price		Regular Price	Special Price
Orchestrelles	$1500	$1100	Aeolian Style 1250	$300	$200
Grands	750	550	Aeolian Style 1150	300	175
Aeriol Pianos	750	500	Aeolian Style 1050	275	150
Chippendale	600	400	Aeolian Cabinet	75	50
Aeolian Style 1500	500	350	Princess	75	50

We also have several pianos of well-known makes, taken in exchange for Aeolians, which we will sell at reduced prices. A discount of 10 per cent. for cash will be allowed from the above figures, or the instruments will be sold on moderate monthly payments.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY
18 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET

The Aeolian requires no technical knowledge on the part of the player. It is practically a home orchestra which every member of the family can play, making accessible at any time the masterpieces of the great composers, the popular airs of the day, and both song and dance music.

Dr. E. H. Turpin, Principal of London College, writes:

"The Aeolian may be a practical store or library of good music, it may be a source of educational pleasure, and it may serve as an effective exponent of music under all the conditions in which music is a solace or a delight."

D. M. WILLIAMS & CO.,
125th St. and 3d Ave.
OPENING DISPLAY OF
FALL MILLINERY
Sept. 19th and 20th,
Tuesday and Wednesday.

HARLEM ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.
125th St., West, bet. Lenox and 7th Aves.
Fall Opening of Millinery
Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 18 & 19.

We cordially invite you to inspect our collection of Imported Hats and Bonnets, carefully gleaned from the productions of the best Foreign Milliners, also the artistic creations designed by our own modistes.

UNTRIMMED MILLINERY, OUTING HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS and ORNAMENTS—A superb assortment of all the newest ideas at unrivaled prices.

RIBBONS—An exquisite showing of the latest Parisian novelties, in particular the new Cashmere effects.

Ladies' Garments.
A showing of Tailor-made Gowns and Wraps that should command attention—the workmanship of these Ready-to-Wear Garments is equal to that of the best made to order—the materials are beautiful—the styles the newest—assortments complete in medium and high-class goods—all marked at exceptionally attractive figures.
These merely as examples:
TAILOR-MADE SUITS of Homespun or Cheviot serges, with nobby silk-lined Reefer Jacket and percaline-lined Skirt, good value for $15.00, at . . . 10.50
TAILORED SUITS of Venetian Cloth, with silk-lined, tight-fitting or fly-buttoned box effect Jacket and latest shaped percaline-lined Skirt, well worth $20.00, at 15.98

Silk Waists.
An elaborate assortment of Ladies' Silk Dress and Shirt Waists—materials the latest—colorings the newest Fall shades—effects exceedingly chic—prices most interesting.
Special for Monday. A magnificent sample line of a prominent importer at prices that mean
1-2 of actual values.

Dress Goods.
All the new Fall Foreign and Domestic weaves in great abundance here, such as Homespuns, Bannockburn Tweeds, Argyle Suitings, French and German novelties and a large range of Camel's Hair and cloth-finished Plaids. These interesting specials for Monday at peerless prices:
50 PIECES CAMEL'S HAIR AND ENGLISH CHECK SUITINGS, regularly 65 cents per yd., at . . . 48c
100 PIECES TARTAN PLAIDS, silk barred, in a large variety of styles and colorings, regularly 65 cents per yd., at 39c
COSTUME CLOTH SUITINGS, 52 in. wide, in all the latest Fall shades, good value at $1.25 per yd., at . . . 98c
50 PIECES BLACK CORDED JACQUARD MOHAIRS, 44 in. wide, regularly 65 cents per yd., at 39c
25 PIECES BLACK ALL-WOOL ROUGH HOMESPUNS, 50 in. wide, in an extra heavy quality, good value for $1.00 per yd. at 69c
40 PIECES SILK AND WOOL CREPONS, an elegant quality, all the latest Fall designs, regularly $2.25 per yd., at 1.48
Goods purchased here sponged and shrunk free.

Dining Room Furniture
For Monday and Tuesday we again announce one of those grand Bargain Events, so singularly identified with our busy Furniture Department:
BUFFETS in Golden Oak and solid Mahogany, forty different patterns, very suitable for apartment dining rooms, at 10.95
SOLID GOLDEN OAK DINING TABLES, very highly polished, with seven inch fluted legs, worth $10.50 at 6.95
GOLDEN OAK DINING CHAIRS, polish finish, hand caned, box seat, finely made, worth $3.00, at . . 1.85
QUARTERED GOLDEN OAK CHINA CLOSETS, with full round ends and swell fronts, worth $32.00, at 19.75

Silks.
We shall inaugurate the Fall Silk selling with an array of values in beautiful Silks at unparalleled prices. These items as examples for Monday:
10,000 YDS. OF TAFFETAS IN PLAIN COLORS, STRIPES AND PLAIDS, a beautiful variety of shades and combinations; good value at 75 cents per yd., at 49c
4,000 YDS. ALL-SILK LIBERTY SATINS, the newest shades and tints, regularly 89 cents per yd., at 69c
2,000 YDS. CORDED SILK, all the new Fall colorings, regularly $1.00 per yd., at 75c
1,500 YDS. 24-IN. FINE BLACK SILK TAFFETAS, an elegant quality, regularly 75 cents per yd., at 59c
3,000 YDS. 24-IN. ALL-SILK BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE, excellent value for 69 cents per yd., at 48c
1,500 YDS. BLACK SILK POPLINS, a magnificent quality, regularly $1.25 per yd., at 98c

Petticoats.
New things for the new season—large assortments—choice materials—best workmanship—priced remarkably low:
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Themes and Topics In the Musical World

"DIE GOETTERDAEMMERUNG," the dusk of the gods. This should be written over the gates of that mausoleum of genius, Baireuth. Its days are numbered and its shadows are falling dark and dim. The harvest of the self-sufficiency, cheap imitations of the master mind, and patent humbuggery of the system which prevails in the temple of the pure art, this is in the golden yellow of its ripeness, and the name of the reaper is Death. Wagner, thou Parsifal in art compared to these, thou didst never conceive of the arrant trickery which would come when thou wert in thy grave and thy spouse sat in the seat of the mighty.

"Siegfried, du wonniges Kind!" This will not do, either. No one can be sane who calls Siegfried a "wonniges Kind." Siegfried is a pert and primping inpostor. Even the people of the tribe of England cannot stand him, and to them, indeed, is mediocrity so dear that they are wont to call it genius when it is born at home. This little worm of nature, strutting through the crapulous crepuscle of Baireuth like a wind-blown firefly through a Summer haze, crepitant with his cackling proclamations of his own magnificence, is the last straw on the back of that patient and foolish old camel, the public. The real gods have crossed the rainbow into Walhalla and there is left on the stage nothing but this penny diminutive of a fading Loge, with his flaring sham of a mother to applaud him.

For he sits on the breast of Baireuth like an indigestion. He it is who is consulted when there are doubts, as there are often, as to the true and only method of the dear papa. And the white-haired relict of von Bülow and Wagner, this daughter of the grandest poseur of the century, sits enthroned in her dowager chair of state and nods her queenly approval. If Spiritualism were really true, the ghost of Richard Wagner would rap on the walls of Wahnfried till the echoes rang through the salons where his poetic thought is wrested from its purpose.

The journals of Europe teem with condemnation of the present methods at Baireuth. Old women sit in the conductor's chair and drum the music of the great dramas to a lingering death. They temporize and extemporize till there is not a vestige left of the tempi which were of old known in the sacred temple. Third and fourth rate singers, haled from the purlieus of the European stage and lifted into a fleeting glory by the nod of the sanctified widow of the master, strut their brief hour on the boards on which Winklemann and Scaria and Materna made immortal names for themselves, and then go away to swindle other publics because of their possession of the invaluable indorsement of the Baireuth Government. The old shopworn scenery gapes at the seams and the colors turn as those of the gods when the apples of Freia fail them. The costumes reek with the dust of time. The orchestra is heavy with the sleep of the lotos-eating tempi now fashionable in all Germany. What is the use of being in a hurry? Play all things marked "Lebhaft" with "Nicht schnell" in your mind. Thus shall we come gently to the close of it all and shall slip our beer in peace. One Fischer, for example, is actually praised for playing the "Parsifal" music so slowly that he seemed to linger over each phrase in loving adoration as if loath to leave it. Even the acute critic of The Pall Mall Gazette lauds him for this long-drawn agony of worship. Heaven save the mark! Let us hereafter perform the "Ride of the Valkyrs" as a largo in order that we may show how much we enjoy it.

We had some experience of this sort of density last season, when the weary Mr. Schalk, a reverential conductor of the Wagner music dramas, if ever there was one, led us into the sweet wilderness of sounds at a pace which threatened to let us out at the other side some time before daybreak. It was not a melting version of the "Tristan" vorspiel that he gave us. Yet he was doing only what all the conductors in Germany are doing at the present time, and they get their authority for it from the doddering old woman and the sputtering young man of Baireuth.

And the other cities of the Fatherland are helping the antique daughter of Liszt to foist her son on the European public. Munich and Frankfort each produced the infant's stupid opera, "Der Barenheuter," within ten days. No one who has heard the "work" can find any merit in it to deserve so high a fate. And now it is even rumored that it may be done at Baireuth itself From Brobdingnag to Lilliput! But think of the shamelessness of it all. And think, if possible, of the state of mind of persons who permit themselves to be denuded of their worldly possessions to so much as the extent of a shilling for the sake of aiding this canny old woman and her chuckling babe to cheat the whole round world.

At Baireuth alone can "Parsifal" be heard, and it is this which is the most influential factor in the continued life of the place as a resort for lovers of art. It would appear to be almost justifiable if some unconscionable pirate of an American manager should lay violent hands on the score and produce the work here. Then the occupation of the weird witch and the wise son would be gone indeed. Perhaps this would not be a fatality to the Wagnerian art. The works of that master are better performed even now in Munich than they are in Baireuth, and the sacred shrine at which the Wagnerites worship never saw such a performance of "Tristan und Isolde" as that in which the de Reszkes, Lehmann, Brema, and Van Rooy appeared together last season at the Metropolitan Opera House.

But because the public dearly loves to be humbugged it will be long ere the mysteries of Baireuth go out of existence. The widow may die, but the son will live, and at present there does not seem to be any prospect that he will be able to make a living out of his own operas. Therefore he will probably have to go on with the travesties on those of his great father. Sic itur ad canes!

***

The Fall season of music festivals is about to begin, and that suggests some consideration of the artistic value of these affairs. As a rule this is not high. The concerts are given to publics not accustomed to a steady diet of good music, as is the case with a great city where there are concerts all the Winter, and for this reason it is necessary for the conductors not to be too ambitious, lest they frighten their public away. For there is nothing which so alarms the rustic music lover as the thought that he may be brought face to face with several concerts of really serious import.

The communities in which the music festival flourishes are composed of persons who seldom hear anything in the shape of serious music and who go to the festival concerts largely for the purpose of hearing and still more of seeing some of the eminent artists about whom they have read from time to time. Curiosity is quite as important a factor in the success of the provincial music festival as it is in that of the Metropolitan Opera House. To see Marcella Sembrich and her jewels the average country woman will ride miles over a railroad which ought to be laid in Tophet and sit in a crowded and insufferably hot hall without her dinner.

When she has seen Sembrich and taken in the details of her gown and her diamonds she is ready to hear the prima donna sing. And she does not wish to hear her sing Mozart, though she can sing that as no other living singer can. What the country woman desires is to be astounded by the agility of her execution and by the peal of some wonderful high note. And, no matter how Sembrich sings, the country woman will probably be disappointed, because she will not be able to tell the difference between this art and that of some such singer as Ellen Beach Yaw. But she can say that she has seen the famous Polish prima donna who gets any number of thousands of dollars a night at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. And that is something to live for.

It is frequently said that these rustic music festivals are beneficent things for art because they afford opportunities which would otherwise be denied to the bucolic mind to become acquainted with the masterpieces of music. But the trouble is that they do not. To hear a symphony by Beethoven once is to have a mere nodding acquaintance with it. And the nod is often the precursor of sleep. But to be really intimate with such a work one must hear it more than once, and one must also be accustomed to listening to high-class music. For when the person who feeds his soul for three hundred and sixty days in the year on the music of the vaudevilles and the estimable marches of Mr. Sousa comes on the other five into the presence of works by Mozart and the prophets, to say nothing of the psychological tempests of Tschaikowski and the introspective mentality of Brahms, he is as one seeing through a glass darkly.

The truth about the music festival in communities in which good music, like Christmas, comes only once a year, is that it is a commercial enterprise and nothing else. A list of prominent artists is arranged, and then the passionate press agent begins to make known to the uninformed the wonders of their careers and the peculiarities of their personalities. With the air of men who are engaged in evangelical labor the members of the festival committee go about and talk of the wondrous artistic treat which they are preparing for the people of the town and how the cause of good music is to be benefited thereby. The crowds come from far and near and the tickets are sold at a good figure. If the committee has done its work craftily there is a profit. It must be admitted that there is too often a deficit. But that is because the committee is not clever. And such an outcome always enables the society which gives the festival to claim that its labors are purely disinterested and for the glory of musical art.

The public of the festival town goes to the show and listens with such patience as it can command to the serious works which the committee has put on the programme in order to make good its claims that this is really a festival of music and not simply one of musicians. But it is the famous artists from some other place that the audience wishes to hear, and if they sang and played "rag time" perhaps in many instances they would give more pleasure. Even if the community takes the music festival seriously it cannot be greatly benefited by it, for it is not possible to starve for fifty-one weeks in the year and to feast the other week without exceedingly bad results.

Is it not, however, better that these festival cities should have this yearly feast than to go without music altogether? Not at all. It would be much better for such towns, confessing their inability to support an orchestra or even a chorus, to encourage such local performers as could be found to form a chamber-music organization and play the works of the masters to them. This could be done in almost every one of these towns, and the benefits to musical art would be a thousand-fold greater than those to be obtained by having a musical orgy once a year. If a string quartet could not be organized in the town, no doubt a vocal one could, and the singing of the best part songs would do more to cultivate a real taste for music than the exploitation of a foreign prima donna once in the year. It would be hard to find a town in which any musical performance at all was possible even once a year and not find in it a pianist and a violinist who could play the best works in the repertory of their instruments. Lacking all these, the town would better import a good teacher of vocal sight reading.

But concerts by local pianists and violinists do not "pay" the local manager, and that is why they are not undertaken. The grand hullabaloo of the annual festival is the thing which makes the country music society happy and the excitement of the occasion is what delights the rustic community. But it is not a thing of joy for the pure art of music. The people who are interested in this festival business have now reduced it to a system. There is a regular festival circuit in the East and another in the West. The list of artists at the several festivals in each circuit is the same. The solo numbers are the same. Even the gowns of the women singers are the same. The orchestra goes on the road with the rest of the company. The only local element is the chorus. The whole thing is a money-making scheme pure and simple, and the claims of art are naturally thrust into the background. Cities like New York and Boston, in which there is a real and permanent love for good music, do not have music festivals. The last attempt at one in this city revealed the fact that it was not possible to do anything in a so-called festival that was not done in the common order of things at the regular concerts of the musical season. Cities which have a real and large musical life do not need musical festivals. Nothing is to be gained by crowding into one series of concerts the sort of musical performances which large cities are in the habit of hearing throughout the regular musical season. Not long ago The Chicago Times-Herald, speaking out of the fullness of a deep conviction, said:

"Until a community can learn to estimate music on its own account, and not with reference to certain favored names, will any genuine musical atmosphere be created. At present there is scarcely any limit to the hollow pretense and affectation in the musical field. Hundreds, whose only desire is to follow a fashionable fad, copy the airs and manners of musical connoisseurs and assume an interest in the classic music forms which they are far from feeling. Severe music of the classic and scientific school they neither understand nor enjoy, and yet, with an affectation which is most absurd, they refuse to indorse any other. Greater honesty and a more catholic spirit could not fail, therefore, to broaden any musical field in a most desirable manner. There is plenty of good music by the best composers which will serve to inspire and educate those who have not advanced to the point of appreciating abstract forms and the more elaborate symphonies and music dramas, and such music deserves encouragement."

Now, this is wise talk, and while it applies to the cities in which the worship of operatic artists is carried to a sickening height of hysteria, it applies with still more pertinence to those communities in which the annual musical festival reveals to the people a few artists, upon whom they lavish such worship as of old was accorded to the heroes and demigods of the Greek and Roman world.

W. J. HENDERSON.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Vladimir De Pachmann is expected to arrive in New York on the 19th or 20th inst. He will remain here a few days and then go to the Worcester Festival, where he will make his re-appearance on the 27th of this month. He will play Chopin's F. minor Concerto. In the middle of October he will begin a protracted tour throughout the country, beginning in New York City.

Miss Clara Butt, England's favorite contralto, will make her first New York appearance, under the direction of N. Vert of London and Henry Wolfson of New York, at the Metropolitan Opera House on the evening of Nov. 12.

The cast of "Die Meistersinger," which will be given for the first time in English in America by the Castle Square Opera Company at the American Theatre on Monday, Oct. 2, has been arranged as follows:

Hans Sachs	William Mertens
Pogner	E. N. Knight
Beckmesser	Homer Lind
Kothner	Harry Luckstone
Walther	Barron Berthald
David	Harry Davies
Watchman	Percy Walling
Eva	Ivonne de Treville
Magdalene	Marie Mattfeld

During the series of performances Mr. O. P. Regneas will alternate as Hans Sachs, Mr. H. L. Butler as Pogner, Mr. Hoaepa Sheehan as Walther and Miss Cecile Hardy as Eva. The sale of subscription seats for the third season of opera in English will open at the box-office of the theatre Thursday, Sept. 21, at 9 o'clock.

"Dewey's Fight Told in Music" is the epigrammatic way in which Prof. Fanciulli describes the principal number of the grand Dewey concert to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on Sunday evening, Oct. 1. In addition to this there will be several novel features, a complete concert by the famous band of the heroic Seventy-first Regiment, and several great soloists. Several boxes at the Opera House will be decorated in honor of the hero of Manila, and an invitation will be extended to Admiral Dewey and the members of the Reception Committee.

Manager Charles L. Young received a cable from London yesterday stating that Mme. Emma Nevada, who will sing under his direction at the Metropolitan Opera House in November, has been commanded to sing before Victoria prior to her departure for this country.

Francis Wilson's annual engagement begins at the Knickerbocker Theatre to-morrow night. His appearance in "Cyrano de Bergerac" will virtually open the light opera season in New York. Six weeks of careful rehearsals, in conjunction with a week's performance out of town, warrants promise of a smooth and even representation. In the matter of complete scenic displays, satisfactory costume pictures and incidental accessories, Mr. Wilson long ago established a high standard which he will undoubtedly maintain in his latest enterprise. Although the opera is in three acts, the original story is closely followed. The material changes are the entrance of Cyrano in the first act in the guise of a countryman, a combination of the battle and balcony scenes in the last act, and the throwing over of Christian for Cyrano by Roxane at the conclusion. In all the out-of-town reports, Victor Herbert's music has been specially commended.

The programme for to-night of the Kaltenborn Concerts at St. Nicholas Garden is as follows:

Soloists { Mr. R. K. Colville, baritone. Mr. Franz Kaltenborn, violin.

Festival March.....H. K. Hadley of N. Y.
Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor".....Nicolai
Rustic Suite (new).....W. W. Lowitz of N. Y.
Violin solo, Romanze, (request).....Hollander
Mr. Kaltenborn.
Andante, 5th Symphony.....Beethoven
Slavic March.....Tschaikowsky
Prelude und Liebestod "Tristan und Isolde."
Wagner
Recitative and Aria, Infelice, "Ernani,"..Verdi
Mr. Colville.
Virgin's Prayer.....Massenet
Scherzo (Mice Around the Trap).....Koehler
Allegretto, 8th Symphony.....Beethoven
Overture, "Jubel,".....Weber
Ride of the Valkyrie, "Die Walkurie"..Wagner

A series of Sunday night concerts at Carnegie Hall, beginning Nov. 5, have been inaugurated by Manager Victor Thrane. The well-known conductor, Franz Kaltenborn, will direct an orchestra of sixty men, the majority of whom have been selected from the membership of the late Paur Symphony Orchestra, which was under the management of Mr. Thrane last year. Undoubtedly the most important feature of these concerts will be that such eminent artists as Petschnikoff, Hambourg, Saville, Ruegger, Jackson, Voigt, Bloodgood, Preston, Hamlin, &c., will appear as soloists.

THE MAINE MUSIC FESTIVAL.

An Interesting Series of Concerts to be Given Next Month.

The Maine Music Festival in Portland Oct. 2-4, and in Bangor Oct. 5-7, inclusive, will this season have the most elaborate scheme ever attempted by William R. Chapman, director in chief. For three nights and two matinées in each city such music as has not before been even tried in Maine will be heard, and it is expected that the size of the audiences will be equal to the occasion.

The opening night of the festival will be a brilliant occasion. It is expected that the number of people both from within and without Maine will be large, while the festival patrons will be present in force to give the opening concert the interesting phase of intimacy between artists and people so dear to the heart of the true musician. This will be a popular programme, so-called—one made up of numbers which will be calculated to appeal to people of all tastes.

The main number of the opening night will be the whole of Rossini's Stabat Mater, with Charlotte Maconda as the star, and Mme. Coleman, Miss Bridewell, Mr. Pollock, and Gwilym Miles for assisting artists. Besides these will be the full chorus and the orchestra of seventy pieces.

The first matinée, on the afternoon of the second day of the festival, Friday, Oct. 6, will be an opera and symphony concert, one of the features of which will be the appearance of the great pianist, Richard Burmeister, for the first time in Maine. He will be heard with the orchestra in the Liszt concerto 'Patnetique," which he has himself arranged for orchestra and piano, and alone in "Senta's Ballad" from Wagner's "Flying Dutchman," the Chopin "Prelude and Nocturne," and a Liszt "Hungarian Rhapsody."

The second night, Friday, will be given to oratorio, with Handel's immortal "The Messiah" as the main number. Mme. Maconda will again be heard in this grand work, together with Miss Cushing, Mr. Pepper, and Julian Walker, a new figure at the festival.

The second matinée will be the Maine Day, with State composers and their music for the features. These, together with the chorus and the Maine Symphony Orchestra, will make up a concert which will be one of the best of the whole festival.

Saturday night will be Sembrich night, the début in Maine of the most brilliant singer of the time. Besides the appearance of Mme. Sembrich, Burmeister and the other artists will be heard, and the concert will be the crowning effort of the whole concert season.

MUSICAL MATTERS AT HOME.

The Chicago publication, Music, regrets the tendency toward horse play which manifests itself in the presentation of comic operas with even so excellent an organization as the Castle Square Company. It appears that American audiences incline to humor (?) rather than wit, and Mr. Philip Hall of Boston has invented a delicious word anent this subject. It is guffoon. Guffoon is the man who laughs at the jokes of the buffoon. Are we a Nation of guffoons? The subject is open for discussion.

"The clamor for so-called 'popular music,'" says Theodore Thomas, "makes it impossible to present a good programme without the support of this 'influential minority,' and yet a person who clamors for 'popular music' does not know that he only means familiar music; that Beethoven's symphonies would soon become as popular to him as the 'Star-Spangled Banner,' if he only heard them as often, and that it is only his unfamiliarity with the great classic masterpieces which prevents his enjoyment of them."

William Shakspear, the English voice teacher, will come to this country for a short visit, during which it is his intention to give lessons. Mme. Marchesi also had this idea, but her friends wisely discouraged her in carrying out the plan. The husband of Mme. Schumann-Heink has also established what may be called a school of vocal expression, and doubtless the husbands and wives of a few more celebrities will join the procession heading westward, allured by the great American dollar.

Mr. Grau will be in Cincinnati Nov. 9, 10, and 11, with a Saturday matinée, making four performances in all. The répertoire has not yet been selected. The Gilmore Band, which Mme. Gilmore has just equipped and sent out, is due in the same city Oct. 29. The Paris and New Orleans French Opera Company has an option on Springer Hall for the week of Dec. 4, and, besides, there are the "Pops," which begin on Sunday, Nov. 19, and the regular alternate week concerts of the Symphony Society, beginning the afternoon of Friday, Nov. 17. Sousa appears March 17, and besides these there are ten concerts and lectures booked for the Young Men's Christian Association benefits, and the State Convention of the Welsh singers—the Eisteddfod—on Dec. 31 and Jan. 1. In addition to those named there are many concerts and engagements in the interests of local church and literary societies.

Mr. Theodor Bohlmann and Mr. Pier Adolfo Tirindelli of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music faculty have in contemplation a series of international historical recitals, to be given during the Winter in Recital Hall of the conservatory. Works of the following composers and those of countries named, whose compositions are little heard here, will be taken up: Handel and Bach, Hayden, and Mozart, Sonatas of Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, Scandinavian, French, Italian, Russian, and American composers.

The ladies of Portland, Me., will give a reception to Mme. Sembrich when she goes there for the music festival.

Kansas City is to have three performances of Italian opera by Maurice Grau's Metropolitan Grand Opera Company of New York at Convention Hall on Oct. 30 and 31. Calvé, Sembrich, De Lussan, the De Reszke brothers, Salignac, Plançon, Dippel, Campanari, and others will be in the casts.

The Music Commission, which recently purchased the big organ in Music Hall, Boston, at a cost to the city of $1,000, has made a discovery. It has discovered that it has a musical elephant on its hands, and that a place must be found in which to stable it. Mr. O'Shea, who is the big boss of the Music Commission, wants to place the organ in Berkeley Temple, but to this proposition there is vigorous opposition.

Since the organ was purchased by the city an appropriation of $1,000 has been received and expended for repairs, but it was not enough. More money must be had for additional repairs and removal, and it may yet be necessary to erect a municipal temple of harmony around the municipal organ. The owners of Mechanics' Hall want the place that it occupies, and have notified the Music Commission that the organ must be moved at once.

Dr. Karl Muck, reported to be engaged as one of Mr. Grau's conductors, was born Oct. 22, 1859, at Darmstadt, the son of a Bavarian ministerial counselor. He studied at the Universities of Heidelberg and Leipsic. In 1880 he received the title Dr. Phil. That same year, having studied in the Leipsic Conservatory, he made his first appearance as a pianist in the Gewandhaus. Soon after that he was opera conductor at Salzburg, and then at Bruenn and Graz. In 1886 he was first conductor at Prague, and in 1892, after he had appeared in Berlin as conductor of Neumann's traveling opera company, he settled in that city as conductor at the Royal Opera House.

At a convention in Detroit last month of the Tri-State Band Association 800 brass band musicians marched and played together with imposing effect. One of the local papers said: "The potency of rhythm or rather that which in music is essentially muscular, was forcibly illustrated at this point, because while there was absolutely no organized order among the thousands of people lining the avenue, the swing of the march music, besides governing the steps of the marchers, swayed the inclination of the spectators and prevented anything like a panic."

MUSICAL MATTERS ABROAD.

London may possibly have a short season of Italian opera at theatre prices during the coming season. "Of course," says the London Truth, "the very glib writers and talkers who expect a Jean de Reszke season at theatrical prices will be disappointed." "The bulk of the singers will come from Italy, a field of vocal art which for the last few years has been practically left untouched at Covent Garden," says the same paper, giving the names of Giulia Ravogli, Giulia Valda, Ancona and Vignas as samples of what Italy furnishes now.

A cycle of all the dramatic works of the Czechish composer, Friedrich Smetana, is to be given at the National Theatre, Prague, during the coming season. "The Bartered Bride" (1866) is one of the best known. Smetana also wrote "The Brandenberger in Bohemia," (1866,) "Daibor," (1868,) "Two Widows," (1874,) "The Kiss," (1876,) and "The Secret," (1878.) The composer was Capellmeister of the National Theatre, Prague, from 1866 to 1874, when, owing to deafness, he was compelled to resign.

Among the works to be performed in Berlin this season, under Nikisch, by the Philharmonic Orchestra the following have been selected: Beethoven symphonies, "Eroica," F major, D major, C major; one symphony each by Haydn, Mozart, Schumann, and Mendelssohn; Brahms's Variations on the St. Anthony choral; in memory of the hundredth anniversary of the death of Dittersdorf a symphony of that old composer will be played; Liszt's "Faust" symphony, Tschaikowsky's "Hamlet," Cesar Franck's D minor symphony, and a work by Alexander Ritter. The opening concert is announced for Oct. 9. Teresa Carreno soloist.

Brass bands are said to flourish tremendously in the provinces of England, especially in Yorkshire and Lancashire. They are usually organized by workmen, who engage and pay a conductor, and attend rehearsals regularly. The employers, glad to encourage so harmless a form of amusement, contribute toward the cost of the band instruments, which belong, as a rule, to the association, and not to individual players. The bands also go in a good deal for prize competitions, the prizes coming partly from the pockets of the employers and partly from the gate money at the open contests.

Mixed feelings will be excited by the announcement of the auction sale on the 19th inst. of the surplus dresses and costumes of fifteen Covent Garden operas. "Il Trovatore," "Lucia," and similar works we can, perhaps, spare without a pang; but the mise en scène for "Don Giovanni" and "The Magic Flute" is, it is hoped, only to be disposed of in order to make way for better and model material, ordered during Mr. Maurice Grau's recent visit to the Mozart Festival at Munich. The "Lohengrin" stock is for sale, so that London will no longer enjoy the laughable spectacle of the swan ("dat old goose," as Costa called it) sailing away from, instead of toward, King Henry's encampment on the Schelt, while the chorus express their surprise by turning their backs on the bird. Siegfried's dragon, that marvelous mythological beast, whose teeth invariably drop out on the approach of the hero, is, unfortunately, not for sale; but the dresses and costumes are catalogued of "Carmen," "Tannhäuser," "Orfeo," "Les Huguenots," "Aïda," "Traviata," "Faust," "Le Prophète," "Roméo et Juliette," and "Die Meistersinger." Some of these operas, perhaps, are played out, but others, it is hoped, are only to be redressed.

We have heard from time to time a good deal about M. Paderewski's new Polish opera; but it seems that even now the date of its production is doubtful. The following, at any rate, is a portion of a letter written from the great pianist's house at Morges, Switzerland: "There is no truth in the report that M Paderewski's opera comes out next month. Nothing is finally settled, and will not be for some time."

Mascagni on a tour through Germany this Autumn will be accompanied by perhaps the youngest member of any existing high-class orchestra, namely, his son, a boy of nine, who plays second violin. Mascagni, by the way, is said to have accepted the libretto of an opera entitled "The Trio of Venice," the chief characters in which are Alfred de Musset, Dr. Pagello, and George Sand.

Rosa Chalia is singing in the City of Mexico, where she has achieved a great popular success, and even, according to one paper, has made an impression on President Diaz.

A remarkable performance of "Déjanire" by MM. Saint-Saëns and Gallet, has just been given in the open air area of Béziers, in the South of France. Saint-Saëns, always at his ease in the congenial meridional atmosphere, was present, and the effect of the great choral and instrumental pieces was superb. The general performance showed a vast improvement on the original production at Béziers, which can claim the credit of having the work composed specially in its honor.

Dr. B. Prieger, in Bonn, has sent to the Goethe Exhibition at Dusseldorf a very valuable autograph document by Ludwig van Beethoven. This manuscript consists of eighty-four folio sheets, on which the celebrated composer wrote down the original score for Goethe's "Egmont."

MRS. CRAIGIE SCORES WAGNER.

A Novelist of the Ordinary Type Proves that He Was Not Great.

Nothing is so easy as to be a critic of a certain sort. All that is necessary is the simple determination to damn everything that is dear to the thinking world. In this way one of most ordinary talent can get himself talked of in all the circles where otherwise his name would be unknown. In the beginning of the history of Richard Wagner all the critics except a few of uncommon discernment fell upon him with the axe and the club. The judgment of artistic men has writ them all down asses. But now that Wagner doth bestride the world like a huge Colossus, there has arisen a new race of critics, who endeavor to show that the early dispraisers were the real wise men of the East. These persons are not, with knowledge, with judgment, with discernment, with anything like critical honesty, they might easily make out a case against Wagner.

The master of Baireuth was not faultless any more than Shakespeare. Yet he had genius, and the world is determined to enjoy the products of it. But there are some to whom his writings are incomprehensible, and there are others who purposely throttle their own impressions in order that they may write something which will attract attention. One of the latest of these is Mrs. Craigie, the novelist, better known as John Oliver Hobbes. Mrs. Craigie is an amateur musician. She has risen to the height of playing the triple concerto of Bach with Mlle. Janotha and Lady Randolph Churchill. These three graces of complacency are mightily satisfied with themselves, and the British public, which loves mediocrity in its heart of hearts, admires them immensely. Mrs. Craigie has been in Baireuth, and now, like Rosalind in the forest of Arden, she is exclaiming, "The more fool I." She has written some letters to The London Times to prove that Wagner was not an artist, not a master, not a composer, not a philosopher, not much of anything. And this is a specimen of the way in which she goes about it:

Wagner was not a philosopher, he was not genial, he did not care for humanity; he says himself that he composed "Tristan" because he did not know the meaning of love; he was an artist who learnt by observation and sensation—never through emotion and experience. His pessimism repulsed Schopenhauer himself, who preferred Mozart and Rossini before the ferocious gloom of his disciple's music-dramas. Religion—or the sentiment left by a forsaken one—makes up the subtleties of human thought and action—the difference between men and the beasts. Admitting that some particular man possesses no religion and no standards of right and wrong, he has to come, nevertheless, into contact with those who have one or the other. This must affect him and his destiny; he cannot walk unopposed through life. If he cannot feel the reasonableness of the Divine law, he has to submit to its power. This fundamental principle is not even touched on in the Ring. It is no more Pagan in tone than Parsifal is Christian in tone. The latter is devotional for a theatrical work, but most theatrical as a devotional work. We have some fine melancholy music and some strains—which one gladly recognizes—from the devout masters. If it is not sensational it is still moody, but it has much which appeals to minds of the highest refinement and goodness. But the story? It is as far from Catholicism as it is from Malory.

We have a false kind of sinner contrasted with a falser kind of saint, whose name—"the pure innocent" has a strong sound of the tongue in the cheek. The scene in which Kundry, dressed as the repentant Magdalen, washes the feet of Parsifal (made up as a cheap lithograph of our Lord) and wipes them with her wig, is worse than painful. It jars, not because it shows irreverence—this would be a wrong accusation—but because it betrays such a complete ignorance of Christian feeling, whether Catholic, Protestant, medieval, or modern. Wagner approached the legend of the San Grail just as he approached the legend of the Ring—without love. He was not pious, nor on the other hand, impious. He was deeply interested, took them both, as we say, "seriously." But tragedy and religion are beyond "seriousness." They demand quite another spirit—that is simplicity. Wagner was too clever, to knowing Goethe was as Olympia that he ignored the machines. Wagner thought so much about the machines that he forgot they were made, after all, for the gods.

The mind displayed in his treatment of the Ring is that of an unhappy animal who comes he knows not whence, goes he knows not whither, and feels only through his nervous system. Wotan, the love among Wagner's divinities, is, at best, a symbol of the degenerate millionaire of modern fiction. The grandiose music assigned him accentuates, by its inappropriateness, the vulgarity of his desires; the rolls of thunder and the red lights which call attention from time to time to his supernatural state of mind remind one of the superb intentional absurdities in Aristophanes. When Valhalla is consumed, one never for a moment believes that the calamity matters in the least—or, indeed, that there is any calamity at all.

The collapse of Wotan is the collapse of a pantomime king; one waits for the harlequinade. With such a conception of omnipotence no intellect could present in any art the tremendous issues between God and man. Wagner, believe in omnipotence; he found disillusions, meanness, insufficiency everywhere; he tortured himself and tortured others by a phenomenal egoism in point of view; discontent, perpetual unrest, physical anguish, unappeasable longings for everything that is not and never will be—these are in his work from beginning to end. His phrases are rarely finished; lovely at the start they finish usually in vindictive interruptions. Impulse, caprice, and fantasy were his masters, and the early influence of a theatrical atmosphere gave him that initial love of effect and artifice as opposed to the love of life and sincerity which is always peculiarly disastrous to an artistic temperament.

Whether he treats of the Nibelung's Ring or the San Grail, Siegfried, the man of action, or Parsifal, the man of action and ideals, he cannot get rid of the Jarley instinct. Characters, plot, pathos, fitness, and form are sacrificed to sensationalism. Parsifal shoots a swan. Siegfried follows a singing bird, both meet, as a result of these accidents, a woman. Parsifal encounters Kundry, a symbol or diagram of the feminine soul which would be kind and must be evil. Siegfried is led to Brunnhilde, who is the type of that aggressive, selfish virtue which works disaster unmitigated, and finally perishes itself in a culminating series of catastrophes. Parsifal, having conquered temptation, and so learned sympathy with weakness, develops into an abominable caricature of Christ. Siegfried, not tempted but overcome by sorceries, becomes the average good fellow with much muscle and no memory. Both young men have charm and vigor until they come into contact with the other sex. Wagnerian heroines (with the exception of Eva) work for good only when they remain a purely spiritual influence—as in the cases of Elisabeth in "Tannhäuser" and Senta in "The Flying Dutchman." It may be that Wagner was an unconscious though mordant satirist. Of all his operas, there is but one which shows the universal spirit—and this is his comedy—"The Mastersingers." There we get the discipline of life with much of its humor, much of its irony, sorrow, and beauty. The scenes are often out of proportion and too long, but, as a whole, the work is a masterpiece, whether we take the richness and spontaneity of the music or the merits of the piece merely as a piece.

Nothing in the world is easier than to write in this way. The most cursory examination of the screed shows it to be nothing more than a string of unsupported assertions. Wagner knew nothing of love, yet he wrote "Tannhäuser" and "Tristan." Wagner knew nothing of humanity, yet he created Hans Sachs and Beckmesser, and Senta and Elisabeth. The breakdown of Wotan is the collapse of a pantomime king. No doubt the narrative of Waltraute is a comic recitation. But it really is not worth while to consider seriously the prattle of this amiable lady. It probably gives her much pleasure, and it will not hurt Wagner.

THREE ENGLISH FESTIVALS.

Dates and Programmes for the Famous Autumn Concerts.

Autumnal concerts this year in England will be held as follows:

WORCESTER.

September 10, 12, 13, 14, and 15.

Sunday, (Sept. 10,) at 3:30—Special opening service in the Cathedral. Anthems: "When Israel Out of Egypt Came" and "Hear My Prayer," Mendelssohn.

Tuesday—Morning: "Elijah," Mendelssohn.

Evening: *"A Harvest Song," C. Lee Williams; "Die Vatergruft," Peter Cornelius; "Creation," Haydn.

Wednesday—Morning: *New orchestral piece, (composed expressly for the festival,) S. Coleridge-Taylor; "German Requiem," Brahms; *"The Light of Life," (Lux Christi,) Elgar; "Te Deum," Dvorak.

Evening (in the Public Hall): Miscellaneous concert, with Wagner selection.

Thursday—Morning: *"Hora Novissima," Horatio W. Parker; "Stabat Mater," Palestrina; Symphony in A, (No. 7,) Beethoven; "Last Judgment," Spohr.

Evening: "God's Time Is the Best," Bach; *"Blest Pair of Sirens," Hubert Parry; "Hymn of Praise," Mendelssohn.

Friday—Morning: "Messiah," Handel.

Evening: Mosing service in the Cathedral.

Principal Vocalists.—Mmes. Albani, Estner Palliser, Amy Sherwin, Marie Brema, Ada Crossley, and Muriel Foster; Messrs. Edward Lloyd, William Green, Andrew Black, Charles Phillips, and Plunket Greene.

Organists—Mr. A. H. Brewer and Mr. G. R. Sinclair.

Conductor—Mr. Ivor Atkins.

NORWICH.

Oct. 3, 4, 5, and 6.

Tuesday (Oct. 3)—Evening: "Faust," Berlioz.

Wednesday—Morning: B minor symphony, Schubert; (a) "Stabat Mater," (b) "Lauda alla virgine," (c) "Te Deum," Verdi; "Hymn of Praise," Mendelssohn.

Evening: "Samson and Delilah," Saint-Saëns.

Thursday—Morning: *Meditation, (Lux Christi,) Elgar; "The Passion of Christ," (first performance in England,) Perosi; *"A Song of Darkness and Light," Hubert Parry; Symphony No. 6, ("Pathetique," Tschaikowsky.

Evening: *New Cycle of Songs, (composed expressly for the festival and sung by Miss Clara Butt,) Elgar; *Symphonic Suite, (composed expressly for the festival,) Edward German; *"Ode to the Passions," F. H. Cowen; *"The Dream of Endymion," (composed expressly for and sung by Mr. Ben Davies,) F. H. Cowen.

Friday—Morning: "Messiah," Handel.

Evening: *"Hiawatha's Wedding Feast," (the overture composed expressly for the occasion,) S. Coleridge-Taylor; Wagner selection.

Principal Vocalists—Mesdames Albani, Ethel Wood, Marie Brema, and Clara Butt; Messrs. Edward Lloyd, Ben Davies, Andrew Black, and David Bispham.

Organist—Dr. Bunnett. Choirmaster—Dr. Hill. Conductor—Mr. Alberto Randegger.

SHEFFIELD.

Oct. 11, 12, and 13.

Wednesday (Oct.11) — Morning: "Messiah," Handel.

Evening: *"King Olaf," Elgar; miscellaneous selection.

Thursday—Morning: "Samson and Delilah," Saint-Saëns; miscellaneous selection.

Evening: "The Golden Legend," Sullivan; the Choral Symphony, Beethoven.

Friday—Morning: *"King Saul," Hubert Parry.

Evening: Wagner selection; "Hymn of Praise," Mendelssohn.

Principal Vocalists—Mesdames Ella Russell, Marie Brema, Lillian Coomber, Alice Esty, Jessie King, and Clara Butt; Messrs. Edward Laloyd, Ben Davies, William Green, Andrew Black, Charles Knowles, and David Bispham.

Solo Pianoforte—Mr. Frederick Dawson.

Chorus Master—Dr. Henry Coward.

Conductor—Mr. August Manus.

*Conducted by the composer.

Verdi as a Story-Teller.

They are still telling stories about Verdi, as though a new opera by him were in rehearsal and he in need of a press agent. Here is one sent on from Rome to a London paper: "Verdi has left Montecatini, whither he went ostensibly for a cure, but as he hates medicine, has little faith in doctors, and has perfect health, one must suspect that it was simply for a change. Every evening after dinner he sat down to a game of cards, which was played, strangely enough, on the very table at which he composed the fourth act of 'Othello,' and on which he ruled hotel paper for his composition, his supply of music paper being exhausted. The other evening during his game Verdi, being in an unusually expansive mood told several anecdotes. The conversation had been on the length of musicians' lives. 'It was in 1862,' he began, 'when one evening Rossini was playing cards with the whole-heartedness of a boy. It was one of those gay and happy evenings that only a medieval poet could describe. In the midst of the mirth Meyerbeer entered. Rossini suddenly fell back on the sofa and began to groan in the most dismal manner, holding his hand to his side. 'What is it—what is it?' cried all. Meyerbeer most concerned of any. 'Ah, Maestro,' groaned Rossini, 'I have really one foot in the tomb, and the other nearly there; I have only a few more breaths of life left, and then you will see me no more!' This lasted, Rossini every moment more lackadaisical, until Meyerbeer left, when he sprang up with a laugh and took up his cards again. 'Why this comedy, Maestro?' But no explanation was needed, as it was generally supposed that Meyerbeer would not have been broken-hearted at the removal of his rival.'"

The Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Many who have enjoyed opportunities of listening to the best European orchestras declare that they have heard nothing to equal the performances of the Boston Sym

The Social Season In Town and Country.

All social plans are now based upon the carnival week which New York is to have from Sept. 28 to possibly Oct. 5 or 6, and which will include the three days of the Dewey celebration and the two, three, or possibly four days of the America's Cup races. While the latter would by and of themselves bring even men of leisure to town, they might not ordinarily be sufficient to induce the feminine members of the gay world to leave the Autumn resorts and their suburban country homes, but following, as they will this year, the series of celebrations in honor of Admiral Dewey, the double attraction is too great to be resisted. So it comes to pass that hundreds of New York City houses which would ordinarily remain closed and unoccupied save by servants or caretakers for two months yet to come, are now being prepared and put in order for at least a week's occupancy by their owners and guests. There are many house owners who had sufficient forethought to secure quarters for carnival week at the fashionable hotels, and these will not open their houses, but many more who have tried to secure these quarters at this late date have been unsuccessful and will perforce have to undergo the trouble and expense of opening their own residences.

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The city is already filled with visitors from out of town and with the advance guard of New Yorkers who have returned to town in advance of the carnival week to do the theatres, shop, and take part in the revival of the year's activities. The unexpectedly cool weather, which has been almost too cool at the mountains and the beaches, has also brought a large part of New York's permanent Winter population into town at least a fortnight earlier than usual, and all these causes have combined to crowd the streets and all places of public resort and public conveyance.

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While New Yorkers have good reason to anticipate much pleasure in the parades and celebrations of carnival week they must anticipate considerable discomfort also from crowding, dust, and noise, and possibly from heat. It is now six years since New York has seen any great celebration of the kind, and while the pleasant incidents of the Columbian celebration of 1893 still dwell in memory, one recalls also some disagreeable details which the presence of enormous crowds always brings. Speculation in seats and windows from which to witness the parade on Saturday, Sept. 30, and the naval parade of Friday, Sept. 29, is already rampant, and thousands of men, women, and children are wrestling with the problem to-day of how they can see these eve its and whether they can afford the prices asked for any possible point of vantage. The fifth avenue clubs will provide for their members with stands from which to view the land parade, but it is not likely that many guests can be accommodated on these.

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There seems to be general misapprehension regarding the number of races that Columbia must win to retain the cup or Shamrock to capture it. The deed of gift stipulates that the cup shall be awarded to the winner of two out of three races—not three out of five, as is generally thought. It is also thought that the races will follow on successive days. They will be sailed on alternate days, and possibly, if either contestant requests an extra day, on every third day while accidents of any kind may make a longer interval between them. It is well hat people who come to New York with only limited time at their disposal should know this beforehand so that they can plan accordingly. The great public demand is for accommodations to see the first race, and now looks as if every person in New York at the time who can get a day off will go on the first race day on some kind of craft to witness the contest. So the race promises to be a remarkable aquatic spectacle as well as a sporting event. The yacht club steamboats, as was said in this column a day or two ago, are the most popular with the society element, and those who are not invited on the fleet of steam yachts which will accompany the racing boats, will almost certainly be found on the New York or Atlantic Club boats. Few of the larger steam yachts have gone out of commission as usual at this time of the year, and will all carry parties to the races. It is difficult to see where the fleet that will go down the bay laden with spectators can find room even in the Atlantic Ocean without crowding the yachts.

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The death of Cornelius Vanderbilt was the sensation of the week in the social world. Although he was known to be an ill man, he had seemed so much better of late that it was generally thought, except by those who were close to him, that his life might be prolonged for some years, and so the news of his sudden death came as a shock, and especially at Newport, where he had been more in evidence this Summer than at any other time since his illness. It is unnecessary to repeat this morning the story of his last hours and of his funeral, or to reiterate the universal expression of regret and sympathy that the death of so good a man, and one who used his wealth so wisely and well, elicited.

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There have been many predictions concerning the coming social season, and the untoward events of the past ten days do not augur well for a gay Winter. Society in this city has contracted to a small set of very wealthy people, many of whom have intermarried. In some points of view the "exclusives" of New York are not unlike the circle of royalty of Europe. The courts of England, Germany, and Russia are almost constantly in mourning, and every one nearly is a cousin of the other. This has prevented many brilliant court functions in England, especially where the Queen, since the death of the Prince Consort, being of somewhat a lugubrious turn of mind, is only too content to insist upon court mourning to its full limit.

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The death of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt will have a marked effect on the New York season. The Vanderbilts have been so prominent socially of late years that the withdrawal of the family from society is little short of a calamity. Death has not been sparing of them, and in the past eight years the family has several times withdrawn from the gayeties of the season on account of it. Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, Col. Elliott F. Shepard, Miss Twombly, and the youngest Miss Shepard all have died within a few years and the Vanderbilts being a united and devoted family, clinging to what is termed "old-fashioned" ideas of mourning, have on each of these occasions gone into mourning for the accustomed period. The début of Miss Lila Sloane was postponed on account of the death of her grandmother and two of Mrs. Shepard's daughters married before they had made their formal bow to society. The Vanderbilt absence from society will have its effect, and in no wise can the season be as brilliant as expected. The Vanderbilts had just emerged from a period of mourning, and their entertaining did much for the season last Winter and absolutely saved Newport. This and the Winter after it would have been all the more a factor, as there were several débuts to be made, all of which, of course, will be postponed.

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The departure of Mrs. Astor for Europe at this time of the year has also seemed to portend that she will not take any part in the gayeties in town this season, and that her hospitable residence will be closed. The fatigues of a season in New York are more arduous than those in Newport, and although the weather would be more favorable for bearing them, yet is very doubtful that Mrs. Astor, finding herself restored to her normal health, would care to take up society. It is more probable that Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will join her a little later, and that the Winter will be passed at some place like the Engadine, where it is gay and interesting enough, and at the same time where the climate is such as to prove of itself a tonic. Mrs. Astor is so identified with society and its leadership here that her absence will be widely felt. She and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry are now about the only fashionable matrons who, as leaders in the exclusive set, have not forgotten the visiting lists of other days. At Mrs. Astor's annual reception the older New York, the praises of which have been sung so recently by Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, has its chance to meet the newer element. Mrs. Astor is one of the few grandes dames who has maintained her position through more than one generation. With the exception of the late Mrs. August Belmont, Sr., there has been and there will be no other woman who can succeed her as a leader. It is only to be hoped that if Mrs. Astor remains abroad this year, she will return next season and remain the Winter in New York. The locality of the spa she will first visit is problematical, and Homburg is more or less dull at the present time, as the season is over and half the hotels are closed. But there are many places where one can take the waters on the Continent and also in England, and the sea voyage is alone very resting.

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There have been some predictions as to the débutantes, and for these coming-outs society must look forward as the saving of the season. Miss Marion Fish just now seems to have no intention of making her début. Miss Iselin and Miss Burden will, however, be two very handsome and charming buds for whom large dances will be surely given, and the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Storrs Wells also promises the début of Miss Wells, who is now a very beautiful young girl. Mr. Henry Sloane will not bring out his daughter for another year, but there will be quite a number of the Southampton set, and the dancing classes will have their usual array of buds.

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That restlessness which many suppose to be an American characteristic is spreading all over the world. The numerous watering places abroad have short seasons of from two to six weeks—seldom longer—and people go from one to the other with such rapidity that it is almost impossible to keep track of them. It is true that these "people" are all of the Anglo-Saxon race. The French and the other nations settle down to a plage or a ville d'eau, and there they remain until it is time to go to the château and the hunting season begins. Some one has remarked that all the saints in heaven have settled on the French coast, and Paris society is much scattered from St. Malo and St. Marguerite and numerous other Brittany watering places to those in Normandy and Picardy. Belgium has Ostend, and this year it is one of the smartest Summer cities on the Continent. "A stroll along the Digue between the bathing hour and dejeuner," writes an Englishwoman, "brought me a few days ago face to face with Mrs. Arthur Wilson and Mrs. Mackay, both surrounded by troops of friends. A beauty of another type than that which one meets in England and America is Otero, whose gowns are the despair of all the feminine visitors and Emilienne d'Alencon, with whom at times would seem to have stood still. For amusement there are the Cercle Privé and the other casinos for play in this little Monte Carlo, the Tir aux Pigeons, the concerts, the bathing, and the usual golf. It is very mixed is this Ostend, and it gives you the impression of being quite naughty, but it is extremely jolly for all that."

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The season at Homburg died hard with, as has been already stated, quite a carnival of farewells. Everybody seemed to think that departures should be celebrated, and there were "farewell" dinners and "farewell" suppers and "farewell" dances in plenty. Each royalty had a separate little farewell, and half the season seemed to be made up in "bidding good-bye and going." Almost at the very end there was a concert at the Kursaal to bid farewell to Empress Frederick, who was to have come on one day for the occasion, and who could not arrive and was not present at all. However, Miss Tracy sang "Good-bye, Summer, Good-bye" with much effect, and the Baroness von Reibnitz gave "Wohin." Among the audience were Mr. Diodat Thompson, who has been quite a figure at Homburg; the Drexels, Mr. Heyward Cutting, and the Baron and Baroness de Vriere. As a writer comments, "There are a great many very nice Americans at Homburg, and they are certainly doing much to make the place amusing, there not being a great deal to do except to take the waters internally and externally, the tennis and the drives in the Taunus hills."

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Perhaps one of the most beautiful of all these "Auf Wiedersehen" dinners was given by the Duke George of Leuchtenburg to twenty guests in the Japanese pavilion of the Hotel Russie. Among his guests were the Baroness de Vriere, who was Miss Cutting; Mrs. Arthur Paget, who had been from watering place to watering place, and who wore black, with pearls; Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel, the latter in pale blue, with a big black picture hat; Mr. and Mme. Sholto Douglas—Mr. Sholto Douglas is a German despite his Scotch name—the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and the Count and Countess Alexander Munster. The Anthony Drexels left Homburg on Aug. 30, and a large party went to the station and bade them farewell.

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Switzerland and the mountains and Scotland are now the sojourning places of society abroad. Dieppe has closed its season, and that at Trouville is over. The Engadine is always popular Summer and Winter, and the Americans have been there in quite large numbers. Mrs. John Mackay went from Marienbad to Ostend, and Lady Randolph Churchill has left Aix. Mrs. Goelet has gone back to England from Carlsbad. Last news from the Henry Whites stated that they were still in the Vosges Mountains, and that Mrs. White was greatly improved in health. Mrs. Griswold Grey and Mrs. Ingraham and Mrs. Bacon are all due in Paris for a short stay at the end of September, when there is a sort of informal season there.

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Baden Baden has also broken up for the season, which was extremely short. The Henri Ridgeways have left and the polo is over. Mr. Louis Jay has gone to his shooting preserves in Hungary. Mrs. Ansel left for Dinard, and Mr. and Mrs. John Davis for Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Friedlander gave a farewell cotillion, which was attended by society in force. The favors were of the usual kind and very handsome, among them being scent bottles, silver mounted; canes and shepherds' crooks, and bouquets. The custom of walking with long stemmed roses as sticks has not yet reached Baden Baden, it being a special fad at Homburg.

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Lucerne seems to keep the pace. Mrs. Frank Witherbee was one of the last dinner givers, and she had the American Minister and twenty-five others at the Schweizerhof. The George Goulds have been wheeling around Switzerland, making Zurich their headquarters and coming over to Lucerne. The Princess Strozzi and the Princess Lynar, both well known to Americans, are entertaining a great deal, and Mr. and Mrs. Leishman have had several large house parties. Miss Ethel Davies and her brother, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bierstadt, and the Prince Ruspoli have also been among the visitors, and last but not least, Miss Loie Fuller has been dancing at the theatre.

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In England the Doncaster races are over and the Inverness meeting begins. This latter is only English in its people, as the locale is Scottish. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin have asked a large house party for this week, and they will not only entertain, but will go over with their guests to the county ball. This festivity is one of the smartest of the Autumn season, and it was at it two years ago that Mrs. Bradley Martin astonished all the United Kingdom by her gorgeous display of diamonds. Among others who will be at this affair are the Dhuleep Singhs, the Princess Henry of Pless, the Prince and Princess Adolphus of Teck, Mr. and Mrs. Mackintosh, Mr. and Mrs. McCorquodale, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wilson, Mrs. Hwfa Williams, and, in fact, Dukes and Duchesses and nobility and gentry galore.

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It is as yet uncertain whether Lord Lonsdale will after all honor the United States with his presence at the cup races. He was to have been the special representative of the Royal Squadron, but he has been "commanded" to go to Germany as the special guest of the Emperor William during the German Autumn manoeuvres at Stuttgart. The rest of the party who were to come over will travel in small groups. The Wilsons remain in the United States for two months, and Miss Muriel Wilson will be, after all, at the Horse Show. Lord William Beresford and Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, are to sail this week, unless they again change their plans. Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, has been all Summer at Harrowgate, which has suddenly become the most fashionable watering place in England. The waters themselves are said to be very nasty, but the massage and attendance at the baths are excellent.

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Already plans are being made for the Autumn and Winter hunting season. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have again taken Sysonby Lodge, Melton Mowbray, and Mr. James Van Alen has another season at Coventry House, near by. Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane will be at Market Harbrough, and the Prince and Princess Hatzfeldt and Sir Bache and Lady Cunard will also be in Leicester for a part of the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Luis Onativia will be in Warwickshire.

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The coming of age of Lord Dalhousie last week has a special interest for Americans. Nearly every one in New York will remember his beautiful mother, Lady Dalhousie, and his father, who were in this country on several occasions, and last in 1886. Lady Dalhousie died in November, 1887, and her husband survived her only one day. Mr. Charles Maule Ramsey, who is with his nephew in Forfarshire, married Miss Martha Garrison, the daughter of Mr. William R. Garrison of this city. Mrs. Ramsey is acting as chaperone to the house party at Brechin Castle. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey have been the guardians of Lord Dalhousie, and last week they gave up everything to him. He has an enormous estate in Scotland, and Invermark, which is his, is one of the finest forests in the north. Brechin Castle is a huge house, near Montrose and Arborath, where he has a great quantity of building land. Lord Dalhousie is a very handsome young fellow, and is one of the English catches.

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Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling were near Dunrobin on one of the Carnegie places, and they have had Miss Catlin of Morristown for a guest. The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have been entertaining at Dunrobin this Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Kipling have not gone out anywhere, and, from a Scottish authority, it is said that he is mending very slowly.

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The appointment of Capt. Arthur Packingham, to be secretary to Lord Brassey at Queensland is also interesting to old New Yorkers who knew his mother, who was the beautiful Miss Elizabeth Clark, the daughter of Mr. William Clark, a merchant of other days. Mrs. Packingham made one of the first very successful foreign matches. For a number of years she and her husband and sons have lived on their large Irish estate, coming to London for a short season at their town house, on Park Lane. Capt. Arthur Packingham married Miss Cooper, who was the beauty of a London season.

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An engagement again of interest is that of Miss Susan Baring and Sir James Reid, the Queen's physician in ordinary. Miss Baring is a sister of Lord Revelstoke and of Mr. Cecil Baring, who now makes his residence in this city. She has been a maid of honor to the Queen, and will, of course, besides an India shawl, get a dowry from her imperial mistress.

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There is much mourning all over Europe among the older set at the change of venue, so to speak, of American and English society in respect to Winter. Nice has gone entirely out of fashion, and is dull and dreary, and, although the Butler Duncans and Mrs. Leslie Cotton did much for Cannes last year, it has degenerated into a huge caravanserai of fortuitously congregated classes—at least, that is the formidable classification given it by an English writer in an editorial opinion on this subject. All Old World watering places, according to him, have three stages. At first the watering place is a fashionable retreat; then it is a fashionable rendezvous; then it is an overgrown resort, which is either a tomb of respectable dullness or a chaos of international vulgarity. Four places are cited—Brighton, Cannes, Nice, and Monte Carlo. Three, according to this opinion, have gone the pace, and the fate of Monte Carlo is in the balance. And of this the writer sings its swan song in the following minor key: "When the gambling rooms of Homburg were in full blast, and the Hotel de Paris was unmenaced by rivals, the place was simple, almost ascetic, compared with what it is now, but nearly all the habitués appeared to be, and the larger proportion were, ladies and gentlemen. There may have been in the air, naively continues this Briton, "a certain suspicion of dissoluteness, but there was a sense in the air also of good breeding and quiet. The luxuries of the place have increased tenfold; its virtues and vices are probably the same, but the fastidious quiet is gone, and amongst the figures in the sun round the tables, throng the railway carriages, populate the hotels, and move, starring and being stared at, through the gardens, though doubtless there are to be found some of the most distinguished persons of Europe, these are lost in the heterogeneous crowd of the unwashed, the overdressed, and the underbred." But this has been also somewhat the fate of Saratoga, and now dear old Narragansett Pier is going the same way. The question is, Will it be also that of Newport? The only hope is that city of palaces by the sea is the keeping of big hotels. Otherwise, even their large landed interests will not keep society in any resort where the crowd can rush in.

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Through Mr. Nugent Robinson, who has recently returned from St. Petersburg, comes news of Prince Xavier Lubecki, who was so prominent a figure in New York and Newport society and became so popular here during a year's stay some four years ago. Mr. Robinson met Prince Lubecki in the famous "Ours" Restaurant, in St. Petersburg, and found him as much interested in America as ever and eager to hear of all his friends here. The Prince has inherited a goodly fortune, and is living quietly on his estates, near Warsaw.

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Already is suburban life about Philadelphia beginning its Autumn season, and people are returning from their Summer outings. The first large entertainment of the Autumn was given on Thursday, when Mr. and Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt gave a lawn party in honor of Rear Admiral Sampson and the officers of the North Atlantic Squadron. It was a brilliant gathering of people and brought together not only the smart set, but also men well known in business and commercial life. Cheswold, the country seat of Mr. and Mrs. Cassatt, never looked more attractive. Tea was served on the lawn and music played during the afternoon. Mrs. Cassatt received in the large drawing room. On her right was Admiral Sampson and on her left Capt. Sigsbee.

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Devon Inn seems to be becoming a popular resort for New Yorkers. Last Spring the George Goulds were there for some time, and this Autumn Mrs. Gouverneur Ogden and her son, Mr. David Ogden, were there. Mrs. Ogden, who was Miss Evans of Philadelphia, has a number of relatives who have country places about Devon Inn, and during her stay she received much attention and many beautiful entertainments were given in her honor. She is now in New York in her Tenth Street house.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The engagement is announced of Miss Louise Crawford, daughter of Mr. Henry Crawford of Chicago, and Mr. Hayden James Bates of New York.

NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 16.—September is half over but there are still many of the cottagers remaining at their villas who will be found here this time next month. During the week many entertainments were given in honor of Prince Cantacuzene and Miss Grant, while dinners and luncheons followed in rapid succession. In time past September found the majority of the Newport cottagers at Lenox or in the mountains, but this year they have for the most part remained here.

Many new faces were noted among the cottage colony this season, and a number came here with the one idea that they would set Newport on fire. They have expended large sums of money in entertaining and are now thinking the problem over, and striking a balance of receipts and expenditures. If they have summed up correctly they will probably find that they did not reach the social goal they hoped, and like others before them, returned home with the thanks of the tradespeople and the recollection of having entertained without hoped-for social returns. It is time that wealthy people who have social ambitions studied social conditions before they came to Newport. A study of the lists of the guests at the principal entertainments during the season tells the story of who is who in Newport. The cottagers who have had their troubles have been fortunate in not reading of these in the press. It was not because the newspaper correspondents were ignorant of the facts, but simply because they were looking for news and not scandal. New York will probably see this Winter several members of the Newport colony in the divorce courts as a result of the season here.

If ex-Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt has no intention of turning the massive structure on the cliffs into a hotel or fashionable apartment house he makes no denial of the reports which have for the past few weeks been in circulation among the cottage colony to that effect. The cottagers were never so worked up over a scheme here before. Newporters believe Mr. Lippitt's structure is to be a hotel or apartment house.

The most expensive entertainment of the season was the ball at the Golf Club given by W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., in August. The most lavish entertainer was Henry Walters, who owns the steam yacht Narada. Mrs. Astor's dinners have been the most notable of the season, and then came in order those of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. For the most original entertainment the ribbons can be awarded to Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs for her automobile parade; to Mrs. Fish for the manner in which she surprised those who thought they would surprise her, and to Mrs. Burke-Roche for the parlor billiard room and lawn entertainment at the Elms last week.

The family which expended the largest sums for entertaining during the season was undoubtedly the Cornelius Vanderbilts, while Henry Walters comes in a good second, and the Clarence Dolans third.

On Monday the wedding of Miss Dora Havemeyer and Lieut. Commander Winslow, United States Navy, will take place at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, on Bellevue Avenue. There are to be fifty guests present, and on account of the bride's family's mourning, the event will be a quiet as well as a small one. The bridesmaid is to be Miss Lily Oelrichs, cousin of the bride, while the best man is to be Mr. Winslow of Boston, a cousin of the groom. Following the marriage ceremony a wedding breakfast will be served by Berger for fifty guests and a Hungarian band will play for the reception, which will follow. This concluded, the couple will start on a short honeymoon, and then the groom will report to Admiral Sampson for duty in connection with the Dewey celebration. The gifts for the bride are very numerous and beautiful. The wedding over at Friedheim, Mrs. Havemeyer will close her cottage and with her family go to her Malnoah (N. J.) home for a month. Then Mrs. Havemeyer will sail for her birthplace, Vienna, for a two years' stay. Next Summer the Havemeyer villa will be occupied by the Havemeyer sons and daughters and their families.

Prince Cantacuzene is having a delightful time in Newport, and Miss Grant and himself are deluged with cards for various entertainments in their honor. The Prince has become quite a favorite among the cottagers. The presents at Beaulieu are arriving continually, and already one large room is filled with costly gifts from the friends of the bride-elect from all parts of the world, including those from the Czar of Russia. President and Mrs. McKinley, ex-Secretary of War Alger, and from the cottagers. The wedding, on Sept. 25, will be a family affair. After the ceremony the reception will be largely attended. After this reception the Prince and his bride will leave for New York on the Wickford boat, for a short stay at the Waldorf. The Prince and his American bride will go to the Cantacuzene castle at Odessa, Russia, where they will reside, and where the bride's mother may pass a part of the time coming Winter. During the week a dinner-dance was given by Mrs. Potter Palmer in honor of the Prince and Miss Grant, and Mrs. N. D. Clapp gave a similar affair in honor of the young couple. Mrs. French, Mrs. Admiral Baldwin, and other cottagers entertained at a dinner in their honor. Tonight Mrs. Palmer will again give them a dinner.

The titled foreigners who passed the season here will probably not return to Newport for another season, and will advise their friends with castles that they cannot locate in Europe to keep away from this resort in the future. Newport was "short" of young men during the early part of the season. This fact became known through the press. The foreigners were quick to learn the news and flocked here in large numbers. One morning during August at Bailey's Beach there were no less than fourteen "castle owners" in bathing. Some of the cottagers sent to their friends in the cities to come, and they responded. The effort of two well-known women to keep the foreign noblemen on the outside worked well, and yet there were certain young women who never seemed happy until they had one of these "castle owners" at their side, whether driving or dining. Only one of these foreigners entertained. In fact, they expended nothing but for their lodgings, laundry, and their breakfast. The rest was supplied by the liberal entertaining women cottagers.

The cottagers are delighted at the decision of the Treasury Department in restoring Newport as a port of immediate transportation for foreign goods. Heretofore articles purchased abroad and consigned to the cottagers here were first shipped to New York or Boston, where the articles were examined and the duty paid. This procedure was the cause of great delays and inconvenience. Under the new arrangment articles shipped from Europe will come direct here, where the examinations will occur and where the duty will be paid.

The decision of the Earl of Yarmouth to adopt the stage professionally, announced during the week, did not cause any surprise here, as it has been repeatedly predicted in THE NEW YORK TIMES. During the week the cottagers enjoyed two remarkable concerts at the Casino theatre by distinguished artists. On Monday afternoon Armand Lecomte, the Italian baritone, who has had a remarkable season here singing at the various cottages, gave a recital. On the following evening Princess Adolphe de Wrede was heard in a song recital, singing delightfully in English, French, German, Hungarian, Italian, and Russian. The Princess proved that all the compliments which have been published were not in the least overdrawn. She is an accomplished artiste, as New Yorkers will hear for themselves this Winter.

The death of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt is a sad blow to Newport in many ways and caused profound sorrow from one end of the city to the other. His position in Newport was too well known to need comment. Mr. Vanderbilt did for Newport what a citizen would do for a city he was born in. He was always ready to aid the people and the place. His purse was ever open to the needy. While others talked, Mr. Vanderbilt acted. Mr. Vanderbilt maintained from year to year here many funds for the poor, and his many acts of kindness were never known. Some of the beneficiaries even were in ignorance as to the identity of their kind yet silent friend. The Breakers, where so many entertainments have occurred, and where so many persons were given aid, is a splendid monument to the man whom every man, woman, and child here mourns.

Newport during the week has not been dull. For the week the social record shows there have been three dinner dances, twenty-seven dinners, and thirty-eight luncheons. This is a record for the second week in September. Of course this amount of entertaining may be principally attributed to Prince Cantacuzene's presence here. The dinner dances were given by Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, and Mr. Dechamps. The two first mentioned affairs were in honor of the Prince and Miss Grant, and both were delightful affairs, while the one given by Mr. Dechamps was also enjoyable. It was given by that gentleman to repay some of the many courtesies bestowed upon him by the cottagers during his New York visit. Newport will be gay for two weeks yet to come.

THE BERKSHIRES.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 16.—The Horse Show next week will be an interesting and novel event and one that will in a measure take the place of some of the usual outdoor events which have been omitted this year. It will be held on next Friday, Sept. 22, and at Highlawn Farm, which was recently purchased from the estate of the late Elizur Smith by William D. Sloane. This place is particularly adapted for such an event, as there are an excellent half-mile track and ample room for spectators. There are so many fine horses in Lenox that a creditable exhibition can be given in all classes. Many of the young women drive four-in-hands and tandems, and they will take great interest in the show. Miss Kate Cary drives both four-in-hand and tandem, and has some of the finest horses in the country. Miss Marion Haven drives a four-in-hand. Miss Evelyn Sloane is an excellent driver of fours, as also are several others of the young women. There are many fine saddle horses in Lenox. Capt. Barnes and his daughters ride, as do John E. Parsons and the Misses Parsons, and they will undoubtedly show their fine saddle horses. Giraud Foster has some excellent horses. Miss Charlotte Barnes is another of the young women whips who is coming to the front as a driver of fours. The cottagers will all have their four-in-hands on exhibition, including the Stokeses, the Havens, the Jesups, and many others. There is so much interest evinced in the Horse Show that it will be made an annual event if the success of the first one seems to warrant it.

The golf tournament, which has occupied the entire week, has been one of the most successful the club has ever held. Over sixty players were present from the various clubs invited to send representatives. The weather was generally favorable and the golf links were the centre of social life throughout the week. The ladies served tea in the clubhouse every afternoon, at which time there was always a large gathering of the cottagers and their guests. The club feels well satisfied with the success of its first invitation tournament, especially from a social standpoint.

The cottagers were much shocked and grieved to hear of the sudden death of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, whom most of them knew personally, and whose relationship to Mrs. William Douglass Sloane and to Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney made his death especially felt here. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney were in Newport at the time of Mr. Vanderbilt's death, having gone down only the previous day. Mr. Sloane was in New York at the time, and Mrs. Sloane went down on Tuesday. William C. Whitney was also in New York on Tuesday, and remained through the week. Mr. Vanderbilt had the Bacon cottage here in 1895 and entertained a great deal during the Summer.

Count Starzynski of Russia made his first visit to Lenox this week. He came from Newport, intending to make a very brief visit, but enjoyed himself so well that he remained longer than he at first intended. He visited the golf links nearly every day, and was a prominent figure at the afternoon teas at the clubhouse. He will remain in this country for some time, visiting various parts of the country before returning to Russia. Baron and Baroness Fava arrived at the Curtis House this week, and will remain for some time. Count Romano is with them.

Mr. and Mrs. David W. Bishop have been receiving many congratulations this week on the engagement of their eldest son, Cortlandt Field Bishop, and Miss Amy Bend. Miss Bend was in Lenox early in the season as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane. David W. Bishop, Jr., gave a stag dinner Monday evening at the Bishop cottage No. 2, which is unoccupied this season. Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis gave a dinner of a dozen covers on Tuesday for her guest, Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer. Mr. and Mrs. Byam K. Stevens have gone to the Virginia Hot Springs for the remainder of this month. During their absence their new house on Main Street will be put in readiness for them, and they will occupy it during the month of October. John Pierrepont, the Misses Pierrepont, and Miss Benson of Brooklyn have arrived here for the Autumn.

Miss Furniss gave a large luncheon party on Wednesday at Edgecombe, at which many of the guests in town for golf week were present. Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams gave a dinner Monday evening. Among the guests were Miss Mary Carey, Mr. John E. Parsons, Miss Parsons, and Mr. S. Howland Robbin. Gov Wolcott of Massachusetts, who was the guest of Lieut. Gov. Crane of Dalton over Sunday, paid a short visit to Lenox. He and Mr. S. Walcott were driven through the county by Mr. Crane. Mr. and Mrs. George H. Morgan, who have been spending some months in Europe, have returned. They arrived in Lenox late this week, and will remain at Ventfort Hall for the Autumn season. Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup are also expected in Lenox soon to be at their country place, Belvoir Terrace. Mr. Charles Astor Bristed and family arrived in Lenox this week. They have the Rackeman cottage, as their place, Lakeside, is leased this season to Walter G. Ladd.

As the season at Williamstown draws to a close, people are putting all that is possible into the last few days, and many entertainments have been given at the various cottages. Williams College opens for the Fall term on the 22d, and after next week the Summer life of the town will be about over. Outdoor sports have been in great favor here all during the past season, and tennis has been very popular. One reason for this is the contest for the two prize cups given by Mrs. N. H. Sabin, known as the Thornwood Cups. The winners of the first tournament were Miss Harriet Sabin and Wendell Baggs, and the runners-up were Miss Eggleston and Hillyer Eggleston, the contest being a very close one. Mrs. N. H. Sabin gave a dinner on Saturday, her guests including President and Mrs. Franklin Carter, Chief Justice and Mrs. Knott, and Dr. and Mrs. John Denison.

Mrs. Fabens gave a large afternoon reception on Wednesday, at which there was a large attendance of the Summer colony and their guests. Among those present were Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, Mrs. Charles Bulkley Hubbell, Miss Van Schoonhoven, Mrs. W. H. Doughty, Mrs. Burdette, and Mrs. Warfield. The progressive euchre party took place on Friday evening, at the parlors of the Greylock, where there were nine tables. Mrs. Henry Whitin of Brooklyn won the first prize for ladies and William H. Gregg of St. Louis the prize for men. Mrs. J. Condon of Brooklyn and the Rev. Dr. W. C. Winslow of Boston captured the second prizes. Miss Marion Stoddard was the winner of the ladies' handicap golf tournament. Miss Harriet Sabin was tied with her for first place, but Miss Stoddard won in the play-off. Miss Lily Wiltshire of Cincinnati is the guest of Mrs. James W. Bullock. Some recent New York arrivals at the hotels are Mr. and Mrs. H. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hunt Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brittin, the Rev. Addison Ballard; also Dr. and Mrs. E. B. Schenck of Brooklyn.

The anniversary meeting of the Laurel Hill Association, at Stockbridge, which is the pioneer of village improvement societies, was held on Wednesday. The weather being favorable, the exercises were held on Laurel Hill, and there was a large attendance. The principal address was made by the Hon. Edward Everett Hale, and other speakers were John E. Parsons and Albert Stickney of New York and Sherman S. Rogers of Boston. The ladies served refreshments. It was one of the most delightful meetings the society has had in recent years. B. F. Gilman of Black Rock, Conn., accompanied by a party, arrived at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge, on Monday with a coach and tandem. They are doing the Berkshires, and drive on north.

At the annual meeting of the Stockbridge Golf Club the three vacancies in the Board of Directors were filled by the election of Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Dr. H. C. Haven, and Alexander V. Sedgwick. Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick and Miss Elizabeth Rodman were made associate members. A woman's tournament will be held next week. It is now expected that the parade through Ice Glen will take place on Monday evening if arrangements can be made for it in season. This is one of the annual events, and is a very pretty and picturesque affair, as the paraders will all be in fancy costumes. Col. James F. Dwight is very ill at the house of the Rev. Dr. Field, and much anxiety is felt about his condition.

Mrs. S. N. Walker and family have returned on Saturday to their home, on Staten Island, after having spent the Summer at E. G. Laird's. Some of the recent New York arrivals at the Inn are Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Haskell, F. R. Gourgas, Mrs. Fred Busk, and A. F. Stetson.

SOUTHAMPTON.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 16.—The season here is practically at an end. There are few festivities to record, and entertaining has come to a standstill. The cottagers are still here. The exodus for the mountains has been remarkably small in comparison with other years, and very few have departed for good. Dr. and Mrs. M. Allen Starr were about the only notable departures of the week. Their cottage has been closed for the season. The Meadow Club is sparsely filled at present. Edward W. Southworth, who spent June and July at the clubhouse and moved to the Maidstone Inn, Easthampton, for the month of August, is among the guests. He will probably remain here for some time. Robert Olyphant, one of the original founders of the Summer community, who has been spending the season at Casenovia, N. Y., arrived at the clubhouse to-day for a short stay. Another deserter from the place was Benjamin A. Gould, who returned during the week, having spent the Summer abroad.

The only dance of the week was that given by Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin at her residence on Shinnecock Hills on Thursday evening. It was a very enjoyable affair. The guests for the most part were young people. The music was furnished by a Hungarian orchestra. This was the first notable entertainment at Mrs. Claflin's new cottage, which has been building for some time past and was only recently completed.

Miss Bertha Munde gave a card party for young people on Tuesday evening. The guests were forty in number, and included Stewart Waller, Miss May E. Sands, Miss Louisa Gulliver, Henry F. Godfrey, E. Drexel Godfrey, Miss Mabel Sard, W. S. Coffin, Miss Ellis, H. H. Boyesen, Miss Helen V. C. Marris, T. Markoe Robertson, Miss Fanny Howland, Miss Ethel Ketcham, Miss Barker, the Misses Hollins, James W. Barney, Ashbel Barney, S. S. Boardman, W. Hoffman, Miss Ed'th Clark, Roderick Terry, Jr., Miss Eunice Terry, and Miss Crocker. The remarkable success which has attended the game of baseball between the Summer residents and the village merchants during the early part of last month was responsible for a return game, which took place yesterday. It was a ludicrous affair from start to finish, but nevertheless thoroughly enjoyable. Some of the cottagers who participated in the game were Henry G. Trevor, Edward Van Ingen, George C. Clark, Jr., Dr Albert H. Ely, De Lancey Nicoll, Joseph Larocque, Jr., Nathan H. Lord, and Stephen Peabody. The proceeds went to the Virginia Day Nursery. The patronesses were Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. Robert Walton, Jr., Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, Mrs. Edmund Coffin, Jr., and Mrs. W. Rossiter Betts.

The polo field adjoining the Meadow Club has been the scene of unwonted activity during the past few weeks. Peter F. Collier and one or two other members of the horsey element have taken under their tutelage several of the less experienced members of the community, endeavoring to initiate them into the mysteries of polo. The result has been quite interesting to the numerous spectators, as it was a somewhat unusual sight to behold a score or more of heated amateur horsemen charging violently at everything but the ball itself. Polo here, as was predicted at the beginning of the season, has been anything but an unqualified success. The interest taken in it has been comparatively meagre. The only games played were mere practice games, which were undeniably dull, any enthusiasm that might have been aroused over horses was due to the Horse Association, an organization entirely distinct from the management of the polo field. The unexpected success of the horse show was due unreservedly to Dr. T. G

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TWENTY-SIX PAGES

TURN ON THE LIGHT.

One of the most radical suggestions as to the trusts is that made by Mr. COCKRAN at Chicago, that corporations shall be subjected to full publicity.

The requirements suggested by Mr. COCKRAN are substantially as follows: Each corporation shall submit to a public officer at the start and at stated intervals a statement of its property and of its operations since the last report. Each holder of a single share of stock shall have the legal right to know about the affairs of the corporation and to examine the books. These are the requirements of the law at present in nearly all the States. They are evaded. Mr. COCKRAN thinks that they could be enforced by stricter inspection and by severer penalties. He would extend the powers of the Bank and Insurance Departments of the State Governments, and he would make the violation of the law a felony to be punished by imprisonment of the officers, including the Directors. This penalty he would apply especially in the case of officers violating the law requiring that the services of public corporations, such as transportation lines, shall be rendered on equal terms to all.

These suggestions are radical. In some respects they seem to us ill-considered. But they rest on a reasonable basis, the right of the community to publicity as to the use made of the privileges granted to corporations and the obligation of those receiving the privileges to submit to this publicity. There are degrees of this right and obligation. They are clearer and more important in the case of franchises like those of the common carrier, the bank, and the insurance company. But they exist in some degree in the case of every corporation to which the law grants limited liability for its stockholders, a peculiar and valuable privilege involving a proportionate responsibility. We have not the faith that Mr. COCKRAN has in punitive legislation, for we do not believe that it would have the firm and effective support of public opinion essential to its enforcement. Nor are we sure that mere inspection by public officials can be depended on. The motive for thoroughness and impartiality is not strong enough, and our civil service must be entirely reformed before the requisite integrity, fidelity, and efficiency can be had. But the right of every stockholder to full knowledge of the affairs of every corporation should be carefully guarded, and all possible means for its enforcement should be provided. In cases where the law justly requires service on equal terms, the fullest publicity as to all terms granted is to be assured by the law. In publicity is undoubtedly the resource of the community against abuses, and if abuses can be prevented, the tremendous benefits of corporations are not to be disputed.

"EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES."

Nothing could possibly be more stupefying, as a sequel to the verdict condemning DREYFUS, on the part of the court-martial at Rennes, than the petition of the members of the majority pleading "extenuating circumstances" and recommending to mercy.

Because what does, or can, such a petition mean? If DREYFUS did what they solemnly found that he did, he is a scoundrel of the very deepest dye. That he is alive at all is a stretch of clemency which is mawkish and maudlin. Is there any greater crime in a mere citizen of any country than to sell the military secrets of that country to a foreign, doubtless a rival and expectantly a hostile, country, expressly in order that the foreign country may have an easier task in defeating it in the event of war? Any casual citizen, caught at this dirtiness, even in time of peace, would deserve to be hanged, and in a country in which the fear of invasion was so imminent and constant as it is in France, without doubt would be hanged. But what, then, should be said respecting an officer of the army, a citizen peculiarly pledged and solemnly sworn to the defense of his country, who should sell her secrets to a foreign power? How can there be any "extenuating circumstances" about his case?

Obviously there can be none. If DREYFUS had done what the first court-martial found him guilty of doing, what the second court-martial has again found him guilty of doing, hanging would have been too good for him. The shameful public degradation, the long and awful torture of Devil's Island, all these things were not even punishment, they were exhibitions of weak clemency, if the victim of them had sold his country for foreign money. Such a wretch should be taken out and shot to death in public as an example. And all the people would say Amen. Particularly would all officers worthy of the name say Amen, all officers of the service which he had betrayed and dishonored.

Then what do these French officers mean who have found him guilty by petitioning for his pardon, by pretending that he has been punished enough already? The thing is palpable nonsense. Either the man is innocent, in which case the whole General Staff and the whole French Army should humbly apologize to him, and should bend their efforts to have him completely restored to his rank, as the only and ever so inadequate amend which could be done him, or he is guilty. And in this latter case, we repeat, the only thing to be done with such a wretch is to put him publicly and shamefully to death. And yet the men who have been compelled to find him guilty find themselves compelled to ask for his pardon. That is to say, the poor creatures, having perjured themselves and betrayed justice in the interest of "the honor of the army," and having condemned an innocent man, now seek to undo their own work, so far as it can be undone without going back on "the gang," or the original conspirators, and recommend to mercy a man who, on their showing and their verdict, is entitled to no mercy. The thing is contradictory, self-stultifying, impossible. And yet it is to such terrible straits that "the honor of the French Army" has been reduced.

IT WILL WORK BOTH WAYS.

In opening the Export Exposition at Philadelphia Gov. STONE explained to our guests from foreign lands and to the admiring natives that the reason why we could sell "our goods in every country on the globe" was that we "sell a better article for less money than any other country." The statement is a little stiff. Undoubtedly we owe what foreign trade we have to this fact, and the trade is growing pretty rapidly, but it does not amount to so very much yet. There are smaller countries than ours that do more. We have a fine future before us, but we have got to fight for it, and we are not yet in a condition to brag without qualification. Besides, the foreigners who hear one of our statesmen asserting so flatly that we can sell in their markets cheaper than they can themselves, naturally wonder why we build a tariff fence to keep them out of our markets, where we certainly ought to be able to sell cheaper than we can in foreign ones.

Gov. STONE'S glowing picture is not without its shadow. He is worried about our "shipping facilities." We are "paying $180,000,000 a year to foreign ship owners." If this cannot be changed "Congress should by subsidies or otherwise make it an inducement to capital to embark in this enterprise." But if we can sell a better article of every other kind at lower price, why can we not sell to our merchants freight at a lower cost? Is the ingenuity of our mechanics equal to making for the world engines and cars and equipment of all sorts for land transportation, and does it fall down before the task of building the things of the same general character for transportation on water? And since we ask the world to buy of us because we can sell as good things for less price, why should we not be guided by the same motive in buying ships or the service of ships? We do not take money out of the Treasury to enable the farmer to raise his wheat cheaper for foreign use; why should we take it out to enable our shipowners to make a profit in carrying that wheat?

The fact is that the rule explained by Gov. STONE as to our foreign trade applies perfectly to our shipping. What foreign trade we have we have got in competition with the world. Under the same competition we shall get the carrying trade. Take off the ban from ship buying, compel the builders to do their work better and cheaper than any one else, and they will win.

PERPETUATING THE ARCH.

The proposal of a sculptor to "perpetuate" the Dewey Arch, as it was published a day or two ago, must have horrified a considerable number of enlightened citizens. It must particularly have pained the proposer's fellow-sculptors, because the report described him as the "Secretary of the National Sculpture Society," which we believe he is not, though he used to be, and thus seems to give the sanction of that body to his proposal.

The proposal is "to perpetuate the arch" by establishing it at Seventy-second Street, apparently at the entrance to the Park from Eighth Avenue, but possibly well within the Park. At any rate the author suggests the devastation of the whole of Central Park below this point in order to make a suitably grandiose approach to the arch, a nice, straight, broad avenue, we suppose, bordered with trophies and things, what they call in Berlin a "Siegesallée," gradually rising to the site of the arch by terraces and so on, with "a reproduction of the Dewey Arch in stone and bronze" at the end of the pleasing vista. The cost the proposer estimates at two millions.

Of course, this is a guess, but call it three, call it four. For certain millions we can undoubtedly lay waste an eighth part or so of the Park which is our municipal pride in order to gain a view of what the confectioners call a "pièce montée." For that is all that the Dewey Arch is. The time being short, the sculptors and their architects decided that the best thing to do was to reproduce a classical structure massive enough to wear lightly and like a flower a great burden of decoration, and to decorate it accordingly. If it had been a question of a permanent monument the procedure would have been very different, and very much more difficult. The architects would have endeavored to do something expressive and representative of the United States at the beginning of the twentieth century, not of the Roman Empire toward the end of the first. The sculptors would have put much more care and pains into their work than was possible with the time allotted to them. If this sculptor is satisfied to have his work perpetuated just as it is we are quite confident he is the only one. As we have said before, the Dewey Arch promises to be a great success for its temporary and provisional purpose, and to vindicate the competency of our associated sculptors to produce works worthy of a more durable material, but the notion of perpetuating these comparative crudities is not quite sane.

Still less is it sane to propose to vandalize the Central Park for the purpose of perpetuating these crudities. And the very worst and doubtless to the sculptors the most painful reflection is that by this proposal one of their number puts them in a false position. Especially by the erroneous attribution to him of a place which would make him the official organ of the associated sculptors he is made to represent them in a false and injurious light. It would seem that instead of being public-spirited citizens coming forward as a guild to help signalize and decorate a great public celebration, they are simply so many trades unionists in search of a job. That interpretation would deprive their gallant action of all its grace and all its bloom. There will be, however, no need for them to take any corporate action when it is once understood that the individual and sporadic Vandal who desires to have two millions spent in spoiling the Park and "perpetuating the Dewey Arch" represents absolutely nobody but himself.

WHY HAVE A CORNERSTONE?

Unless the organized labor men of Chicago can have their way, and compel the provision of a cornerstone for the new Post Office Building that has been cut by union labor men, it begins to look as if the proposed festivities to accompany that ceremony would have to be abandoned.

A union cornerstone layer has been provided. The President, who did not have a card, has been elected to honorary membership in the Bricklayers and Stone Masons' Union, and may lay a cornerstone, or assent to some more capable artisan's laying of it, without interrupting the ceremonies or provoking a breach of the peace. Mr. GUBBINS has informed the President of his qualification to perform this service.

But the stone. That has been cut, or is being cut, by men without a card. There is no question of their ability to cut a cornerstone, but indifference among the Maine stonecutters about cards, or ignorance of the necessity of their possession to constitute a competent cornerstone cutter, has provoked irritation in Chicago. It may result in the breaking up of a celebration in that city.

Why not go without the stone? It is not really needed. The card that the President holds to show that he can properly lay a cornerstone could be put where the cornerstone is proposed to be inserted without vitally affecting the structure or endangering the life of Postmaster GORDON and his successors. By way of explanation and to avoid an inconvenient hiatus, the President might substitute brick for stone.

"COMING TO THE CITY."

The way in which the large cities, like powerful magnets, attract human particles from all over the land is an old story, and New York, as the greatest of these centres of attraction, is bound to draw the greatest number. The force is exerted most effectually on those that are the most lightly attached, and the young men—the young women, too, for that matter—feel its subtle and potent influence most readily. There are very few men of affairs or in the professions in the city who do not almost daily receive from the sons of their acquaintances urgent requests for information or for aid that may start the applicants on the successful career that they fondly believe awaits them here. Probably four-fifths, certainly a very large proportion of the replies to these requests, are discouraging, but they and their authors continue to come.

The prospect from afar is so tempting. The instances of success stand out so clearly and strongly, and the great mass of failures is so dimly seen or is so completely obscured by the warm glow of hope and confidence. The current reading of the day swarms with stories of the great fortunes or the more fascinating great names attained by boys of humble origin and no helpful connection. Opening at random a little book of anecdotes about the old town of Litchfield, Conn., we find this remark, attributed to COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON: "I have every reason to remember the Shepaug Valley, for when a young man I trudged through it as a pack-peddler. Every dog in all that region barked at me." And the country lads, who know what the life of the wandering peddler is among the hills and valleys of New England, think that there is nothing impossible in a land where such a start may have so brilliant a finish. In modern times and in a country where there are no artificial barriers of class, or none that cannot be surmounted, every youngster enlisting in the great struggle of life is tempted to feel that he carries in his knapsack the baton of a Field Marshal.

And he has a right to feel this. Success and wealth and honor may be had in our land in large measure and with little regard to the accident of birth or of what are called "early advantages." But it must be borne in mind that they must be won. They are not mere lottery prizes. The baton of the Field Marshal has to be fought for and comes to and abides with him only who has proved his ability to wield it. Success and wealth, whether honorable or dishonorable, however achieved and however used, are in the great body of cases the reward of ability, of intelligence, of skill, of effort proportioned to what is gained. Undoubtedly the greatest rewards are to be had in the city, but the cost is also greater, the competition is keener, the struggle is far harder, especially at the beginning. One pack-peddler becomes a multi-millionaire, one railway brakeman becomes the President of a great system. But the chance for any aspirant so beginning is but one in millions. It comes only to him whose capacity is rare in the same ratio.

The essential fact for the young man whose heart is set on coming to the city is, therefore, that he must have force of mind and character equal to the severe competition he is to undertake. Another fact intimately connected with this is that the first test of his possession of this force must be met at his own home, in the surroundings where he is reared. If he cannot there prove that he has it in some measure he is not likely to have it at all or not in sufficient force. Failure on the farm, in the village, in the smaller town, is very, very rarely followed by success in the city. For the great mass of young men the opportunities in the smaller places are more plentiful and promising than in the cities, because they are better suited to the average ability, and if the highest prizes cannot be won there it must be remembered that the highest prizes are not many and are not for the many. In any case it is at home that the first and most searching trial must be made. If that trial gives no proof of unusual strength, if it brings out no sign of superior brains, energy, persistence, courage, relative failure in the city is practically sure. For men of only ordinary equipment and gifts existence in the city is harder and the cost is heavier, and failure is often disastrous. It would be well if the young men who are attracted afar off by the charm of the city's possibilities would frankly and firmly decide their course by the use they have made of the opportunities immediately surrounding them. If they did that many would remain at home, and it would be better for all concerned.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A Frenchman, who probably voices the sentiments of a large majority of his countrymen, angrily asks if regard for personal rights is so unvarying and so perfect in lands of English speech that the inhabitants thereof have good reason to raise their hands in holy horror at a single disregard of such rights in France. "Admitting," says he, "that DREYFUS is innocent and that he has been sacrificed to the real or imagined interests of the army or the nation, does that justify you in exclaiming over our unparalleled wickedness? Are legal decisions always righteous in England and America, and was never a man or woman in either the victim of wrong or oppression?" At first thought these are hard questions and tend to a diminution of volubility, but second thought deprives them of all, or nearly all, of their pertinence. The civilzed world is not denouncing France because a few criminals deceived her into making a great mistake, but because she sticks to the mistake after its enormity has been conclusively demonstrated and identifies her "honor" with the maintenance of a false position. Injustice enough and to spare is committed in every country, and no more of it, perhaps, in modern France than anywhere else, but what shocks us far from too good people is the French contention that known injustice need not necessarily be redressed and that there may be reasons why a man of proved innocence should stay in jail. There is nothing that we do not do here; there are several things that we do not defend or excuse, and that makes an enormous difference. The difference of hypocrisy, the Frenchman would probably say, and he would be utterly wrong in saying it, which is another count in the indictment against him.

—Croquet, "as modernly played," to use the picturesque words of one of its most eminent practitioners, is undoubtedly a game of many and high merits, and just why the very mention of it is sufficient to make the average worldling smile with a contempt not the more kind because it tries to be tolerant is a question not easy to answer. As between golf and croquet, any disinterested observer—that is any observer who, without the help of experience in either, should try to compare them—would almost inevitably declare that croquet "had more to it" than golf, gave more opportunity for the display of intelligence and skill, developed more directly the joys of battle, and in a dozen other ways was the better game. Yet the earlier importation hasn't two friends where the later has a thousand, and even the two are always on the defensive and live angrily protesting lives of identification with Sunday schools and spinsterhood. It is with a hope of escaping from this painful position, presumably, that what was until recently the National Croquet Association has turned its name into "the National Roque Association," and is now imploring the world to call the game, "as modernly played," roque instead of croquet. The favor asked is not a large one, and perhaps it will be granted, but the chances are against it. Croquet is the Dreyfus of sports, preordained to injustice, and for it all the earth is an expanded Ffance. Disdain is the most permanent of misfortunes, for to be the object of it is, after a fashion, to deserve it, and there is no question that croquet, either as modernly or as hitherto played, has somehow or other made itself a target for that humorous variety of disdain on which the waves of a whole ocean of argument produce no appreciable effect.

—Among the most notable, and not least important, effects of the American occupation, La Lucha of Havana ranks the fact that it is now common to see Cuban women of the upper classes walking or driving in the streets of the city unattended by a male protector. This was a thing unknown before the beginning of the present year, for under Spanish rule these women lived lives of almost cloistered seclusion. La Lucha gives two explanations, at least superficially, to some degree incompatible, of the former absence of the strictly feminine element from public places—one being that the Cuban women rarely went out alone because of the ever-prevalent danger of insult as members of a despised and oppressed part of the island population, and the other that by instinct as well as training and custom they devoted themselves entirely to home, husband, and children. If the latter theory were true to the extent required to make it in itself adequate, difficulty would be experienced in understanding why the presence of the Americans has so soon led to a breaking of the ancient restrictions, and as for the danger of insult, that probably arose less from political prejudice than La Lucha, with its "Latin race" ideas, would be likely to admit. As a matter of fact, unattended women of peninsular birth traversed the streets of Havana little more frequently or safely than those native to the soil. Spanish and Cuban women alike were sequestred because the men had a Moornsh strain in their minds, if not in their blood, and therefore were especially prone to confound respectability, as regards women, with invisibility. That the objects of this mistake submitted to it from necessity and not from inclination is made evident enough by the promptness with which they have taken advantage of an altered state of public opinion.

—A New Rochelle mastiff, by attacking and very seriously injuring a letter carrier, last week, has started anew discussion of the question whether dogs, holding the opinion, which even the most amiable of them do, that a stranger is necessarily an enemy, should not be at once and permanently banished from all the ordinary haunts of civilized men. The New Rochelle incident was a particularly striking example of the incompatibility of canine nature with human customs in urban conditions, for the postman is a frequent and welcome visitor in practically every modern home, and his right to safe arrival and departure is practically as good as that of the owner of the premises. Now, for some mysterious reason, many, perhaps a majority, of dogs have a special antipathy for postmen. The big dogs bite him whenever they get a chance, and the little ones bark at him always. This comes near to being unendurable, and the Government, recognizing that fact, gives the carrier permission to withhold his services from people who keep dogs reasonably suspected of ferocity—a discretionary power intrusted to him in no other circumstances whatever. In the case under consideration the carrier was a new man, and he entered the dangerous yard entirely unwarned. Obviously the owner of the mastiff has incurred a heavy responsibility—the heavier because the dog had given several previous demonstrations of its inability to discriminate between human rights and canine prejudices. The animal should have been killed or condemned to close confinement long ago. Few would say that all dogs are either nuisances or perils to everybody except their personal acquaintances, and yet to say so is hardly an exaggeration of the truth.

—Here is a story we would hesitate to repeat except for the fact that its propriety and inoffensiveness are guaranteed—in the very way they need guaranteeing—by its appearance in The Boston Pilot. If it strikes that paper as funny and nothing else, then certainly it must be all right. A few Sundays ago, the tale runs, an exhorter who was addressing a crowd on the Common solemnly and impressively presented to them the alternative of "salvation or damnation—the King James Bible or the Douay Bible!" To the preacher's evidently intense discomfiture, his hearers instantly raised a shout of "Hooray for the Dewey Bible!" Considering the multiplicity of things to which the Admiral's name has been fastened of late, for good, bad, and indifferent reasons, and for no reason at all, this anecdote, despite its ingenuity, is not hard to accept as literally true. Its humor is beyond doubt, but—well, we wouldn't have published it, even for the sake of proving how little the patriotism of Boston has been affected by evil influences, if The Pilot hadn't printed it first.

—If, first, a Virginia Colonel attacks with a cane a man much smaller than himself, and, second, if the smaller man, using no implements except those supplied to him by nature, takes the Colonel's cane away and beats said Colonel over the head with it, and if, thirdly, the Colonel then draws a large revolver and fires at the smaller man, and if, fourthly, the Colonel's aim is so bad that he hits only a shop window—what, in those circumstances, is the social rank of the Colonel when he gets back to Virginia? The question is involved but very interesting, for it opens up a vast field of research, and involves innumerable theories of life, some of them decidedly ancient and others comparatively new.

—Advertising of a kind almost common in England, but extremely rare in other countries, is illustrated by a queer little effusion that appeared—at regular rates and in the conventional "Want" form—in a recent issue of The London Standard. Some serious-minded person had evidently decided that the editors, clergymen, and other professional givers of advice were not doing their full duty in the way of warning the world of its sins and consequent perils, and so he took the ever-hospitable advertising column as a means of showing his own desire, if not his own competency, to fill in the gap. "Will you allow me," he begins—which is rather funny, considering that the permission was a mere question of expense—"will you allow me to ask each of your readers, of every social status, whom I shall regard as a responsible twentieth century adult—no longer a child in leading strings—the honest, earnest question: Is it practicable for a State to be governed in the spirit, apparent, of modern civilization, without having any reliance on humbug, social, political, religious, judicial, or economic? By which I mean positive, conscious, organized, secret imposture, foisted upon the traditional habit, ignorance, subjective credulity, gagged silence, or purblind folly of individuals." We do not pretend to understand exactly that, despite the explanation of what he is driving at which the advertiser so kindly appends to his question, but he is interesting, even if his screed is only mystifying, for he starts one to pondering on the various objects for which various men will spend money and on the eagerness of people of a certain order to get what they imagine are views before the public. The friend who called our wondering attention to this advertisement suggests that its author is a well-known American, not native, whose discontent with the world and all that in it is breathes gustily from every page of one of our near neighbors. That theory, though attractive and in some ways plausible, we find it impossible to accept. The Standard's contributor has evidently never had his habits of thought influenced by any association, however reluctant and protesting, with "the States."

GENERAL NOTES.

Henceforth no one will be permitted to vote in Delaware who cannot read the Constitution of the State and write his name.

* * *

The Democrats of Iowa opened the Fall speaking campaign on Friday, Sept. 15. The Republicans will delay their formal opening until Oct. 7, but Gov. Shaw will make some speeches before that date.

* * *

An Admiral's salute of seventeen guns is to be fired by the battery of the Pennsylvania State Arsenal in Harrisburg on the day that Admiral Dewey lands in this country. Similar salutes will be fired at the same time at Wichita and Topeka, Kan.

* * *

Six thousand acres of land opposite St. Louis, Mo., that only a few years ago was a marshy body of water called Big Lake, was drained and reclaimed, and is now, according to The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the banner cornfield of America, with a hundred bushels to the acre ripening upon it.

* * *

The solution of the Franklin Fund puzzle is still perplexing the good Bostonians. The fund now amounts to $370,000, and it is proposed to erect with one-half of it a five-story structure on Washington Street, to be called the Benjamin Franklin Building, and to be used for lectures, concerts, &c. The other half of the fund, perhaps, will be expended for bath houses or gymnasiums.

* * *

The South Carolinian who has sent a public challenge to Esterhazy has thereby disfranchised himself and rendered himself liable to imprisonment in the State penitentiary in case of conviction. In South Carolina it is unlawful to fight a duel, send a challenge, or carry one for a friend. The law was passed in 1881, and the prescribed oath which persons take on assuming public office contains a clause denying that the person has fought a duel or sent or carried a challenge since that date.

JUSTICE FOR SCHLEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial in THE TIMES of Monday last entitled "Some Naval Reasons" exposed the fact that the same old cabal in the Navy Department, including the more or less genial Crowninshield, protégé of the more or less "Hon." Thomas C. Platt, has not relaxed its efforts (active ever since Schley won the fight at Santiago) to prevent the latter from receiving any recognition of the same, indicated pretty plainly by the refusal to give him any duty that can in any way contribute to his popularity.

Are these people so blind in their devotion to Sampson that they are ignorant of the fact that the country at large, unaffected by any bias, recognizes that the credit for the victory won over Cervera's fleet belongs to him who was not only in command of the victorious fleet, but whose ship received the severest fire of the enemy, and not to the other, (his temporary superior,) who, when the engagement began, was eleven miles distant, and who did not reach the scene of conflict until an hour after the victory had been won?

As an American citizen, outraged at the course of derogation, humiliation, and insult heaped upon Schley, not only publicly, but privately, by those connected with the Navy Department, I sincerely trust that (distasteful as such investigations are, because of the necessity for them) the Senate of the United States will next Winter take such action as will disclose the reasons actuating Schley's treatment.

I think I mistake the temper of the Senate if it does not endeavor to ascertain why Secretary Long, aided by the President, endeavored to inculpate the Senate, in legalizing the wrong against Schley, by its confirmation of the appointment of Sampson to a higher place on the naval list than his superior—Schley. I also hope that it will investigate the injustice perpetrated in appointing Sampson—a Captain only—to the supreme command of the United States naval forces in Cuban waters, when there were Admirals and Commodores his superiors. A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

New York, Sept. 14, 1899.

VERBOSITY OF MR. MOSS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was present at yesterday's session of the Mazet committee to hear what my friend, Mr. Harrison Van Duyne of the Newark Board of Works had to say about the contract which Newark entered into with the East Jersey Water Company ten years ago—a contract really remarkable in its advantage to the city, and one which it would be impossible to duplicate because of the competition of municipalities to obtain water supplies when proper sources of supply are so few. Incidentally, I was intensely interested in the other proceedings of the day, and your editorial, "What Do They Mean?" in this morning's TIMES, exactly expresses the impression which the proceedings made upon me. As a Republican, my sentiments were naturally favorable to Mr. Moss and the committee, but those impressions have been entirely reversed.

In the first place, the investigation as conducted is not an effort to secure facts, but is an opportunity for Moss to talk; he talks from the beginning of the session until its close; he hurls anathemas and epithets, makes statements and answers his own questions, and all of the witnesses found great difficulty in inserting statements in such interstices of Moss verbosity as accidentally appeared.

While the committee is unquestionably lax in protecting what should be its dignity, I came away from the meeting with the firm belief that it might be because they had become so stunned, overwhelmed, and suffocated by Moss's overflowing speech as to be incapable of recognizing an affront when received. I was brought to sympathize fully with Mayor Van Wyck's impatience over Moss's silliness.

Your editorial of this morning says that "Surely it is high time that he [Moss] discovered something worth following up." I think so, too, if there is anything to follow up. I have begun to wonder where the fire was that has generated such a suffocating smoke of public condemnation of an attempt on the part of the city to secure what it undoubtedly needs very much, and the willingness on the part of a duly incorporated company to supply that which the State has given it the right to supply. I do not say that I feel like championing either the Tammany officials or the Ramapo Water Company, but as a fair-minded man I am being led to believe that we are likely to find that a great mistake has been made and a great injustice is being done. It appears to me that the entire public clamor harks back to the opposition in the Board of Public Improvements of Commissioner Shea and the Controller, who at that time made statements which were assumed by the press to be correct, but which have since remained entirely unsupported, so far as I can find out.

The failure of Moss to put these two men on the witness stand with the idea of compelling them to substantiate the charges they have made against their fellow-members and against the water company would seem to indicate that the Mayor was right when he informed Moss yesterday that his course was unfair and entirely one-sided. I must say that as a Republican I also sympathize with the Mayor's assertion that Moss could not induce him to believe that Republicans of such sterling worth and recognized standing in their communities as Silas B. Dutcher, ex-Secretary of the Navy Tracy, and ex-Governor and ex-Vice President of the United States Levi P. Morton would associate themselves, either actively or passively, with what Mr. Moss has imaginatively denominated a "stock-jobbing swindle," or "an attempt to defraud the public" by exploiting worthless stocks and bonds.

I sincerely hope that your able paper will keep its watchful eye on the proceedings of these so-called investigators, with a mind open to the thought which I have expressed above and which occurred to me yesterday when listening to the proceedings. Your editorial impressed me to-day as being the first indication of a probable change of attitude on the part of the press of your great city. E. W. H.

Newark, N. J., Sept. 15, 1899.

THE OPPOSITION TO TRUSTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Not the least interesting features of the presents public discussion of "trusts" (meaning thereby business consolidations) as a problem in modern economics are the various rational and irrational shades of opposition with which the subject is treated. It seems to me that there are many fallacies in the popular conception of the topic. No one will deny that several enterprises in recent history and several monopolies in ancient history have committed great injustices. Many of these organizations have attempted to take the public by the throat in such a manner as to cause their own undoing. Undoubtedly many of these enterprises have merited an evil reputation which at present militates against all corporate interests which savor of consolidation. It makes little difference whether the concern is maintained by a board of managers holding the constituent properties in trust for the shareholders, or whether it is managed by a board elected by shareholders who have transferred their properties to one central company outright. The public, however, should realize that, in spite of all partisan opposition to the contrary notwithstanding, the consolidation of to-day and the ancient monopoly or more recent trusts and pools are by no means organized with the same methods or with similar intent in their management. The modern consolidations, I believe, are organized and managed with due regard to the errors in policy which have wrecked several poorly contrived and badly managed concerns. They are organized and maintained with more reference to intelligent public opinion, without which permanent success cannot be assured. Politicians can flaunt the bogey word "Trusts" before superficial and prejudiced voters and prey on their credulity with some degree of success, but inflammatory opposition for the politician's purpose can no more prevent the development of a natural tendency working progressively under a universal law than the combined power of Wall Street could prevent the operation of Gresham's law of financial ebb and flow.

Well-directed antagonism will assist to clear away popular misconception, locate the weaknesses of the method, and lead to measures for controlling it as a strong factor for the greatest good to the largest number and as a large element in social and industrial progress. If it is an unmitigated evil, we can trust the people, who are never blind to truth very long, to apply the remedy. If, as a large and important portion of our financiers, investors, and manufacturers contend, it is a fundamentally correct and safe method, which in some of its connections has been abused through ignorance or shortsightedness in the past, governmental regulation will follow and will check the bad tendencies to a reasonable extent. The people have instituted a commission to regulate their inter-State commerce and a certain reformation of abuses has been accomplished. State and National regulation of banking and insurance has certainly controlled those great economic interests to the public's advantage and safety. The same treatment can be applied to any other forces of vital importance to people and Government.

Assuming that the consolidation principle is correct and safe properly applied and directed, if its adoption continues in England and other European countries, as I believe it promises well to do, the United States, bidding for the world's trade, cannot afford to discourage the continuation of the method here. The Government cannot reasonably crush the corporations to which the various States have given legal right to an existence. Nor will a more enlightened public sentiment which will result from trial of the method and a thorough understanding of all the relations of the object be inclined to intrust the Government of all or many of the States in the hands of those who would prevent these enterprises from continuing to transact business. I predict that capital and labor will listen to the various intelligent arguments that all aggressive and radical movements challenge, note the practical results, and finally decide that, while it is not possible to reform human nature, nor prevent the law of survival of the fittest in its various forms of expression, this important economic principle serves the greater number. Of the two elements so deeply concerned, the benefits of opposition will accrue as much to capital, which is both alert and timid, and which fully realizes the force of public opinion and universal laws, as it will to labor, which is constantly aiming to secure its just or largest share of the earth's products through the instrumentality of combined force. E. C. M.

New York, Sept. 15, 1899.

NUGGETS.

The Artist.

If a woman can bake good bread she has as much right to the word artist as a woman who paints a bad sunset.—Atchison Globe.

Overdoing It.

"Some folks," said Uncle Eben, "is so skyaht foh fear dey's gwinter hide dah lights under a bushel dat dey lets 'em git blowed clean out in de fust strong wind dat comes along."—Washington Star.

Principal Productions.

"Sammy Snaggs," said the teacher, "you may tell the class what are the chief products of New Jersey."

"Mosquitoes and trusts, ma'am."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

His Infirmity.

Gentleman—You can't work on account of paralysis! Nonsense, you look as strong as I do.

Tramp—Well, ye see, boss, it's paralysis of de will dat I'm troubled wit.—Brooklyn Life.

Regrettable Failure.

"Snip the tailor has failed! That hits me pretty hard," said Jarley.

"Why, were you interested in Snip's place?" queried Perkins.

"Very much. I owe him $500. I'm afraid the receiver will make me pay up."—Harper's Bazar.

THE MEN WITHOUT THE HOE.

"If ye have tears, prepare to shed them now!"
—Shakespeare.

Hath no man, Edwin Markham, answered thee?
I waited for my elders, whom the Muse
Hath publicly acknowledged as her sons;
But they were silent. Therefore, irate words
From one, who in obscurity hateth sham,
Shalt thou be asked to hear.

For lack of thought,
Brother, a lachrymose sonorousness
Of rotund rhetoric is inadequate
To make atonement. Hell, eternity,
Plato, the Pleiades, the firmament,
The ox, the seraphim, and the Lord God—
Be awful words wherewith the hysteric Muse
May conjure, and frighten intellectual babes.
Howbeit the truth, though dumb, nor taught to weep
With antic grace, wring hands, tear unkempt locks
Magniloquently attitudinize,
And wail a piteous, windlike, watery wail,
Is mistress of a direr sorcery.

If thou have tears to shed in urns of verse—
And seekest some occasion pitiful
To start their rhythmic drip, in testimony
Against the mighty and the fortunate—
Thou needst invoke no magic painter's brush
To set before thee in nightmare hideousness
The brutal squalor of unfinished man,
And ask: "Is this the Thing the Lord God made?"
If so he verily lurk yet in some waste
Untrodden of human man, (whate'er thou sing,)
This monstrous menace to the universe—
Survivor from a geologic age
Forgotten—is no type degenerate.
Surely the Kings and Judges of the world
Iniquitous, and authors of all woe,
Wrought not his jaw, his brow, his brain, his back!
Theirs not this handiwork, whose ever else
The illustrious glory, or the shame, thereof—
God but half made him: Man unmade him not!

Come, Child of Poesie, dismount, dismount!
Thy academic Pegasus bestrides
The twin peaks snowy of Parnassus old;
Thence leaps foolhardily, and puts his trust
In wings Icarian. Lo! methinks he darts
In skyward flight athwart the "intense inane"!
Dismount, dismount! and ride the Ass of fact,
Brother, throughout the cities of our land;
And thou shalt see thy freeborn fellowmen
(Which have no hoe, yea, nor a barren field,
To render fruitful with their stubborn toil,)
Idle, by day sitting in public squares,
To sun their foulness cynically. These
Had never manly self-respect? Come, friend,
If thou have lust for pious diatribe,
And ford yon stream of putrid alley-filth,
Wherein the future voters wade and grin.
If thou wilt teach thy Ass of fact to climb
The stairs of tenements, meseems the stench
And grime, where swarm the human vermin, might,
Dear Brother, inspire prophetic virulence!
And hast thou quite forgotten, as we crossed
That populous street, the half-starved, wizened lad
Who cried in piping, broken tone his wares
Of distilled malice and obscenity,
Knowing the reputable citizen
Is drawn (as flies to sewage) by strong scent
Of suicide, seduction, murder, rape?
These, these, friend Markham, be for good or ill
Our social victims. Lechery and glutted greed
Build hospitals, reformatories, asylums, jails;
Yea, churches stand in stony rectitude
To consecrate ill-gotten gains to God;
And Christian charity begins at home,
By covering a multitude of sins—
Successful—therefore easily forgiven.

Friend Markham, hast thou taken modest look
At the great matrimonial mart, where maids
Chaste, beautiful, high-spirited, and wise,
Are fashionably exposed for speedy sale?
And hast not then felt pity in thy soul
For such as trade in less expensive charms,
On whom the officers of civic law
Levy their tax of pleasure, or of gold?

Hast thou, friend Markham, seen in august place,
Victim of patriotic policies:
The Man whose public thoughts are not his own—
The vane that turneth to the party breeze—
Humanitarian warrior, in the name
Of liberty, vanquisher and butcherer—
Who loveth whitewash and a holy lie—
Whose ears be rooted to the ground?

Alas!
Thou need'st no foreign onions of fine Art
To make thine eyes shed plentiful salt tears.
Wherefore, Child of the Muse, I counsel thee
Dismount, dismount, thy spirited Pegasus;
Bestride, instead, the vulgar Ass of fact,
And thou shalt enter then—no conqueror
In lands of academic Lotos-dreams—
But who knows if the millions may not hail
Thee, Markham, Saviour of Society!

WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

COMMENT ON DREYFUS CASE

OUR DEBT TO FRANCE OF TO-DAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although by no means fond of addressing myself to the daily papers, I would ask to reply through the columns of THE TIMES to a statement of Robert J. Thompson, Secretary of the Lafayette Memorial Commission, in your issue of to-day, that Americans are so deeply indebted to France and to the French that they should feel themselves debarred the right to express the horror and indignation which they in common with the whole civilized world feel of the deliberate wrong and the shameless dishonesty of the recent verdict given at Rennes.

Simply and emphatically the France of to-day is not the France of the past any more than the unprincipled and odious men who compose the General Staff of her army are comparable to the gallant soldiers of that time in her history. Americans owe nothing, absolutely nothing, to France or the French of to-day, unless it be contempt for their ill-concealed insolence during our recent war with Spain; and yet a deeper and heavier debt of resentment for the effort to injure us during our civil war.

Americans—North and South alike—owe the French no more gratitude for the endeavor to plant on the soil of Mexico a royal Government than did the wretched Maximilian and his broken-hearted wife. I say again, France of to-day is not the France of our Colonial days any more than are the French Generals who dictated the shameful verdict against Capt. Dreyfus the old-time "gentlemen of France."

France of those days was our friend. Americans hold a grateful memory of her aid in their struggle for independence, but to-day France is a dishonored nation. We may hope to see her rise from her present shame; but in commonest self-respect, in grateful memory of Lafayette's day, and not least in sympathy for those few of her own people who are fighting against overwhelming influences for truth and justice, we are bound in every way in our power to express our loathing and to rebuke and shame the France of to-day. K. D. L.

Plainfield, N. J., Sept. 13, 1899.

FRANCE AND CAPT. DREYFUS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No fact has ever excited as much interest and sympathy as the history of Capt. Dreyfus. Especially since the return from Devil's Island have its phases been followed by all the world with passionate interest, and his recondemnation has been received with astounded indignation. But although in respect to the fact itself sentiment appears to be unanimous, the superadded individual ideas and impressions seem to be singularly different. Feeling is one thing and judgment is another. It is impossible to judge soundly and justly of contemporary facts under the impression of violent emotions, especially since the drama is surrounded by such mysterious and complicated circumstances. It is necessary to wait.

Dreyfus could not fail to be condemned by a military tribunal, in spite of proof and favorable witnesses, in spite of everything; he had to be. Somebody is a criminal. Since it is not he, who is it? The logic of evil always requires a greater evil to cover up a previous fault. Behind these is a conspiracy—and everything points that way—so many persons, interests, and responsibilities are involved, and such terrible consequences must follow, that, once entered upon it, the criminal is irrevocably committed. He must either uncover his secret or yield to it by shrinking from no crime. In this lies the history of Capt. Dreyfus. He is not sentenced because he is a Jew, but because, being a military man, his position, and, possibly, his known firmness of character placed him in circumstances where it became necessary to get rid of him. If he could not be corrupted he must be killed morally, and, if possible, physically.

The anti-Semite movement is only an apparent reason. It is based on a sentiment manufactured for the needs of another cause as a means of agitation for the stirring-up of disorders which shall mislead intelligence, hoodwink conscience, and withdraw attention from the real point at issue. The Jews cannot possibly forget that France has been first in her recognition and proclamation of their civic rights as equal to those of all their fellow-citizens in a Constitution which is a hundred years old. These traditions of justice and generosity are not lost; the gratitude that toward them on the part of the better class of the French people persists. Light will be let into the case. This is demanded, not by the honor merely of a man, or even of a nation, but by the universal conscience, by every head that thinks and heart that feels.

In the name of justice let us not be unjust. A party, some military men, even the whole army, are not France. Dreyfus has found friends and defenders who have given proof of their quality, and who will not forsake him. The country is undergoing a painful crisis, a more fearful one, perhaps, than a war would be, because the causes are indefinite and the danger omnipresent. But a tempest is followed by a calm; out of the evil whose effects we deplore, happy and unforeseen results will often arise which neither effort nor battle could have produced. Such is the grand lesson of history and life.

When Admiral Coligny, chief of the Protestants, fell under the assassins' daggers in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, he exclaimed: "I believe in God, right, and justice. I do not believe in force. The handiwork of man is but for time." The protest was proud and powerful. Time has shown that the words bore truth.

JOHN HARTMAN.

New York, Sept. 13, 1899.

DEFENDS THE DREYFUS VERDICT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The hue and cry raised all over this globe against France and the majority of Frenchmen on account of Dreyfus's sentence compels me to take up the cudgel in behalf of that much-maligned nation. Apparently a great wrong was done Dreyfus, but in their eagerness to condemn the Judges sitting on that trial the most cool-headed forgot that there was a "secret dossier" in the case, and, at the time of public resumption of the trial, every reporter in the court telegraphed to his or her employer that the coolness of Col. Jouaust and his fellow-Judges toward Dreyfus was very marked.

Evidently there must have been something very damaging to the prisoner in that "secret dossier," and, although the present French Minister of War and President Loubet himself are most in favor of publicity in this trial, reasons of State and probably also the security of the republic forbade the publication of it. Thanks to the fairness of THE NEW YORK TIMES, I have been able to point out discrepancies in Dreyfus's answers, which I did on the 9th ult. and 2d inst.

Extenuating circumstances are very rare, it is true, in cases of treason, but, as we have successively seen the Government of Germany, the one of Austria, the one of Russia, and even the one of Italy, appear in this case, allow me to mention only two where extenuating circumstances could have happened—Germany and Russia. The first one having wrested Alsace, the native country of Dreyfus, from France, found it subservient to its purposes to conciliate the Jewish population rather than the Roman Catholic one, the Jew making, as a rule, a good, quiet citizen, while the Catholics, who were chiefly led by their priests, were entirely opposed to Protestant rulers. Upper Alsace, especially, has many towns or villages inhabited entirely by Hebrews; hence the question put to Dreyfus the first day of his trial may give some clue to that hypothesis. The latter one (Russia) being a close friend of France, Dreyfus may have inadvertently revealed some things, forgetting that in Europe the friendship of two armed countries exists only diplomatically. A soldier, however, should never forget such a thing.

This talk of boycott is all bosh. Men, as a rule, will not cut off their noses to spite their faces, and this would assuredly be the case; besides that France is not anti-Semitic, because over 107 years ago it gave to the Jews of all classes full recognition, and such men as Crémieux, Fould, Goudchaux, Halévy, and others are evidences of the liberality of the French nation. France has had Hebrews in its Governmental Cabinets, and to-day many of the forty Immortals (Académie) are Jews, while every walk of life has some of their coreligionists as leaders, while in England hardly fifty years ago the Baronet Sir Lionel de Rothschild was eleven years a member of Parliament before he was allowed to take his seat on account of his religion, and in Germany even the Jew did not get his rights before 1871. In the year 1833 France came nearly to blows with Switzerland on account of the refusal of the latter to give a French Jew the same privileges it accorded to other French residents.

V. HAGEMANN.

Brooklyn, Sept. 14, 1899.

Religion Out of Dreyfus Case.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial, "Dreyfus and the Jews," conveys a timely and well-meant warning or advice to those of my co-religionists who would resent the recent extraordinary action of France in convicting Dreyfus, the Jew, by making demonstrations as Jews. The question has assumed an entirely different phase. It has resolved itself into one of justice and humanity, and should be treated as such. If Dreyfus is a traitor he deserves to be punished, and Jews would not wish to shield him, but as he has been declared innocent by a world's tribunal, a tribunal which has heard and weighed the same evidence upon which the five opera bouffe Judges convicted him of treason, with extenuating circumstances, the case has become a world-historic event, and should no longer be considered from a religious standpoint. That this is the view entertained by a majority of those whose opinions are given in the public press is evident from a perusal of the correspondence on the subject appearing in to-day's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES and other journals, where men from every walk of life express their abhorrence of the great crime without regard to the religion of the victim, and I trust that Hebrews also in their treatment of the case will leave the question of religion as far as possible in the background.

L. B.

New York, Sept. 12, 1899.

LESSON FROM KING GEORGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Prof. John Fiske's admirable history of "The American Revolution," which was published in 1891, the following passages occur, and seem to bear directly upon one of the burning questions of the day. It is hardly necessary to add that Prof. Fiske is recognized as one of the best and strongest thinkers and writers of the time, or to ask why we should not profit by the "instructive example" of the English King's "short-sighted folly."

"American tradition rightly lays the chief blame for the troubles which brought on the Revolutionary war to George III."

"One of the first acts of his reign had been to throw away Cuba and the Philippine Islands, which Pitt had just conquered from Spain, while at the same time, by leaving Prussia in the lurch before the seven years' war had fairly closed, he converted the great Frederick from one of England's warmest friends into one of her bitterest enemies."

"So while George III. lost the fairest portion of the British Empire, it was the sturdy Americans who, fighting the battle of freedom at once for the Old World and for the New, ended by overwhelming his paltry schemes for present aggrandizement in hopeless ruin, leaving him for posterity to contemplate as one of the most instructive examples of short-sighted folly that modern history affords."

E.

New York, Sept. 12, 1899.

DREYFUS AND CORCORAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the discussion of the Dreyfus case, it seems to have been overlooked that the whole shameful incident is the natural fruit of militarism such as we now have beginning here.

The same arbitrary imprisonment, the same disregard of law and of the principles of evidence is perpetrated at Coeur d'Alene, and Paul Corcoran was convicted by the same spirit that convicted Dreyfus.

The main difference is that we have no Emil Zola here to force it upon the attention of a stupid people, who even now suffer, and justly suffer, at home for their ignorance and contempt of human rights in Cuba and in the Philippines.

BOLTON HALL.

New York, Sept. 11, 1899.

NOT ALL OF FRANCE UNJUST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it just to condemn a nation for the crimes of a few individuals? It is true that five of the seven Judges, together with the Commissary selected by the French Government, willfully and knowingly sentenced an innocent man to a punishment worse than death, and a number of its Generals perjured themselves to assist in bringing about this result. It would naturally be supposed that these Judges and the Commissary were selected for their capacity—their intelligence, integrity, and other qualities that help to constitute a competent court of justice. Instead of displaying the expected qualities, six out of the eight officials perjured themselves in order to maintain the honor of the army of France.

How wonderful are the ways of Providence! Less than thirty years since we all commiserated with Alsace and Lorraine; that their citizens should have lost their fatherland; it seemed at that time to be a misfortune from which they never could recover except by some fortunate stroke of war—such as France making an alliance with Russia and then overturning Germany, and thus restoring the lost provinces to la belle France. What a curse it seemed to the lost provinces at the time! Why had the Creator so oppressed them? What crimes had they specially committed that they should be so afflicted? Does it not appear now that it was a blessing in disguise? Is it likely that Alsace and Lorraine now wish to be a part of France?

Reflecting on the subject, I would suggest that more than likely it is only among the army officers where this rottenness and corruption abounds. Three-fourths of them (if we accept the average shown in the Dreyfus case) are perjurers, forgers, and murderers; the others, together with the great majority of the population of France, are most likely the equal in character to the inhabitants of other countries. It is true we had a right to expect better things from the great European republic. Don't let us condemn the entire people for the crime of the minority, but, rather, should we give her another chance. She is down in the mud now; so low, that it will take a long time to rise again. Don't let us kick her while down! AMERICAN.

New York, Sept. 13, 1899.

Anent "Dreyfus 'Guilty,'" Ernest H. Crosby's Poem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to express deeply grateful thanks for the publication of these large-minded lines, and thus convey to the gifted poet (who has so admirably epitomized in tuneful verse the thoughts, feelings, and present emotions of probably thousands of people) the humble meed of praise and gratitude from one reader, who perhaps voices the sentiments of a countless multitude.

Although nice critics might find some technical faults in Mr. Crosby's poem, no true critic will deny that it has the ring, the power, the fine imagination, lying at the basis of all real poetry. In the crushing sarcasm of the opening lines it reminds one of Byron's great "Ode to Napoleon Bonaparte," wherein the poet uses a similar strain of irony with telling effect. I would not here imply that there is conscious or unconscious imitation of Byron, for there is absolutely none.

I trust I do not adopt too familiar a tone, when I say, "Ernest, give us some more."

A. B.

New York, Sept. 12, 1899.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES of this morning publishes the eloquent plea of Mr. Robert J. Thompson, Secretary of the Lafayette Memorial Commission, for gratitude to France and against the "shameful treatment" we are now, in common with all civilization, bestowing upon that miserable people. Mr. Thompson's memory must be very narrow, if he gives France all moral credit for her joining the United States in their Revolution. He makes a mistake that illustrates the range of his knowledge of the causes that moved France to do anything to injure England. It can do no harm to recall a few instances of the affectionate care of France for this Nation.

Are we to forget that France initiated a European alliance against us during our civil war, that was throttled by the British Government? Nor will we ignore the fact that no press in Europe was more vindictive toward the United States when we opened war on Spain; and, moreover, that France stood ready to join an alliance against the United States at that time, which was throttled by the British Government. And what about Mexico, where France, taking advantage of our "exhausted" condition, placed an Emperor, and then, when Uncle Sam raised his little finger in warning, sneaked off, leaving the poor devil to face 12,000,000 enemies without an army?

What has been the glory of France in the last century? Napoleon at Moscow or at Waterloo? The coup by which the wretched Louis Napoleon was permitted to make himself Emperor? Or was it the "grand nation"? Or was it Sedan or perhaps Metz, surrendering an army of 175,000 soldiers, of whom not more than one-third appeared anywhere save on the list? Or was it the sneaking flight out of Mexico, under the orders of this Government? Was it the Dreyfus verdict of 1894? Possibly the rotten Panama Canal business, which was about as glorious as the late Dreyfus verdict, and for the same reason—corruption in high places.

The man who, for the sake of gathering shekels for a "cause," be it ever so holy, will set himself against the tenderest conscience of the whole civilized world, has made a mistake in getting born into a world where the inhabitants have hearts and sympathy for the persecuted, with detestation for such conduct as to-day characterizes France. ALFRED F. SEARS.

New York, Sept. 13, 1899.

GREAT BOOM IN STEEL ON

Abnormal Demand Throughout the World for the Product.

MILLS WORKING OVERTIME

Steady Increase in Price Which Manufacturers Deny Is Due to Combinations — Contractors Suffer.

A boom in the steel industry which has fairly reached the sensational point is under way in this country. This boom has developed in consequence of an abnormal demand for iron and steel throughout the world. Although all of the hundred or more steel mills in the United States are working overtime, they are apparently unable to keep up with the demand for their product, and some of them are several months behind in filling their orders. Railroad corporations which ordered thousands of tons of steel rails early in the present year are still waiting for deliveries; the building of bridges planned in certain localities has been deferred for want of steel, and architects and builders on every hand are complaining that their interests are suffering because of the dilatoriness of the mills in supplying structural steel.

This urgent and widespread demand for steel has been accompanied by a steady increase in price—an increase which began slowly, but of late has assumed a brisk and radical form. Manufacturers of steel are now ostensibly taking orders only for delivery far in the future. Purchasers who want quick deliveries can gain an advantage only by outbidding other buyers, and it is to the incessant scrambling for quick deliveries that the present high prices of steel are chiefly attributed. The production of steel in this country for 1899 promises to exceed the production in 1898 by fully 25 per cent., and the production in 1898 was uncommonly large.

Steel makers and dealers are in the habit of roughly estimating that about three-fourths of the pig iron produced in this country is converted into steel. The records for 1898 come very near justifying this basis of estimate. There were produced in the United States last year 11,773,934 tons of pig iron and 8,932,857 tons of steel of all kinds. This output of steel included 6,009,017 tons of Bessemer steel and 2,230,292 tons of open-hearth steel. An increase of all kinds of steel was shown over 1897 amounting to 1,775,900 tons, or more than 24 per cent. In steel structural shapes the increase in 1898 over 1897 was 118,407 tons, or more than 20 per cent.; in plates and sheets the increase was 241,015 tons, or almost 20 per cent., and in Bessemer steel rails the increase was 332,182 tons, or more than 20 per cent.

OUTPUT OF PIG IRON.

Below is a table showing the number of pig iron furnaces in operation in this country each month this year up to Sept. 1, together with the gross weekly output of each furnace:

	Furnaces.	Gross Capacity Per Week.
Jan. 1	200	243,516
February	195	237,639
March	192	228,196
April	205	245,749
May	217	260,065
June	220	254,062
July	237	263,363
August	244	267,672

At the rate of production indicated by the foregoing table the gross output of pig iron in this country for 1899 will amount to about 14,000,000 tons. Estimating three-fourths of this tonnage as steel gives an output of steel for the current year of 10,500,000 tons. Experts in the iron and steel industry, however, say that the proportion of steel to iron will be much greater this year than ever before. The multiplication of electric railways and the modern method of building large business structures have increased the demand for steel enormously.

The annual report of the production of iron ore, prepared by John Birkinbine of Philadelphia for the United States Geological Survey, shows that the year ended Dec. 31, 1898, the production of iron ore in this country amounted to 19,278,369 long tons. This was 1,760,323 long tons, or, 10 per cent., in excess of the previous maximum of 17,518,046 long tons produced in 1897. The product of 1898 was the largest quantity of iron ore obtained in any country in one year, being more than 1,250,000 tons in excess of the large total recorded for Great Britain in 1880. The greater proportion of the iron-ore product of this country last year came from the Lake Superior region, which turned out 13,779,908 long tons, as against 12,205,722 long tons in 1897. It is from this section that the steel iron largely comes. A feature of 1898 was the consolidation of a number of the largest producing mines, most of which were brought or leased by important consuming interests. The increased demand for iron ore which developed last year caused practically the entire output of the Lake Superior region for 1899 to be purchased very soon after the prices were fixed by the Bessemer Ore Association. The portion of the 1899 output not immediately sold has commanded in the market higher prices than the ores under contract.

EFFECT OF THE WAR PERIOD.

For four or five years prior to the present boom the entire world had been economizing in the use of steel. In this country during the period of the hard times the use of structural steel was reduced to a minimum, and the railroad companies did not buy a pound of steel that they did not actually need. The steel mills were obliged to cut down the wages of their operatives, and many of the mills shut down entirely. With the revival of business and the gradual spread of prosperity there came a steadily increasing demand for steel. About this time, just as orders were beginning to accumulate at the principal steel mills, the war with Spain occurred. Urgent work for the United States Government necessitated the putting aside of the private orders for the time being, and inasmuch as individual and corporate customers were constantly increasing, the inability of the mills to fill orders caused an aggravating condition of affairs. Hurry orders for railroad and structural steel had to be temporarily pigeonholed, and construction work of all descriptions was delayed.

With the close of the war, the urgent need of the Government for steel ceased, and the mills turned their attention to the business demands of the country. It soon became evident that almost every industrial interest in the United States was stirring and in immediate need of steel. All of the railroads wanted new rails and new bridges at once; a demand for steel cars sprang up, and from all parts of the country came orders for girders, beams, and plates for the steel construction in large buildings. Thus started the steel boom. Old mills were reopened, and each steel manufacturing concern was worked to its full capacity. The demand for pig iron exceeded the capacity of the furnaces, and ramshackle furnaces that had been idle for years were started up by the pig-iron makers in order to supply the needs of the steel mills. Starting as they did on the threshold of this steel boom, away behind in their orders, the steel mills, according to report, have not been able to catch up with their urgent orders, much less keep pace with the demand of the country for steel.

There are about 100 steel mills in the United States, large and small, but the bulk of the steel manufacturing is done by a few large concerns. The principal ones are the Carnegie Steel Company, the Federal Steel Company, which owns and operates the Illinois Steel Company's works and the Lorain Steel Works; the Cambria Steel Company, Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Pennsylvania Steel Company, the National Steel Company, which owns twenty or thirty mills; the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company, the Maryland Steel Company, American Steel and Wire Company, and the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. Within the past few months capitalists have had under consideration various propositions to build new steel mills, but the fact that it will cost about 60 per cent. more to build a steel mill now than it would have cost one year ago has prevented such projects from attaining any visible vitality.

ABOUT THE RISE IN PRICES.

The men who control the big steel companies deny that the advance in prices is due to combinations or agreements on their part. They assert that the upward movement in the steel market is entirely due to the extraordinary demand for raw and finished steel products. Consumers, they declare, are wholly responsible for the bidding up of the prices. Within the past year the prices of first-class steel rails have ranged from $18 to $36 per ton, and steel billets have been quoted at from $16 to $41. The following table shows the market quotations for steel rails and for billets at the end of the first week of this month as compared with one month previous and one year ago:

	Sept. 9, 1899.	Aug. 9, 1899.	Sept. 9, 1898.
Steel rails, heavy	$35.00@$36.00	$30.00	$18.00
Steel billets, Pittsburg	38.00	34.50	16.00
Steel billets, Philadelphia	41.00	36.00	18.00

Girder rails are now selling at about $38 a ton. Only a few weeks ago leading men in the steel industry expressed the belief that $26 for steel rails and about $25 for steel billets would be a satisfactory basis for 1900. It has since become apparent that these figures were much too low. There is a well authenticated report that the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company has contracted for 40,000 tons of steel rails for 1900 delivery at $29 per ton, and that the Rock Island Road has ordered 20,000 tons at the same price. Some of the Western steel manufacturing concerns are asking as high as $41 per ton for steel rails for next year's delivery. It is estimated that of the 1899 orders for steel rails fully 500,000 tons will have to go over into next year's delivery. Some of these delayed orders will be ready for delivery by December, but as that is too late in the season for the laying of rails the mills will be obliged to carry them over until next Spring. According to expert authority, orders for pig iron aggregating more than 200,000 tons will have to be carried over into 1900 for delivery.

Some doubts have been manifested regarding the permanency of this boom, and inquiry elicits the fact that a number of railroad corporations are holding back orders for steel rails and bridge steel in the expectation that there will be a considerable drop in prices after Jan. 1. In certain quarters, in spite of denials, there are still lurking suspicions that the big steel concerns are responsible for the prevailing high prices, and that selfish interests have conspired to produce an abnormal condition in the iron and steel industry. In denouncing this view of the situation officers of the steel companies, big and little, declare that it is at variance with actual conditions. Great stress is put upon the statement that there is no considerable amount of steel in store in this country, and yet all of the steel mills are working up to their fullest capacity. It is the talk of the trade that premiums ranging from 50 cents to $1.50 a ton above the market price are offered for immediate deliveries of pig iron and steel, and that there is very little "spot" steel in sight. The American Pig Iron Warrant Association, of which George W. Hull is President, acts as a sort of custodian of surplus steel, issuing its warrants therefor. A few months ago this association had 287,000 tons of steel in store, but its most recent reports show only about 30,000 tons on hand.

It is a peculiar phase of the steel situation that billets which cost less to make than car rails are quoted at from $2 to $5 per ton more than the rails. Owing to the constantly increasing uses of steel and the multiplication of its manufactured products the billets have a market entirely their own, governed, in the main, by different conditions from those which govern the market for car rails. Leading authorities in the steel industry declare that the present prices of steel billets are practically forced prices. Although the continued advance in the price of pig iron causes an eagerness to contract for steel billets for 1900 delivery, comparatively little has been done in that direction. Some very large sales of Southern irons have already been made for delivery during the first half of 1900. These sales led to advance sales being made at from $15.50 up to $16 per ton for No. 2 foundry. The large steel manufacturing companies have been buyers, but there is a general belief that they have not been able to get all that they require. Predictions have been made that Bessemer pig will go to $28 and $30 a ton.

THE FOREIGN DEMAND.

But little steel has recently been sold by the Pittsburg mills for 1900 delivery, for the reason that these mills are already so far behind in their deliveries that they do not want to make the situation any worse. There has recently been a strong and urgent demand for steel slabs in the Pittsburg market. There has been a spasmodic foreign demand for American steel and pig iron since last January. In June 1,500 tons of pig iron were exported to Germany, in one lot, at full domestic prices. In 1898 the exports of steel ingots, billets, blooms, and slabs from this country amounted to $1,008,360 in value. This fact recalls significantly the statement made by Andrew Carnegie in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES on Jan. 1, 1898, viz.: "I am satisfied that the increased wants of the world for steel are to be supplied by the United States." Mr. Carnegie at that time predicted that American steel would be much cheaper than the steel made in any other country. He said: "So many things have conspired to reduce the cost of steel in the United States—not the least being transportation to seaboard—that I am convinced that we alone can meet the requirements of the world in the future for steel."

The Carnegie Company early in the year put into operation at Homestead a new forging plant for making car axles and steel freight cars.

Important causes that have contributed to the persistent advance in the price of steel in the increase in the cost of iron, the increase in the cost of labor, the increase in cost of transportation, and the increase in the cost of fuel. Nearly all of the steel mills have found it expedient to advance the rates of wages paid to all classes of operatives. These advances range from 5 to 15 per cent., and although in most instances the wages were increased voluntarily, it is a matter of general comment that labor troubles were averted by such increases.

About three months ago the anthracite furnaces in Eastern Pennsylvania were notified of an increase in the price of anthracite furnace coal of 25 cents a ton, and almost simultaneously an announcement was sent out from Chicago that there would be an advance of 15 cents in the freight rates on Southern iron. Owners of steel mills recognized that there were at least two important factors in the altered trade situation. One was the advance in the price of raw material and the other was the increased cost of production due to higher wages. It is customary to fix the labor cost on the raw material and finished products in the early Summer for the entire year. When this item of cost was found to be increased this year, the manufacturers, in the face of the great demand for steel, put the added cost on the selling price. In consequence of the increased cost of steel and the increased cost of labor it is calculated that at least 20 per cent. is added to the cost of putting up buildings in which considerable quantities of steel are used.

Fears have been expressed by contractors and builders that the abnormal conditions in the iron and steel industry will check building operations and will cause a dull Winter season in that particular field. New York architects have asserted privately that important building orders have been held in abeyance in consequence of the high price of steel, together with the increased cost of other materials of labor. Capitalists who contemplated building say that there is too much risk in making contracts at present prices and in face of the prevailing uncertainty regarding the delivery of steel.

CONTRACTOR BEARS THE BURDEN.

Richard Deeves, the builder and contractor, expressed himself as follows: "Men who improve real estate for investment are averse to paying the ruling prices for steel and iron. They cannot see their way clear to getting an adequate return on their investment. Prices of building materials are very high. There is no question that the demand for steel and iron throughout this country is far greater than has been known in many years. This country is now sending a large amount of iron in different shapes to foreign countries. I do not think, however, that the increased cost of steel is wholly warranted by the price paid for the crude material and for labor, although both have been advanced. The mills are making the large profits while the heavy burden falls on the middle men who are the contractors. In my own business the execution of large contracts has been delayed two months or more owing to my inability to get the steel on time.

"This great advance in the price of steel is bound to affect building operations in this city seriously because—in consequence of increased taxation—the margin of net revenue realized on improved real estate is so small that owners of unimproved property do not feel justified in paving any advance on former prices for building. Skilled and unskilled labor in my business now commands on an average 40 cents a day more than it did a year ago, and the price of steel is about 50 per cent. higher than it was last Fall."

Men who are influential in the direction of some of the largest steel concerns in this country say that this boom in steel has not yet reached its full growth, but that it will expand and develop throughout next year, and possibly thereafter. It is predicted that the production of steel in 1900 will exceed that of 1899 by not less than 25 per cent., and that the exports of steel and its manufactured products will increase to large proportions within the next two years.

On Wednesday, Sept. 6, the Bessemer Pig Iron Association in Pittsburg fixed the price of pig iron for next year at $22 a ton in the valleys, which will be equivalent to $23.25 per ton in Pittsburg. The price had been quoted at $21 in the valleys.

The inability of the steel mills to fill orders promptly has retarded considerable construction work of importance in this city. The remodeling of the first story of the Grand Central Station was to have been begun early in July, but the lack of the necessary steel has prevented anything being done as yet. Within the past week the contractors have been encouraged to look for a partial delivery within a short time. The Metropolitan Street Railway Company has been unable to get the heavy rails which were ordered to replace the present rails in Broadway, Columbus and Lexington Avenues, and the work in installing the electric motive power on those lines may, in consequence, have to go over until next Spring. The Third Avenue Street Railroad Company has been fortunate in getting the steel and iron needed for the work of reconstruction in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Sir William Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific Railway is interested, with a number of English and Canadian capitalists, in the Dominion and Steel Company, which has recently purchased extensive iron mines in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. The most valuable iron deposits are on Bell Island, in Conception Bay, and the leading men in the company believe that a vast iron and steel industry is about to be developed in Canada. Elias Rogers of Toronto says: "The iron deposit on Bell Island is of peculiar formation, and different from anything I have ever seen. The ore can be taken out more cheaply than in any other mine I know of. It is in the form of segregated cubes, which can be detached by the use of a crowbar, one man being able to pry off tons at a time."

GOV. ROOSEVELT IN BROOKLYN.

Addresses Gathering of War Veterans and Sons' Association—Would Decline Vice Presidential Nomination.

Gov. Roosevelt was the guest of honor at a military concert given in Prospect Park yesterday by the Brooklyn War Veterans and Sons' Association, commemorative of the anniversary of the battle of Antietam.

The Governor reached the city early yesterday morning, after four days of speech-making up the State. He drove directly to the Union League Club, where he took breakfast with Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, Assemblyman Gherardi Davis, and James R. Sheffield. The rest of the morning he spent in disposing of a mass of accumulated mail which was brought to him by Secretary William J. Youngs.

Shortly after noon the Governor drove across the bridge. He was met on the Brooklyn side by Park Commissioner George V. Brower and a committee from the Veterans and Sons. As the party entered the park, a salute was fired by the Third Battery. In firing this salute, John H. Miller, aged twenty-three, of 499 Dean Street, Brooklyn, had his left hand blown off and was otherwise painfully injured by the premature discharge of one of the guns.

By the time the Governor reached the music stand, a crowd of 5,000 people had gathered there. Many women and little girls were in the throng, and the bright colors of their costumes, set against the grass of the park, made a remarkably pretty picture. In the midst of the assemblage were fifty little schoolgirls dressed in white and bearing flags, while near them were ranged a party of boys from the St. John's Orphan Home, in military costumes. When the Governor appeared on the stand all rose and cheered and waved flags and hats and handkerchiefs.

The Governor was introduced by Commissioner Brower. His speech was brief. He paid a tribute to the veterans, preached the need of practical patriotism, courage, devotion to duty, and enthusiasm for one's work, and concluded by declaring that: "We must never let this Nation shrink from doing its duty, whatever that may be, to which she is called as one of the great nations of the earth." One of those, he declared, was the duty of seeing to the establishment of order and justice in the tropic islands of the seas." This sentiment was warmly applauded.

After his speech the Governor waited to hear the Forty-seventh Regiment Band render the "Charge of the Rough Riders at San Juan Hill," with an anvil chorus. Then he hurried away, followed by the cheers of the crowd, to the Flatbush Avenue Station, where he took a train for Oyster Bay.

Frederick W. Holls, Secretary of the American delegation to the Peace Conference at The Hague, will be Gov. Roosevelt's guest at his Oyster Bay home today. On Tuesday the Governor will speak at the Suffolk County Fair, at Riverhead, L. I. On Thursday he will go up the State again, to deliver an address at Cooperstown. He will speak at Utica Friday. From there he will go to Ohio, where he is to open the State campaign on Saturday. By a long jump, he will reach Baltimore in time to make a speech on Monday, Sept. 25. He will speak again in Maryland, and will then return to New York in time for the Dewey reception. Asked yesterday what were his plans for Democratic harmony, the Governor said that he would be in the hands of Gen. Roe and the Reception Committee. He will return to Albany for the Winter as soon after Oct. 1 as he can accomplish the removal of his family from Oyster Bay to the Executive Mansion.

While Gov. Roosevelt refused to discuss the reports connecting his name with the Vice Presidential nomination, this authoritative statement was made in his behalf yesterday:

The Governor is for the old ticket over again. He is heartily in favor of the renomination of President Hobart, and even if Mr. Hobart should decline to run again, he has absolutely no Vice Presidential aspirations. The office would not be congenial to his tastes, and he so much prefers his present place that he would rather be Governor for two years longer than to be Vice President for four years.

BATTLE OF HARLEM HEIGHTS.

Salute at the Jumel Mansion Ushers in the 123d Anniversary.

A National salute of twenty-one guns fired from the grounds in front of the historic Jumel Mansion yesterday at sunrise ushered in the one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of the battle of Harlem Heights. The Jumel Mansion, between One Hundred and Sixtieth and One Hundred and Sixty-first Streets, was Washington's headquarters at the time of the battle. Here he was the guest of Mme. Jumel.

He had but shortly before crossed over to New York from Long Island, and had scarcely made it his headquarters when the British under Howe moved from Bloomingdale Heights to attack him. Five thousand troops were engaged on each side, and the conflict raged fiercely all day long. The British were finally compelled to fall back. Two American officers—Col. Knowlton and Major Leitch—fell in the struggle. The action greatly inspired the American patriots who had found that they were able to cope successfully with the British and Hessian troops, which were the flower of Howe's command.

The Jumel Mansion is now the property of Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, who fired the salute, assisted by his two sons. A reception was given in the afternoon by Mrs. Earle to the Washington Heights Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

MOVED THE HIPPOPOTAMI.

Owing to the Cold the Animals Went Eagerly to Winter Quarters.

The almost phenomenally cold weather of last week caused apprehension to the officials of the Central Park menagerie. It is usually considered safe for most of the animals to inhabit their Summer quarters until about the first of October, and during the last week of September arrangements are made for the transfer of the hippopotami and other large beasts to their Winter homes.

It became apparent last Thursday that unless the animals were moved at once many of them would fall victims to the climate. It was therefore determined to move the hippopotami without any of the customary preparations. The largest of them, Caliph, evidently was suffering from the cold, and the others huddled together in their cages in the most forlorn manner.

It almost seemed as though the animals knew the necessity for their change of habitation and welcomed the order to move. They behaved in the most amiable possible way, and gave the keepers no trouble at all. A gangway was constructed from the Summer to the Winter cage, and along it were arranged loaves and other dainties to tempt the hippopotami along. But they needed no tempting, still less the prodding with poles and persuading with ropes that have always been necessary before. The keepers stared amazed.

Caliph walked down the gangway, sniffing contentedly, and after him followed Iris and Miss Murphy. The whole business was accomplished in about ten minutes, and the keepers had got over what they look forward to as their most difficult job of the season without an effort.

The hippopotami were in their usual condition of placid contentment yesterday, and had apparently not been injured by the two or three cold nights which preceded the move.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE TRIAL OF THE FRENCH CONSPIRATORS.—To-morrow will begin in Paris, by the High Court of Justice specially convened by President Loubet, the trial of the alleged Royalist and Nationalist plotters against the French Government. Among them are Paul Déroulède, M. de Monicourt, described as courier of the Duc d'Orléans; M. André Buffet, Director of the Political Bureau of the Duc d'Orléans; M. Georges Thiebaud, writer; M. Jules Guérin, Delegate General of the Anti-Semitic League, now in a state of rebellion against the law; M. Poujol de Fréchencourt, of the staff of the Gazette de France; M. le Comte de Chevilly, steward of the estates of the Duc d'Orléans; M. le Comte de Sabran-Pontèves, editor of the Clarion de la Villette; M. de Godefroy, advocate and President of the Jeunesse Royaliste Club; M. le Menuet, Secretary General of the League of Patriots; Abbé Vial, released on his own recognizances; the Comte de Saluces, the Baron de Vaux, and M. Marcel Habert, Deputy for Rombouillet. The additional conspirators are the butchers, tripemen, and meat porters of the Villette slaughter houses, M. Baillère, who escaped with Rochefort, Grousset, Jounde, and others from Noumea, and minor people connected with National Anti-Semitic and Royalist clubs and newspapers Of course, M. Guérin and his friends who have shut themselves up in the house in Rue de Chambrol are not likely to make their appearance yet a while. The charges against the conspirators are as follows:

"First.—Being concerned in a plot having for its object either to overturn or to change the Government, or to excite citizens or inhabitants to take arms against constituted authority, the said plot having been followed by acts committed or begun with a view to their execution. Second.—An attempt of which the aim was either to destroy or to change the Government, or to excite citizens or inhabitants to take up arms against constituted authority, the said attempt having been made manifest by acts of execution or endeavors which were only suspended or failed in their effect through circumstances independent of the wills of their authors. These crimes come under clauses of the Penal Code and of that of criminal investigation. Third.—In so far as concerns Guérin and his companions they are to be proceeded against for rebellion in armed union and attempted assassination. The rebellion to be imputed to Guérin and his companions and the attempted act of assassination committed by him are connected with the plot, and were undertaken with a view to insure imunity for the crimes specified. They lie, therefore, with other collateral facts established within the jurisdiction of the High Court, if the same has been called to decide on the conspiracy and on the attempts against the security of the State.

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M. ZOLA'S NEW TRIAL AT VERSAILLES.—Emile Zola, the novelist, and M. Perreux, the responsible manager of L'Aurore, will be tried on the charge of criminal libel at the Versailles Assizes Nov. 23. This trial is the result of a successful appeal made by M. Zola from a judgment rendered against him by default a year ago last Spring. The new summons is issued in the name of Gen. de Luxer, President of the court-martial which acquitted Esterhazy of the charge of treason brought against him by M. Mathieu Dreyfus, and by the six other judges. It will be recalled that these officers had originally appointed counsel to defend the case on their behalf in the trial of MM. Zola and Perreux for the alleged libel cont

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These two facts operating together have opened to the United States riches undreamed of until very recently.

The present management of the

BOSTON LITTLE CIRCLE ZINC CO.

were among the first to note the converging lines of increase in the demand and decrease in the old world's sources of supply, and being practical zinc men, with a thorough knowledge of the American zinc fields, they were enabled in advance of the general public knowledge to combine under their control some of the very best properties in the whole Missouri-Kansas zinc district.

These properties are to-day owned by the Boston Little Circle Zinc Co. in fee simple, and **without encumbrance of any description.** They comprise mines which are pronounced by the highest zinc authorities among the most valuable mining properties in the world. These original holdings of the company have further been nearly doubled in extent by the purchase of additional mines and mining lands in the same district, and also by the purchase in July last of the famous Chase mine at Galena, Kansas, one of the richest zinc mines in that district.

From the date of its incorporation, the **Boston Little Circle Zinc Company** has been a conspicuous success. Through the foresight and shrewdness of its directors, it possesses properties not exceeded in value by anything in the zinc fields of the United States. From its original holdings it has been earning 20 per cent. on its entire capital stock, enabling it to pay one per cent. monthly dividends and to accumulate surplus at the rate of $80,000 per annum, in addition to the dividends paid. The surplus has been reinvested in the acquisition of new properties and the extension of development on all. A letter just received from the President of the company from Joplin states that he has just contracted for a new 100-ton concentrating mill, to be erected on the Chase mine, also another 100-ton concentrating mill adjoining the Nugget. Further, that the new mill on the Oronogo mine would be in operation about September 11th (this mill was started on the 11th, and is now actively at work.)

We are also enabled to state that from the earnings of the Chase mine there will be paid on October 1st, 1899, an extra dividend of one-half of one per cent. on the capital stock of the Boston Little Circle Zinc Company, in addition to the regular one per cent. monthly dividend. This puts the stock upon an 18 per cent. basis of cash monthly dividends.

We believe there is no sounder, safer or more substantial investment before the American public to-day. The actual earnings, the dividends paid and the surplus accumulating by this company make its stock worth as an actual investment more than double its present selling price, and we believe that those who purchase at the present figure of

$11.00 PER SHARE

will not only receive a large return, but secure a corresponding enhancement in the cash market value of their holdings.

We recommend investors who desire such a security to carefully and thoroughly investigate this opportunity.

The advance in price of this stock to $12.50 per share, which goes into effect Oct. 1st, is more than justified by the condition of the company and its properties; and as soon as the stock is listed (the preliminaries for which are now nearly completed) there is no question that the market price will be greatly in excess of this figure.

The par value is $10.00 per share, full paid and non-assessable.

Dividends are payable monthly; the September dividend will be paid October 1st to all stockholders of record.

The company's prospectus is well worthy the attention of every investor; send for it, to the Company's Fiscal Agents,

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New York, September 14th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that from the net earnings of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1899, there has been declared a regular dividend of Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the Preferred stock, and Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the Common stock of this Company, payable October 21st at the Company's office in New York City.

The Transfer books will close at three P. M. on the 2d day of October, and reopen for transfers, ex dividend, on the thirteenth day of October following.

FRANK S. BOND, Vice President.

National Tube Company,
No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York, September 14th, 1899.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 1.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarter-yearly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Centum upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable October 2d, 1899, at the office of the Company, No 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on September 16th, 1899, at 12 o'clock M., and will remain closed until October 4th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company,
New York, Sept. 14th, 1899.

PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK DIVIDEND $1.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of The American Agricultural Chemical Company, held this day, it was resolved that a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Preferred capital stock be declared and paid to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, October 2nd. Transfer books will close on Monday, September 25th, and reopen Thursday, October 5th. JAS. M. GIFFORD, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company,
Sept. 14, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Sept. 20th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 5th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Knickerbocker Ice Company,
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 13, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ PER CENT. on the common stock of the Knickerbocker Ice Company of Chicago for the quarter ending Sept. 30 next, payable Oct. 1. Books close Sept. 19 and open Oct. 3.

WILLIAM A. WALTER, Secretary.

LIQUID AIR.

I hereby give notice that I have not transferred any inventions nor assigned any patents on any inventions of mine connected with liquid air excepting the State right for Rhode Island on one application for a patent not yet granted.

*The **Liquid Air, Power & Automobile Co.** of Boston owns the exclusive rights to the use of **all my liquid air inventions,** with the one exception noted*

(Signed)

GEORGE CODE.

Boston, Sept. 13, 1899.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus.....$3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Pres't. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Pres't.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, Jno. G. McCullough, Wm. H. Appleton, Edward Uhl, Wm. L. Strong, Frederic R. Coudert, James J. Hill, B. Aymar Sands, Wm. F. Buckley, John W. Sterling, Stuart G. Nelson, John A. McCall, Hudson Hoagland, H. Walter Webb, James Stillman, James A. Blair, Edward N. Gibbs, Frank W. Stearns, M. C. D. Borden, Edm. D. Randolph, Aldace F. Walker.

This company is authorized to act as Executor Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.

BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE STATEN ISLAND ELECTRIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

A very large majority of the above described bonds having been deposited with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, pursuant to the notice heretofore published, the undersigned Committee, acting for said bondholders, have extended the time during which the remaining bonds may be deposited to and including Sept. 30, 1899. After Sept. 30 no bonds will be received for deposit except upon such terms as the Committee may impose.

WILLIAM L. BULL,
R. SOMERS HAYES,
JOHN GREENOUGH,
Committee.

AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, Counsel.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

THE BASIN GOLD AND COPPER MINING CO.

OWNERS OF

THE FAMOUS "HOPE" MINE,

(which produced $700,000 previous to the destruction of its working plant by fire,) and fourteen contiguous mining claims, all located in Montana.

OFFICERS.

President, Hon. R. B. SMITH, (present Governor of Montana).....Helena, Mont.
Vice Pres. and General Manager, Hon. M. L. HEWETT.....Butte, Mont.
Secretary, CHARLES B. LOWENSON.....Butte, Mont.
Treasurer, Hon. T. E. COLLINS, (present Treasurer of Montana).....Helena, Mont.

DIRECTORS. Hon. R. B. SMITH, Governor of Montana. Hon. A. E. SPRIGGS, Lieutenant Governor of Montana. Hon. T. E. COLLINS, State Treasurer of Montana. Hon. THOMAS H. CARTER, U. S. Senator from Montana. Hon. H. L. FRANK, former Mayor of Butte, Mont.

Knickerbocker Trust Co., 66 Broadway, New York, Transfer Agents and Registrars.

Below are printed some of the shipments from the "Hope" before the fire closed the mine:

Lot No.	Date.	Weight.	Weight.	Value Per Ton.	Total Value.
		JUNE.			
6 to 17	1st to 26th	489,670	458,372	$65 00	$14,879 96
		JULY.			
18 to 31	3d to 30th	613,640	481,883	70 00	16,993 79
		AUGUST.			
32 to 45	1st to 31st	530,834	498,994	20 00	5,188 45
		SEPTEMBER.			
46 to 55	1st to 30th	485,397	460,384	308 00	70,984 46
		OCTOBER.			
56 to 63	9th to 31st	491,402	466,208	159 00	37,166 36
		NOVEMBER.			
64 to 72	6th to 30th	533,851	511,255	92 00	23,631 07
		DECEMBER.			
73 to 80	5th to 30th	473,335	453,850	130 00	29,323 50

The Hope mine, producing gold and copper, is one of the celebrated mines of Montana. It was opened and worked by people of Helena, Montana, who operated it with great success, taking out over $700,000 during 1894-95-96. In 1896 a disastrous fire, in which eleven lives were lost, destroyed the shafts, shafthouses, and working plant, and flooded the mine with water. This misfortune, combined with the simultaneous failure of a Helena banking institution, so crippled the then owners that they were unable to continue operations.

Experts agree that this property will soon equal the famous Anaconda, Parrot, Boston and Montana, Butte and Boston, and other immensely rich properties.

Only a small fraction of the great mineral wealth of the "Hope" mine has been uncovered. The best experts agree that it will become one of the greatest dividend payers in a district renowned for its enormously rich properties. Senator Carter of Montana says of the Hope mine: "I have no doubt that it will prove to be one of the greatest producers in Montana. The vein grows wider and stronger, and the ore increases in value with every foot of depth."

No facility is now lacking to raise the thousands of tons of ore in actual sight to the surface, and there is every equipment necessary to the successful operation of the mine, with the exception of a new concentrator, which will have to be built to replace the old one. For the purpose of raising the capital necessary for this a limited amount of the company's stock is offered for subscription at

$1.50 PER SHARE,

par value, $5.00. Subscriptions should be sent in at once, as the right is reserved to raise the price without notice. Maps, prospectuses, photographs, etc., are on file at the office of the undersigned.

The stock of the Basin Gold & Copper Mining Co. represents one of the soundest and most profitable investments before the public to-day. The "Hope" mine is not a prospect, but one of the rich mines in a celebrated mining district. The purchaser of the stock at the present price will secure the benefit of the advance in value which is certain to take place in the near future, and is assured of increasing dividends, as the great mining territory of the Hope is uncovered, and development work on the other mining claims, all of which have been subjected to exhaustive expert reports, is opening up. Subscriptions will be received by

E. R. HOLDEN & CO., Fiscal Agents,
Commercial Cable Building, 20 Broad St., New York.

MERCANTILE TRUST CO.,
50 Water St., Boston, Mass.

FREDERICK PAXSON & CO.,
119 South Fifth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

12% to 48%

Per annum on money invested in addition to the rapid increase in value is what stock in

Colorado Gold Mines Pays.

THESE ARE PAYING REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS.

They have done so for years and will continue to do so for years to come. New Mines and dividend payers are springing into prominence every month. Stock that was a year ago selling at
ONE CENT
per share is to-day selling at from
10 TO 25 CENTS.
Stocks that were a year ago selling at
10 CENTS PER SHARE
are to-day selling at from
40 TO 50 CENTS,
and many of which are paying regular monthly dividends
AT FROM 12% TO 48% PER ANNUM
on money invested. One stock in particular that was six months ago selling at
10 CENTS
is to-day selling
AT 40 CENTS
and
PAYING REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS,
the price of which will be advanced on the 20th
TO 50 CENTS.
Write for full information and prospectus. Address

PRENTICE INVESTMENT CO.,
44 BROAD ST., N. Y.

BANKING HOUSE
HAIGHT & FREESE
New York, 53 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 402 Walnut.
Boston, 85 State Street.

Our offices being connected by private wires, enables us to promptly execute orders for INVESTMENT or on MARGIN 3 to 5 per cent. on the NEW YORK, BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES.

Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," containing the information needed to deal in securities profitably, with reports, dividends, and prices for 10 to 30 years, issued gratis and mailed free; also Stock, Grain, and Cotton letter. Government, Municipal, and Railroad Bond Quotations furnished on application for purchase, sale, or exchange.
Uptown Offices, 1,132 Broadway, near 26th St.

PLAYING THE SHORT SIDE
of the stock market requires as much intelligence as does playing the long. If you have followed our advice during the past week you are
MONEY AHEAD,
and if you want to know what to do with your present holdings at the opening Monday, mail us your check for $15, to cover TWO WEEKS' SERVICE.
TO CODE HOLDERS:
"NEUTER."
"NEUTER."
"NEUTER."
A two-cent postage stamp will
GET YOUR NAME
on our mailing list. Send your address to-day.
JNO. H. KIMBALL & CO.
NO. 50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ADVANCES SECURED
ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN USE AND IN STORAGE, SALARIES, &C.
D. D. ANDERSON, 177-179 BROADWAY.

I WANT TO HEAR

From a few active Wall St. traders who would appreciate use of private office, direct telephone connections to floor of Consolidated Exchange, and services of their own floor broker.
I can positively save you one-eighth commission on half of your trades—in 20, 50 or 100 share lots. Address: BROKER, P. O. Box, 827, NEW YORK CITY.

SAFEST WAY TO SPECULATE
in stocks. Wheat letter free on application. Handsome customers' office. AUSTIN R. MYRES, 60 Broadway.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59@59¾. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27 3-16d per ounce and in New York at 59c. Mexican dollars at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Brunswick sold at .27, 1,000 Challenge at .80, 1,000 Comstock at .05, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.70, 300 Deadwood at .85@.90, 100 Elkton at 1.10, 400 Isabella at .95@.96, 2,000 Leadville at .11, 3,000 Pharmacist at .06, 1,000 Sierra Nevada at .77@.78, and 100 Standard at 2.90.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Industrial Exchange yesterday were as follows:

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Ariz. Cop. S. Co.	11.50	Gold Coin, Gilpin.	.10
Morenci Cop. pf.	1.77½	Gar. Con.	.17
Rocky Muontain	.01	Golden Fleece	.27
Alamo	.10½	Jefferson	.08
Anaconda	.50	Mollie Gibson	.26
Anchoria	.70	Mount Rosa	.35
Clifton Cop. M. Co.	3.25	Portland	2.25
Cr. Ck. Con.	.18	Sentinel	.002
Copper Rock	.00¾	Union Gold	.35
Elkton	1.15	Work	.32
Gold Coin Cr. Ck.	2.15	Rosario Honduras	5.00

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Sept. 16, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1899.	1898.	P. C.
New York	$900,548,971	$696,328,670	+29.3
Boston	110,455,005	79,480,848	+39.0
Philadelphia	71,187,034	54,745,058	+30.0
Baltimore	14,886,077	13,476,227	+10.5
Chicago	104,883,249	87,818,509	+19.4
St. Louis	27,819,062	24,780,195	+12.3
New Orleans	5,595,798	4,368,196	+28.1
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,235,375,196	$960,997,803	+28.6
Other cities, 5 days	175,276,974	155,147,692	+13.0
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,410,652,170	$1,116,145,495	+26.4
All cities, 1 day	291,247,693	239,662,423	+21.5
Total, all cities, for week	$1,701,899,863	$1,355,807,918	+25.5

Complete returns for the week ended Sept. 9 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1898, an increase of 27.2 per cent., with the same week in 1897 a gain of 22.7 per cent., and with 1896 a gain of 76.7 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1898, was 23.9 per cent., as compared with 1897, 18.9 per cent., and with 1896, 49.1 per cent.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$284,254,431
Gold reserve	256,202,974
Net silver	3,688,209
United States notes in the Treasury	17,111,603
Treasury notes of 1890	888,726
Total receipts this day	1,277,522
Total receipts this month	23,956,907
Total receipts this year	121,989,339
Total expenditures this day	1,475,000
Total expenditures this month	22,583,000
Total expenditures this year	124,666,402
Deposits in National banks	80,826,214
Silver bullion	746,753
National bank notes received for redemption	270,965
Government receipts from internal revenue	625,256
Customs	638,901
Miscellaneous	13,364

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street presented last week the spectacle of declining prices in the face of general prosperity. Reports from all sections could hardly have been better. Increases of nearly 30 per cent. in bank clearings reflected the active employment of money in business. Such employment is, of course, profitable. It must contribute to the general welfare. With increasing demands the price of money naturally advances. That is a commodity which never stands still and which in times like the present displays new life. Large industrial movements invariably affect stocks. A hardening rate for money is hardly an affliction to the general borrower, for easy money attends dull business, and only when capital is nimble enough to turn itself over rapidly is business buoyant. In the stock market, where the legal rate is not usual, the advance works differently. It cramps speculation, provokes discrimination in bank loans, and shakes out the weak. This has happened time and again, and there is nothing new or surprising in it.

Analysis of last week's business need not be more than cursory to show that it bothered no substantial interests. Bear vigor asserted itself in spots. A raid is infectious, and when one stock is under sharp attack the ground becomes disturbed all around. That the general list was affected so little makes clear its strength. Quick absorption at practical declines of securities whose value is established point where large interests lie. The number of holders of good securities may have been lessened somewhat last week, but such transfers as occurred provided beyond doubt a firmer lodgement for such securities than they formerly enjoyed.

Fear of tight money started the operations for a decline. Contractions of bank loans early in the week worked against securities which have led in speculation. The lenient policy which banks exercise toward borrowers when money is plentiful changes under stress of a shrinking surplus reserve. Safety is of course always a prime consideration in bank loans, but in times like the present scrutiny of collateral becomes close and exacting. Speculative specialties go overboard in the first squally weather. Inability of borrowers to get advances such as were formerly allowed acts at once upon speculative holders. That makes the basis for a raid. Accounts lightly margined suffer. Attention having been thus directed to a weak spot, a selling movement is easily induced. When traders think the bow-wows are in sight, as many thought last week in a few of the specialties, some large accounts are apt to be uncovered and the entire market glides off.

Allusion heretofore to the course of St. Paul has been made because of the prominence of that stock and the apparently senseless downward movement in it. The net loss for the week is not great. Why there should have been any loss is explainable not by surface indications that traders saw a chance to depress the market for a favorite more than by the willingness of large holders to let the stock off in order that they might increase their possessions in it. The decision of the St. Paul Directors to pay only the regular dividend met with general approval. Most of the talk which might lead observers of the market to suppose otherwise amounted to merely froth. The Directors of that property have had experience which serves them to good purpose at this time. Not many years since St. Paul paid no dividends on its common stock. As recently as 1892 the dividend amounted to only 2 per cent., and after its payment a surplus of $67,000 remained in its treasury. Payment of 4 per cent. in the ensuing two years left the company with a deficit of $400,000 by the beginning of 1895. The dividend rate in 1895 was decreased to 2 per cent. It advanced again to 4 per cent. in 1896, and since that year has remained at 5 per cent.

The experience of paying dividends at the cost of a deficit not only taught the Directors the folly of letting their money all go into the pockets of stockholders but it was otherwise of benefit. Practically it changed the policy of the company in relation to the out-go of earnings. The last annual report shows the result in this respect in a considerable list of bonds acquired for the company treasury out of earnings. In other years interest on these bonds had been a distinct charge against the property. Their retirement by lessening charges increased net earnings and made easy the conversion of other high interest bearing bonds into general mortgages at a low rate of interest, thus effecting a further saving for the property. President Miller and his associates have let it be distinctly understood that the company will continue to retire its own obligations as rapidly as possible. In quarters which are supposed to be well informed in relation to this property it is believed that the bulk of the obligations to mature within the next ten or fifteen years will be absorbed by purchase in open market by the company itself. Although St. Paul is classed as a Granger road it has a territory that is quite populous and it depends less on grain movements than does any other road in that class. Predictions may be heard and arguments are plentiful to show that with its opportunities for development the property may with the continuance of its present policy be lifted out of the list of speculative stocks within the next few years and take its place with properties formerly speculative, but which now are closely held by investment interests. With this prospect in view, it may well be believed that the eager purchase of St. Paul at last week's declines pointed to the accumulation of that stock in the hands of strong holders.

Rates for money last week worked no general hardship, nor does there seem to be danger that the general market will suffer seriously from that cause. The average person who buys stocks rarely pays less than 6 per cent. to brokers with whom he places his margins. Thus a 6 per cent. rate can hardly affect him. It was quite comfortable for the brokers to be able to enter the market and borrow money for 2 per cent. and charge their customers 6. In times of light business many brokerage houses are believed to have made more money on interest charged to customers than from commissions. It is manifestly impossible for brokers to charge customers in excess of 6 per cent. when money rules no higher in the open market. Thus much of the complaint heard in the last week about high money has come from brokers rather than from those for whose account stocks are carried. When money works higher than 6 per cent., brokers charge their customers the legal rate and a commission equal to the excess over the legal rate. In this case also the broker has little chance to scalp much interest for himself. Talk about the hardship of tight money when the legal rate rules may thus be dismissed, as prompted by the self-interest of persons whose opinion ought to weigh little.

Apart from the attitude of brokers toward the money situation, there are matters to be considered. It would be manifestly better to obtain liberal loans from the banks than from outside quarters. The fact that money may be had is not as comforting as it would be if it were known that the usual sources of supply could be relied on to furnish it. It seems most desirable that the situation of the banks should be eased in every possible way. A depletion of bank funds is usual at this time of year. Reserves always decline when money is needed for the movement of crops. Conditions that now prevail are not exceptional in so far as they relate to a lessened supply of money at this point by reason of shipments to the West and South. In other years the surplus reserve has declined below the 25 per cent. limit. It reached $16,500,000 below the limit as recently as 1893. Causes which induced that depletion of funds are not likely to recur. They were hardly preventable at that time. Causes which account in part for the present depletion are preventable. It is plainly within the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to stop an important drain upon the banks. Probably no vital interests are yet at stake, and for that reason he may not feel impelled to do anything in the way of relief. Nevertheless, if he were to show a disposition to help the banks by permitting them to hold internal revenue tax funds as deposits instead of turning them into the Sub-Treasury, such action would be highly appreciated. It might indeed avert trouble in the stock market, involving undeserved losses to holders of good securities.

The issue of the weekly bank statement yesterday furnished the signal for a sharp raid on the securities which had been under attack. Usually the statement appears at about 11:45 o'clock. By a stroke of bear luck it came out yesterday at 11:30 o'clock, thus giving the raiders an extra fifteen minutes to put into their work of havoc. There was no reason for surprise in anything which the statement brought out. A sharp decrease in the surplus had been anticipated in these columns, and the information upon which this expectation was based was in possession of many of the leading houses in the financial district on Friday. Decrease in loans to the amount of $7,854,400, and in deposits to the amount of $15,055,700, would have acted favorably under ordinary circumstances. The exceptional loss of cash amounting to $5,060,600 in specie and $886,800 in legal tenders, resulted in a decrease in reserve of $2,183,475, leaving a surplus above the 25 per cent. requirement of $275,450. Of the 63 banks in the Clearing House, 32 have more than the required 25 per cent. of reserves and 31 have less; 2 have more than 30 per cent. and 2 have under 20 per cent. In the preceding week 35 banks had more than 25 per cent. and 28 had less.

The banks may be expected in the coming week to do everything within their power to prevent further reduction of the surplus. It stands low enough, however, to emphasize the importance of relief from the Treasury Department. The hope prevails that Secretary Gage will not be unmindful of the interests of the financial community in this respect. There will be some help for the banks to-morrow, when the anticipated interest on the 4 per cent. Government bonds, due Oct. 1, will be payable. It is estimated that 75 per cent. of the $5,600,000 to be paid upon this account will be deposited in the banks in this city. Should further assistance be required from the Treasury Department, Secretary Gage will, no doubt, be promptly advised of the fact by bankers.

Reports from mercantile agencies and other advices from all sections indicate that the good business reported early in the month is improving. There is nothing in the commercial or trade situation to warrant apprehension in any quarter. The railroads are making magnificent returns of earnings, and all signs point in the right direction.

SATURDAY.

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 16	387,353
To date this year	127,579,081
Corresponding date last year	74,491,018

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 16	$588,000
To date this year	$678,541,470
Corresponding date last year	$802,750,690

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3 per cent.; at three months, 5@5½ per cent.; at six months, 5@5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. S. & R. pf.	½	Hocking Valley	1½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½	Iowa Central pf.	1
Consolidated Gas	1	Laclede Gas	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	½	Nat. Starch	1½
General Electric	½	U. S. Flour M.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car. & Fdy. pf.	¾	Met. Street Ry.	12
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	3¾
Am. Steel & Wire	2⅜	Missouri Pacific	2
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	Mobile & Ohio	2⅜
Am. Tin Plate	2¾	Nat. Biscuit	½
Am. Tobacco	2⅜	Nat. Steel	1
Anaconda Copper	1	Nat. Steel pf.	1½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	N. J. Central	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Cent. Pac., as. paid.	1⅝	N. Y. Central	¼
Chi., B. & Q.	1½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
Chi. Gt. Western	½	Norfolk & West	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., A	2½	Pacific Coast	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., B	1⅛	Pacific Mail	1
Chi. G. W., deb.	2	Penn. Railroad	⅞
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅜	Peo. Gas, Chicago	2⅜
Chicago & N. W.	1	Pressed S. Car	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1¼	Reading	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	2⅜	Reading 1st pf.	2⅜
Cont. Tobacco	⅝	Reading 2d pf.	½
Delaware & Hudson	1	Republic Steel	⅝
Del., L. & W.	1½	Rep. Steel pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	Rio Grande & W. pf.	2
Evans. & T. H.	⅜	St. L. S. Western	½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	3½	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Federal Steel	1	Southern Pacific	⅝
Federal Steel pf.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Glucose Sugar	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Hocking Valley pf.	⅝	Third Avenue	1⅝
Int. Paper	1¼	Union Pacific	⅝
Int. Paper pf.	½	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Louis. & Nash.	1¼	Wheel. & Lake Erie	⅝
Manhattan Con.	6⅝	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	2⅛

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., C. & St. L. g.	1	Peo. & East. inc.	3
O. R. R. & Nav. 1st	1½		

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn Un. El. 1st	1½	L., Ev. & St. L. con.	3
Standard R. & T. inc.	1½		

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

During the two short hours of business yesterday the bears were in their element and managed to depress nearly every stock against which they undertook to direct a crusade. Metropolitan, which had been substantially strong and consistent for some time, suffered more severely than any of the other stocks, and at the close of the day's business, on a trading of about 23,000 shares, suffered the radical, and, to many, quite unexpected decline of 12 points. At one time, indeed, the quotation had been depressed to 191½, as against the closing figure of 206 for the day previous, but on a sharp rally the price advanced to 194, at which it closed.

Manhattan, trading in which has for the last week been more active than in Metropolitan, also suffered under bear pressure, but not nearly to the same degree. Practically, 30,000 shares of this stock changed hands, the quotation falling from 114—the final figure for the day previous—to 108, and closing at 108¼, a loss of 5¾ points.

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The marked fall in these two stocks was due to a combination of circumstances. One of these was the none too favorable general condition of the market; another—and this the prime one—to the faculty of Wall Street to discount, if not at times to overdiscount, the effect of influences whose shadows cast before, and which threaten to work to the prejudice and detriment of the stocks concerned. Once this discounting is begun in a weak or semi-panicky market, clever leadership on the part of the bears only remains to bring about a condition of affairs approaching to demoralization.

The timidity of the supporting interests in Metropolitan and Manhattan yesterday can best be judged when it is stated that this influence, which worked the stocks so appreciably down, was none other than the Ford franchise law, which has been used for stalking purposes before now. The joint legislative committee which is to investigate the value of the local traction corporations is understood to be about to commence its sessions, and a statement was put out from one of its members that in his opinion each company should pay at least $1,000,000 additional taxes under the law.

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The result was that both stocks declined as if the holders had never before heard of the Ford law; incidentally, numerous stop orders were reached, and, incidentally again, the bears, who probably had been planning the campaign for some little time, took in a rich harvest of profits, while numerous speculative accounts were forced to liquidate.

The movement was easily the feature of the day's market.

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More Than Held Its Own.

The inconsistency, though Wall Street has little regard for consistency, of the whole thing becomes the more apparent in view of the developments in respect to Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which has been under such severe depression these last few days. That stock, no less than Metropolitan and Manhattan, comes under the provisions of the Ford law, and will suffer, if there is to be any suffering, proportionately. Yet in dealings which totaled over 72,000 shares the stock was not in the least affected by the Ford law rumors, and, even despite of further more or less active bear campaigning, managed not only to hold its own, but to close three-eighths of a point stronger than on Friday.

Perhaps, however, this strength was sustained by reason of a report that during the week 100,000 shares of the stock had been bought by the Metropolitan interests and taken from the Street, with the object in view, it was said, of effecting ultimately a consolidation of all the traction interests of Greater New York. Insiders of the Brooklyn company, it was declared, were not averse to letting some of their holdings go, even at the present prices, in order to bring about this combination. Another report was to the effect that Metropolitan interests had some time ago offered to take a considerable amount of stock, perhaps a controlling interest, of the Brooklyn concern at 90 when it was at par—an offer, it is reported, that was declined. The Metropolitan interests, it was said, combined to bear the price down to lower than the desired figure, in order to carry out their purpose.

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Discussing the report of Metropolitan buying, a gentlemen prominently connected with Brooklyn Rapid Transit said: "We have had an intimation in the last few days that there has been buying for the interests mentioned, and we should not be surprised if it proves to be the case, for our property is certainly worth more than the present figures.

"Those people who affect to be surprised at the present decline in Brooklyn stocks apparently forget that Metropolitan fell over 70 points in six months for no appreciable reason. All we care to say is that the value of Brooklyn Rapid Transit is there to-day as much as it was two months ago; and it was there then. Time will show that. The bears have had the strike and close money to help them in their campaign, but I think it will be found the force of the fight is spent at last. Then it will be found that the same crowd who have been bearing us down will be buoying us up. It's a question not of value but of speculation."

"Brooklyn is growing, our system is growing, and so are our earnings. That is the situation, bears or no bears."

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Still Under Depression.

The other Flower stocks were again under depression yesterday. People's Gas, on sales of about 17,000 shares, fell as low as 106¾, though later it rallied, closing at 111¼. This, however, was more than two points above the closing quotation of the previous day. Federal Steel—over 10,000 shares changed hands—fell off a full point both on common and on preferred, while International Paper common continued on the descending scale to 27½, where it closed for the day, a loss of 1½ points. Rock Island lost another point and a quarter on sales of 10,000 shares, closing at 113½.

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The Vagaries of the Market.

One of the surprises of the day was the disappointing showing made by the coal roads—roads that are making money if any roads are. Delaware and Hudson fell off a point, Lackawanna fell 1½ points, Reading scored a loss of one-half point on common, one-half point on second preferred, and 2⅜ points on first preferred, and Wheeling and Lake Erie lost five-eighths on its common and 2¼ on preferred. These declines can be accounted for, not on any rational basis, but simply and solely because the market at times chooses to ignore favorable figures, just as at times it chooses to ignore unfavorable figures.

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Heavy Dealing in St. Paul.

The movement following upon the action of the St. Paul Directors in regard to the common stock dividend continued to make itself manifest yesterday, as it had done on Friday and for a short time Thursday afternoon. The result was that the St. Paul stock suffered a further decline of 1⅜ points, going to 128⅜ on sales of 25,810 shares. A week ago the closing quotation was 134½—or more than 5 points above the present figures. Some dealers on the Street profess to see consolation in the decline in the knowledge, or belief, that, on the sales, the stock has gone into stronger hands. It is said there has been more or less Rockefeller buying on the recent decline.

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How the Industrials Went.

In the Industrials, Sugar, Tobacco, and Colorado Fuel and Iron were all active, though each showed a decline. Anything but favorable reports were again heard in respect to the sugar war, and as a result American Sugar receded to 147⅛ on sales of 19,510, a loss of a full point and a half. American Tobacco fared even worse, falling to 124¼ for final figures. This represented a loss of 2¾ points, with sales of 12,920 shares. Fuel and Iron declined for exactly the same loss, 2¾ points, on sales of 8,610 shares. Both in the case of Tobacco and of Fuel and Iron there was no reason why there should have been a decline, other than that the bears were active and it suited the whim of the market that it should be so.

MANUFACTURERS ARE ACTIVE.

Men interested in the brass castings trade, who have been meeting in secret in this city during the past week, seeking to bring about a consolidation of the principal brass castings industries of the country, speak very hopefully of the conditions in manufacturing lines and of the outlook for the future. A Director of a Boston company said:

"There has been a marked increase in the business of the manufactories of the country within the past six or eight months. Prices are good, but, good as they are, there is every likelihood that they will go higher. The general public has no idea how rapidly orders have accumulated with the manufacturers.

"Wages are better in all the large manufacturing establishments in the New England district from which I come, and particularly where trusts, so called, have been formed. This may seem a funny thing to some people, but it is a truth none the less. These consolidated concerns are getting considerably better prices than they did as separate, competing companies, and as a result can afford to pay higher wages.

"Iron and steel, of course, are away up at the top of the mast, and so many advance orders have been taken by the iron and steel men that they are already assured of busy and good times for a year to come."

MORTGAGES BEING LIFTED.

No better sign of the times, no surer proof of the fact that prosperity is substantial and real, could be had than this succinct statement of Mr. James Murdock, a banker and capitalist of Lafayette, Ind.:

"We have not for many years had as good times as we are now having in Indiana and throughout the West.

"Crops are good, manufactories are active, workingmen are busy, wages are high, and money is plentiful.

"Our farmers have made, and are making, so much money that as a result more mortgages have been lifted in the last year than I firmly believe, in the ten years preceding."

RAILROADS KEPT BUSY.

Further evidence of the prosperity which the railroads of the country are enjoying, in common with other enterprises, is furnished by Mr. Norman B. Ream of Chicago, recently elected a Director of the Pullman Palace Car Company. Mr. Ream says:

"The railroads were never busier than they are now. The difficulty is to get enough cars to attend to the traffic. From all parts of the country comes the same story—too few cars to handle the rapidly expanding business of the roads.

"As for the general situation, it could not be much better. The fact that the railroads are so busy is indication that there must be pretty general prosperity elsewhere."

ILLINOIS CENTRAL REPORT.

The annual report of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, whose financial tables are in another column, is, as usual, a full exhibit of the condition of this important system and its operations to June 30 last on a total mileage of 4,626, including the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley. One item of interest is a comparison with the preceding fiscal year, as follows:

	Per Cent.
Gross receipts from traffic increased ..... $796,870.22 or	2.92
Expenses of operation increased ..... 840,225.15 or	4.84
Taxes increased ..... 66,566.45 or	5.15
Income from traffic decreased ..... 109,921.38 or	1.27
Net receipts from sale of lands decreased ..... 25,885.64 or	43.65
Income from investments, and miscellaneous profits increased ..... 370,594.47 or	17.02
Excess of income over expenses of operation and taxes increased ..... 234,787.45 or	2.15
The sum available for fixed charges and dividends increased ..... 271,990.70 or	2.30
Total fixed charges and rent increased ..... 291,940.69 or	4.48
The amount available after deducting fixed charges decreased ..... 19,949.99 or	.38
The sum appropriated from income for betterments increased ..... 646,040.00 or	77.93
Surplus dividend fund has been augmented by ..... 43,961.74 or	4.57

Of Illinois Central's grain carrying operations the report says:

The States traversed by the Illinois Central and the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroads, and those west of them, produce the exportable surplus of grain grown in the United States. Every point on these railroads is nearer by rail to New Orleans than to New York, excepting only Chicago, which is precisely 912 miles distant from each of those ports. While the Illinois Central does not directly reach Minneapolis, the centre of the lumber milling, it has close connections with that city, which is also nearer by rail to New Orleans than to New York.

Of the 2,715,981 tons of grain, flour, and other mill products carried by the Illinois Central and the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroads during the year ended June 30, 1899, less than one-fifth (547,841 tons) were exported through New Orleans to European and other ports.

Under these circumstances, it is reasonable to expect that the export of breadstuffs through New Orleans will increase largely, and the company has therefore contracted for 500 additional grain cars, of a capacity of 40 tons each, for delivery in season to carry the large crops now being harvested.

Although the corn crop of 1898 was of such notoriously poor quality, no complaint has been received of any damage from heating having occured in the 19,670,336 bushels which were delivered by the Illinois Central and the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroads for export through New Orleans.

In the item of capital account detail is given to the issue of $10,000,000 capital stock authorized in 1895, but little subscribed for then owing to depression in business. The company was carrying the floating debt incurred in the purchase of the securities of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern and of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Companies, of which debt $7,000,000 was payable in gold on Feb. 1, 1896. A contract was made by which the company sold at par so much of $2,500,000 of the new capital as was not taken by stockholders of record, and gave an option on the remaining $7,500,000 at the same price in consideration of being granted a credit, at not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum interest, for such sums up to $10,000,000 as it might from time to time require pending the reorganization of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern and the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroads, and the sale of the securities to be issued in respect to them. This credit was availed of to the full, and the average rate of interest paid on the floating debt has throughout been less than 4 per cent. per annum.

The sale of the 3½ per cent. bonds, secured by mortgages on the Louisville Division and on the St. Louis Division, was, as is usual in such cases, of a part, ($10,000,000,) firm, with options to the buyers to take the remainder on or before Aug. 1, 1899. Late in the fiscal year now under report the company was able, with the proceeds of so many of the bonds taken on option as it was then able to deliver, to pay off all of its floating debt, the last of it having been paid on June 30, 1899. Since that date the option on the $7,500,000 of new capital stock has been availed of, thus making the amount outstanding at the closing of the books on Aug. 1, 1899, $60,000,000. The sum of $1,500,000 has been reserved to pay the dividend due Sept. 1, 1899, on the full amount of stock.

The total outlay for betterments and additions to the property usually charged to capital has been $2,937,382.82. Of this there was paid from earnings the cost of all the betterments made during the year to the Illinois Central Railroad, as originally constructed, amounting in the aggregate to $1,475,040. Of the remaining $1,462,342.82, representing betterments to the various leased lines, $677,806.24 was charged to the Louisville Division fund and $784,536.58 to capital. The betterments on the Illinois Central Railroad, thus paid for from income, include, among other things, the building of twenty-two miles of second main track and eleven miles of side tracks, the elevation of the St. Charles air line, and the purchase of 1,500 additional new freight cars.

ONTARIO AND WESTERN'S YEAR.

The financial summaries from the annual report of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company are presented elsewhere. In the report President Thomas P. Fowler says:

In the last annual report a good deal of space was devoted to a review of the question of rates on anthracite coal, and an effort was made to show that such rates are reasonable and could not, in justice to the transportation companies, be reduced. Since the date of that report, it became necessary to protect, so far as possible, the interests of the company in that branch of its traffic. The Scranton Coal Company having purchased from the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company one of the largest and most valuable available tracts of anthracite coal in the vicinity of Scranton, Penn., it became possible for the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company to secure the transportation of the output of that company. In connection with that transaction, the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company issued its 5 per cent. notes extending over a period of years, to the amount of $2,500,000, secured by a first mortgage on all the property of the Scranton Coal Company and further loaned $1,475,000, which are secured by a second mortgage on the coal property and the transportation of the entire tonnage from the property was tied up to the railway company by contract. To obtain the required funds, $1,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds were sold during the year, and $500,000 were borrowed, as appears in the accounts of the company. The contract with the Scranton Coal Company promises to prove profitable to the railway company, and the coal company will ultimately not only take care of all obligations assumed in connection with the purchase, but provide a large and valuable tonnage to the railway at remunerative rates for many years to come.

The anthracite coal situation within the year under consideration assumed a shape which made decisive action on the part of your board imperative. Some of the perplexing problems presented still exist, and until finally settled or disposed of, it is questionable whether the termination of the voting trust, through the payment of a small dividend, can safely be considered or acted on. The views and Directors of the company are desirous of co-operating with other coal-carrying companies, in such measures as are clearly essential for the proper protection of the anthracite trade and rates, but they believe that the company must be placed in a situation sufficiently strong to enable it to fully protect its own position and proper place among the other anthracite-carrying railways.

The policy of the company, the report says, this fiscal year will be to include in operating expenses only expenditure, save only the cost of such extensions as may hereafter be made of the main line or branches, or such actual additions to the motive power and equipment as increase the earning capacity of the company or produce new revenues therefor.

The line to Scranton was opened July 1, 1899, and since that date the anthracite tonnage increased from 811,485 tons to 1,991,987 tons, and the revenue from coal from $782,218 to $1,923,502. The gross earnings for the year increased 11.03 per cent., working expenses increased 5.47 per cent., net earnings increased 23.63 per cent. The earnings of the company from the transportation of coal were $1,923,503, an increase of 15.47 per cent. The ratio of working expenses has been steadily reduced from 76.55 per cent. in 1896 to 65.25 per cent. in 1899. The improvements which are being made from year to year in road and equipment will further reduce cost of transportation.

WHEAT MARKET SITUATION.

The Chicago and local wheat markets last week were stagnant and firm until yesterday's post-market curb, where distinct weakness appeared and quotations sagged about 3-16c. The wheat market was upheld by a decided bull flurry in September corn, which was aggressively strong, and made a net advance during the week of 1½c on Chicago and a shade under 1c here. The wheat market, in the opinion of conservative dealers, is ready for a sharp advance, but has lacked stimulating influences. Deterrent factors during the week have been large receipts at primary points and Argentine shipments, with uncertainty as to crop statistics. The harvest last year was over 675,000,000 bushels. Now statisticians and experts are figuring how much we can count on over 500,000,000 bushels. On this there is wide divergence of opinion and figures. Authorities of repute stand firm for 515,000,000 bushels, but here comes Snow with an assertion that the Government computations were based on an underestimation of acreage, and he increases the yield to 530,000,000 bushels. Accepting this as fact, there is a shortage for 1899 as against 1898, of 145,000,000 bushels. On this basis it is argued that wheat is cheap, while Argentina's crop is yet beyond the limits of calculation as to its importance. Snow puts the corn yield at 2,25,000,000 bushels—more than a shade off the three-billion estimate. The trend of the week in regard to breadstuffs showed lack of faith in a hostile outcome of the Transvaal situation. Cables were dull against a steady and satisfactory export demand. A reported French harvest shortage of 24,000,000 bushels of wheat, necessitating the importing within the next six months of 4,000,000 bushels, swayed the market unappreciably.

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The course of the leading wheat and corn futures in the Chicago and New York markets during the past week is shown in the following tables of actual closing prices:

CHICAGO FUTURES.

Wheat—	Sept. 9.	Sept. 11.	Sept. 12.
September	70⅜	70⅜	70⅞
December	71 3-16	71⅛	71⅛
Corn—			
September	31 5-16	31½	31
December	28 7-16	28⅜	28⅜
Wheat—	Sept. 13.	Sept. 14.	Sept. 15.	Sept. 16.
September	71⅞	71⅝	70½	71⅜
December	71⅜	70⅝	70⅞	70 11-16
Corn—				
September	31⅝	31⅝	32¼	32 13-16
December	28⅝	28½	28⅝	28¾

NEW YORK FUTURES.

Wheat—	Sept. 9.	Sept. 11.	Sept. 12.
September	73 3-16	73¼	73½
December	76 1-16	76	76⅝
Corn—			
September	37½	37⅜	37⅜
December	35 3-16	35¼	35⅜
Wheat—	Sept. 13.	Sept. 14.	Sept. 15.	Sept. 16.
September	73⅛	73½	73½	73½
December	76⅛	75½	75⅝	75 13-16
Corn—				
September	37½	38	38⅜	38⅜
December	35½	35½	35⅞	36

At Chicago September wheat in the week made a net advance of ¾c. and December declined ½c. Here September declined 1-16c. and December ⅛c. The advances in maize were: Chicago—September, 1¾c.; December, 5-16c., and New York—September, ⅞c., and December, 13-16c. On the local post market curb yesterday December wheat ran down to 75⅝c. and privileges, December, were puts, 75⅜c. to 75½c., and calls, 76 15-16c. The range of December wheat at Chicago yesterday was 70½c. to 71⅝c., and of December corn, 28¾c. to 28⅝c.

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In their grain letter of yesterday, McIntyre & Wardwell said:

WHEAT.—Compared with the closing quotations of Saturday last, September wheat is ½c higher, December 1⅝c higher, and May unchanged. During the week the extremes on December, the active option, have been but 1⅝c apart. This range of prices evidences how evenly balanced have been the features for and against the market. Compared with yesterday, there is a small gain, which is best ascribed to the improvement in English cables and the strength exhibited in Northwestern markets, where the wheat is most appearing. Bradstreet's week's exports were 4,536,000 bushels, with but 200,000 bushels from Pacific ports. Since July 1 last the exports to date are 55,545,000 bushels in excess of the same period in 1898. World's requirements are estimated at 6,750,000 bushels, the Danube contributing but 24,000 bushels and Australia 372,000 bushels. Cargo lots in Minneapolis and Duluth this week were 6,918 cars, against 5,416 last week and 7,263 last year. Rains in the Northwest will interfere with thrashing operations. A cold wave appears to be coming from British Columbia, and frosts are not by any probability. Compared with last year, December wheat is 1½@2c per cental higher, or 6¼c per bushel. December in New York is 8¾c higher, and in Chicago about the same parity. Minneapolis stocks will decrease about 200,000 bushels on the week's business, but expectation is for a liberal increase in the visible supply. Much wheat moving into Minneapolis is moving out to Chicago, where the September deal is very interesting and prices changeable. Indications are that the final report of the Government will show less acres of wheat harvested than the 45,750,000 acres on which estimates have been based. We have never been far out of the way in approximating official figures in the past, and we think we have a good understanding of the probabilities this year.

CORN.—The interest is most in Chicago, where the September deal is oversold and settlements are in order. On attempts to cover some short sales the September price advanced to 33c. As we said yesterday, there appears to be an effort to bring corn into Chicago for delivery. The posting of 934 cars, received to-day, and 1,000 expected Monday, checked the buying, and brought a fractional decline.

Discussing crops and stocks, The Wall Street Journal said last evening:

The action of the Directors of St. Paul and Rock Island in not advancing the dividend rate or making any extra distribution out of the large profits of the last year, shows that the leading spirits in those companies look for less prosperous times in the coming year. The reason for this opinion is not hard to find. There is a marked shortage in the crop of wheat. Estimates made by the traffic managers put the volume of wheat which will be handled by the roads materially below the figures of the previous year. It is often said that wheat forms only a small part of the total tonnage of the great Western lines. This is true in a sense, yet whoever will analyze the returns of the great Western roads will find very sensible results of large or small crops of wheat. Furthermore, this means depression in the buying power of the country, to be reflected in west-bound tonnage. The expenses of the roads cannot fall to undergo an important increase on account of the advance in all sorts of supplies. It is probable that the ratio of operating expense on most Western lines will be higher in the year ending next June than in the year just closed, in spite of increased equipment and notwithstanding a larger train load. The same reasoning will apply to Southern roads as a result of the smaller crop of cotton. Good general business will maintain earnings for a time, but there is already beginning to be some falling off in the percentage of increase, and this tendency is likely to increase by the end of October.

LONDON BROKERS MAY FAIL.

Firms Dealing in Western Australian Securities in Trouble.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—No failures have yet been announced on the Stock Exchange, but various firms dealing in Western Australian securities are reported to be in difficulties. The checks of eight or nine members of the Clearing House were returned yesterday evening by the banks at the close of yesterday's liquidation. In some cases they have been helped over, but several failures are predicted.

Among them, accroaing to The Evening News, is a member "who, having, as he thought, put his house in order, went to America to see the yacht race."

NO FURTHER TREASURY AID.

Mr. Vanderlip Says Money Market Will Work Tighter, but the Banks Must Look Out for Themselves.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip witnessed Frederick Warde's presentation of "Romeo and Juliet" to-night, but between the acts he found time to discuss other affairs. In the course of a conversation he said:

"Money is close in New York, and I think it will work tighter. The Government will not do anything further to help the situation. The banks must look out for themselves. You know the Treasury has decided to anticipate the payment of the October interest. This will amount to $5,500,000; not much, but enough to help things a little. Half of this will go to New York.

"The Treasury cannot do anything more, unless it deposits more of the internal revenue receipts in the banks. This is not likely to be done, as the amount now is larger than it has ever been. Last year we deposited something like $90,000,000 of the receipts from the bond sale, and now there is about $80,000,000 in the hands of the banks.

"The Treasury Department has not been asked to take any steps toward relieving the situation, though individual banks have asked for more deposits. The decision to anticipate the October interest was taken without solicitation."

Mr. Vanderlip said he hoped Congress would enact legislation putting the country on a gold basis. He believed it would be likely to do so. He did not agree with the view that the adoption of the gold standard in so many words is unnecessary. "It is not so long ago," he said, "that we had hard work to keep from going on a silver basis, and I believe the best plan is to pass a law which will keep the country on a gold basis if both houses of Congress repeal the law and the President approves it.

"I believe silver is practically dead. I was through the West last Summer, and upon my return I said silver was dead. A great many papers criticised that opinion, but, nevertheless, in the strongholds of silver the present prosperity on a gold basis has shaken the belief in the silver theories. I do not say silver will not be in the Democratic platform, but I do not think it will be the issue."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 3 per cent.

Time money, 5@5½ per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 4⅜@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $198,199,258; balances, $7,160,475; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $565,657.

Money on call in London, 2@2¼ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3½ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3½@3⅝ per cent.

Foreign exchange was dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82⅝; demand, $4.86; cables, $4.86⅞@$4.86¾. Commercial bills were $4.82@$4.83. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21⅞ less 1-16 and 5.19⅜ less 1-16@5.20; reichsmarks, 94 3-16 and 95@95 1-16; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—30c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.75@$2 discount; bank, 50c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@35c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Very little trading was done yesterday in the market for outside securities, and changes in prices were neither numerous nor important. Attention seemed to be directed to the Stock Exchange market, leaving the outside market almost entirely neglected. A good deal of doubt was felt as to the course the market would take during the coming week, and this feeling that the best policy to pursue was to wait, naturally led to an almost lifeless market.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was the only active issue. It was traded in to the extent of about 2,000 shares, and followed a somewhat irregular course. The opening sale was made at 90¾, and from that figure the stock declined to 90, a sale of 500 shares being made at the bottom price of the day. It rallied to 91, and closed at 90¾ bid, a net gain of one-quarter of 1 point. The selling of Amalgamated Copper yesterday, as on Friday, seemed forced. The stock was stronger yesterday than it was on the previous day, for with no heavier selling than occurred yesterday the stock lost over 2 points on Friday, whereas yesterday it closed with a slight net gain.

ST. LOUIS subscriptions were traded in yesterday to the extent of about $100,000. The reported sales were made at 139 and 139¾, and at the close 138¾ was bid, a substantial advance over Friday's closing bid. The United Railways of St. Louis stocks continue very inactive. The bid on the preferred stock was advanced yesterday from 90 to 90½, but the stock is held much above this figure.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION, so far as reported, was not traded in at all, but the stock suffered a decline, due rather to the general condition of the market than to any special cause. It was offered at 20¼, and at the close the best bid for the issues was 19⅝.

ELECTRIC BOAT common lost 2 points, closing at 18 bid, against 20 bid on Friday. This and other similar declines seemed due merely to unwillingness to take stock at the close of a week that had been more or less unfavorable, and when conditions seem to point to little improvement for the beginning of the coming week.

NATIONAL GRAMOPHONE sold at 83 and at 82, and at the close it was offered at 84½, with 81 bid.

WOOLEN GOODS common sold at 26½. The preferred stock closed at 83⅞ bid, a net gain of seven-eighths of 1 point. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅜	1⅞
New Amsterdam	32⅞	33¼
New Amsterdam pf	58¼	58½
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100	100½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	35⅞	36
American Agricultural Chemical pf	81	82
American Wood Goods	26	27
American Wood Goods pf	83⅞	84½
American Writing Paper 5s	87	91
Beet Sugar	28	30
Beet Sugar pf	78	80
Distilling Company of America	19	19⅛
Distilling Company of America pf		59½
Electric Axle, Light & Power	5½	6¼
Electric Boat	18	22
Electric Boat pf		47
Havana Commercial	20½	30
Havana Commercial pf		68
International Pump	23¾	69½
International Pump pf		25
National Gramophone		70
National Salt	81	81½
National Salt pf	43	46
National Tube	74	77
National Tube pf, ex div	46⅝	47
Otis Elevator pf	99	101
Otis Elevator		97½
Pittsburg Coal subs	34¾	35
Royal Baking Powder	100	105
Royal Baking Powder pf	100½	101
Rubber Goods Mfg	31	32
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf		86½
Sloss-Sheffield subs	120	122
Sloss-Sheffield pf	33	33½
Standard Oil Trust	75	80
Standard Oil of New Jersey	463	465
Union Steel & Chain	401	463
Union Steel & Chain pf	33	34
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	73	75
	%	%

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	90¾	91½
Arizona Lead	45	55
Asphalt Company of America	7⅛	7⅝
British Columbia Copper	18¾	18⅞
Chicago & Alton subs	110	114
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) w. i	96	112
Electric Vehicle	97	97
Electric Vehicle pf	97	101
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	115	120
Flemington Coal & Coke	1¼	1⅜
General Carriage	28	28⅞
	34	36

	Bid.	Asked.
Illinois Transportation	4⅜	4⅝
*Markeen Copper	10¾	11¼
Mexican 5s	100¼	100⅜
New England Transportation	8½	9
New York Gas & Electric 4s	91½	92
New York Transportation	19½	20½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	22⅜	23½
St. Louis subs	138⅜	139½
St. Louis common, when issued	83½	84
St. Louis preferred, when issued	90¼	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94½	95½
Tennessee Copper	17	17⅜
Trust Company of America	250	251
*Union Copper	30	...
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	22	20

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	255	...
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	...
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	102	102
Buffalo Street Railway con	115	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	200
Central Park, N. & E River 7s	108	109
Chicago Union Traction	33	33½
Chicago Union Traction pf	84	84
Columbus (Ohio) stock	106½	108¾
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	114	116
Con. Traction of N. J.	67	68
Eighth Avenue Railroad	112	113
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	93	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	78	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	88
Nassau Electric 5s	97	97½
New Orleans Traction, (new)	114	115
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	26½	...
Ninth Avenue Railroad, (new)	96	99
North Jersey Street Railway	183	187
North Jersey Street Railway	37	37½
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	94	96
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	129	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	220
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	35	43⅜
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	95
Union Railway stock	122	110
United Traction, Providence	200	122½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	105	179⅝
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	74⅛

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	8½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	80½	81½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	107¼	107½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	...
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J. pf	23¼	23¾
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	45	46
Denver Gas 5s	89	92
Essex & Hudson Gas	27½	27¾
Fort Wayne Gas	45	75
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	63	65
Indianapolis Gas	75	78
Indianapolis Gas bonds	110	115
Lafayette Gas Co.	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	79	79
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	79	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas pf	45	193½
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Madison (Wis.) stock	200	14¾
Madison (Wis.) Gas & Coke	81	83
New England Gas & Coke bonds	28	30
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	82	84
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	113	39
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co.	109	112
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	45	...
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	52	52½
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	96
St. Paul Gas stock	63	65
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	89
Standard Gas, New York	111	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf	134	135
Syracuse Gas 1st	116	216
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	9	11
Western Gas	25	25⅜
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	104

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	38½	38
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	97¼	98½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	47	48⅜
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	93½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	46	47
Union Ferry bonds	103	104

Industrials.

American Ginning	20½	21
American Typefounding	51	55
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	30	32
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire	105	107
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire pf	19	21
Cramps' Shipyard	55	60
General Chemical	70	77
General Chemical pf	50	65
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	99	101
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling	60	...
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	90	99
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf	116½	117½
Standard Coupler	51⅝	52
Trenton Potteries	35	40
Trenton Potteries pf	8	8
Union Typewriter	45	55
Union Typewriter 1st pf	32	33
Union Typewriter 2d pf	115	118
Worthington Pump pf	120

$9,160,370. The imports of specie were $476,586, and the exports $779,493.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows a decrease in reserve of $2,183,475. The banks now hold $275,450 in excess of legal requirements.

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Decrease.
Loans	$747,646,300	$739,791,900	$7,854,400
Deposits	834,439,100	819,383,400	15,055,700
Circulation	14,667,000	14,825,700	*158,700
Legal tenders	49,085,500	49,038,700	886,800
Specie	161,083,200	156,022,600	5,060,600
Reserve	211,068,700	205,121,300	5,947,400
Reserve required	208,609,775	204,845,850	3,763,925
Surplus	2,458,925	275,450	2,183,475

*Increase.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$23,530,375	$22,264,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14	28,263,075	25,968,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	34,693,675	31,575,250	57,067,800
Jan. 28	39,232,025	35,609,450	59,148,250
Feb. 4	37,452,675	34,781,625	54,540,050
Feb. 11	35,511,825	32,437,050	51,638,225
Feb. 18	34,373,825	29,688,450	55,685,150
Feb. 25	30,334,900	22,959,325	57,520,975
March 4	24,578,125	20,823,500	55,556,925
March 11	23,203,000	22,721,425	52,863,550
March 18	19,074,175	18,090,150	48,105,975
March 25	18,557,425	33,851,475	48,885,750
April 1	15,494,850	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 8	15,018,825	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 15	17,346,025	37,346,025	46,966,900
April 22	24,175,900	43,525,100	49,257,900
April 29	25,524,675	44,504,675	48,917,625
May 6	19,351,950	43,916,475	44,095,975
May 13	27,137,625	46,982,925	44,490,500
May 20	34,631,525	50,715,250	45,998,950
May 27	43,933,725	53,704,600	46,616,100
June 3	42,710,600	52,249,700	45,320,825
June 10	39,323,100	53,841,100	47,601,475
June 17	30,003,200	59,272,800	48,390,950
June 24	25,697,800	62,206,250	49,239,150
July 1	14,274,550	62,013,550	41,384,875
July 8	5,062,475	53,345,300	41,361,375
July 15	10,698,775	49,736,900	40,636,900
July 22	12,055,600	43,012,000	47,361,050
July 29	10,811,125	41,904,475	45,720,150
August 5	8,110,600	39,895,000	41,002,125
August 12	14,355,375	42,111,850	38,862,725
August 19	15,082,350	28,839,250	39,753,450
August 26	12,378,525	21,343,300	39,517,700
Sept. 2	9,191,250	14,991,050	34,114,150
Sept. 9	2,458,925	7,076,775	26,668,825
Sept. 16	275,450	4,240,400	19,895,175

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$275,450	1894	$59,953,700
1898	4,240,400	1893	10,601,700
1897	19,895,175	1892	4,870,525
1896	10,454,375	1891	7,756,750
1895	26,685,250	1890	1,905,200

Imports Specie Port of New York Sept. 9 to 15 Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Fontabelle	St. Thomas	$270
Pretoria	St. Thomas	355
Havana	Havana	143,000
American Silver Coin—		
Fontabelle	St. Thomas	23
Pretoria	St. Thomas	90
Havana	Havana	4,000
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Arkadia	San Juan	1,712
Havana	Havana	267,000
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Daggy	Gonaives	800
Arkadia	San Juan	88
Andes	Jeremie	991
Erna	St. Marc	1,175
Alene	Greytown	960
Carib	Puerto Plata	500
Gold Bullion—		
Matanzas	Tampico	1,747
La Gascogne	Havre	4,614
Alene	Greytown	750
Prins Willem III	Carthagena	515
Menominee	Paramaribo	1,107
Menominee	London	7,560
Silver Bullion—		
Matanzas	Tampico	14,124
La Gascogne	Vera Cruz	10,560
Menominee	Havre	1,035
Menominee	London	6,780
Silver Ore—		
Vigilancia	Vera Cruz	6,546
Total		$476,586

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Sept. 11 to 16 Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Destination.	Amount.
Sept. 11	Km. der Grosse.	London, S. B.	$302,365
Sept. 11	Caribbee	Demarara, S. C. (Mex.)	200
Sept. 12	Irrawaddy	Port of Spain, S. C., (Mex.)	490
Sept. 12	New York	London, S. B.	2,000
Sept. 13	Finance	Colon, S. B., (S. A.)	8,825
Sept. 13	Columbia	London, S. B.	52,605
Sept. 15	Umbria	London, S. B.	143,800
Sept. 15	Erna	Matthewtown, S. C. (U. S.)	22
Sept. 15	Alene	Matthewtown, G. C., (U. S.)	50
Sept. 15	Alene	Kingston, S. C., (S. A.)	478
Sept. 15	Camentese	Manaos, S. C. (Peru)	4,700
Total			$780,526

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Sept. 8	Carib	Santo Domingo, G. C., (U. S.)	$3,642
Sept. 8	Carib	Santo Domingo, G. C., (Span.)	475
Total			$784,643

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Mileage	614	614	614
4th week August	$76,450	$70,313	.....
1st week Sept	47,043	47,308	$47,307
From Jan. 1	1,415,972	1,193,562	.....

DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—

Mileage	451	451	451
4th week August	49,803	46,822	.....
1st week Sept	30,254	33,852	28,161
From Jan. 1	1,051,358	978,951	.....

GEORGIA RAILROAD—

Mileage	307	307	307
1st week Sept	27,619	22,294	30,691
From Jan. 1	1,036,599	979,436	.....

NORTHERN PACIFIC—

Mileage	4,963	4,862	4,370
1st week Sept	675,649	633,620	495,828
From July 1	5,673,344	4,953,486	4,164,749

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—

Mileage	937	937	937
2d week Sept	117,487	104,698	113,579
From July 1	1,264,800	1,060,156	1,081,005

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for the quarter ended June 30—

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$754,335	$630,649	$123,686
Oper. expenses	492,504	350,992	141,512
Net earnings	261,831	279,657	*17,826
Other income	2,905	4,433	*1,438
Total income	264,826	284,090	*19,264
Charges	186,989	174,240	12,749
Balance	77,837	109,850	*32,013
Dividends	75,900	75,900	.....
Surplus	1,937	33,950	*32,013

*Decrease.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for July—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	$340,326	$294,645	$303,294
Oper. expenses	203,418	207,189	210,674
Net earnings	136,908	97,464	92,620

COLORADO MIDLAND for July—

Gross earnings	141,911	140,339	153,332
Oper. expenses	118,555	115,802	116,273
Net earnings	23,356	24,537	37,059

GEORGIA & ALABAMA for July—

Gross earnings	94,248	94,871	82,627
Oper. exoenses	70,289	73,769	66,747
Net earnings	23,959	21,102	15,880

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for the fiscal year ended June 30—

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings:			
Passenger	5,409,538	5,103,812	4,214,461
Freight	19,251,344	18,918,729	15,162,019
Mail, exp., &c.	3,453,808	3,295,279	2,734,458
Total gross	28,114,690	27,317,320	22,110,938
Operating expenses:			
Maint. way	4,283,497	4,255,225	3,594,051
Maint. equip	3,195,937	3,132,720	2,712,978
Transportation	10,725,848	9,975,112	8,376,914
Taxes	1,358,980	1,292,813	1,051,941
Total op. exp	19,562,262	18,655,470	15,735,884
Net earnings	8,552,428	8,662,350	6,375,054
Per cent. of exp. to earnings	69.58	68.29	71.16
Other income:			
Interest, &c	2,547,688	2,177,064	2,110,756
Land office	33,420	59,305	53,440
Total income	11,133,506	10,898,719	8,539,280
Charges:			
Interest	2,902,465	2,993,545	3,189,972
Rent, &c	8,187,080	7,867,871	5,345,725
Total charges	11,089,545	10,861,516	8,535,697
Surplus	43,961	37,203	3,553

INDIANA, ILLINOIS & IOWA for July—

Gross earnings	76,791	59,594	54,935
Oper. exposes	52,126	41,861	44,047
Net earnings	24,665	17,733	10,888

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for the year ended June 30—

Gross earnings:			
Passengers	709,266	641,678	638,659
Freight	3,462,138	3,090,280	3,075,505
Mail and exp	111,678	122,774	121,659
Miscellaneous	63,056	59,902	58,580
Total gross	4,346,163	3,914,635	3,894,403
Operating expenses:			
Maint. way	511,532	553,489	546,017
Maint. equip	513,578	469,753	457,718
Transportation	1,677,703	1,544,816	1,531,201
General	133,047	120,718	120,924
Total op. expenses	2,835,861	2,688,777	2,655,860
Taxes	134,248	112,865	124,637
Total expenses	2,970,110	2,801,642	2,780,497
Net	1,376,052	1,112,992	1,113,906
Interest, rentals, and charges	689,688	710,532	.....
Surplus	686,364	402,460	.....
Per cent. expenses to earnings	68.42	71.57	71.40
Other income	107,949	86,746	82,800
Total income	1,543,973	1,199,739	1,196,706
Interest and rent	857,607	797,278	796,796
Surplus	686,366	402,461	399,910

KINGS COUNTY ELEVATED for year ended June 30—

Gross earnings	679,623	604,479	725,312
Op. expenses	616,916	619,618	549,832
Net earnings	62,707	74,861	175,480
Other income	6,321	7,385	17,562
Total income	69,028	82,246	193,042
Fixed charges	72,474	171,332	392,805
Deficit	3,446	89,086	199,763

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN for July—

Gross	330,550	263,544	270,540
Op. expenses	165,225	156,183	162,763
Net	135,327	107,361	107,777

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits of the individual banks:

Banks.	*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P.ct. Reserve
Bk. N. Y., N. B. A.	$2,600,000	$1,880,600	$15,120,000	$3,320,000	$867,000	$15,470,000	27.1
Bk. Manhattan Co.	2,050,000	2,266,000	18,109,000	3,391,000	1,659,000	20,077,000	25.1
Merchants' National	2,000,000	1,057,600	13,864,900	2,979,100	1,337,900	16,379,200	26.3
Mechanics' National	2,000,000	2,061,600	11,655,000	1,980,000	802,000	11,437,000	24.3
Bank of America	1,500,000	2,786,700	27,076,800	4,222,800	1,666,700	23,988,200	24.6
Phenix National	1,000,000	222,300	4,840,000	996,000	190,000	4,794,000	24.7
National City	1,000,000	4,748,900	$5,975,000	23,604,400	3,287,300	106,924,400	25.2
Chemical National	300,000	6,516,200	24,930,500	5,106,300	2,346,300	25,938,000	29.0
Merchants' Ex. Nat	600,000	183,300	4,915,200	935,600	400,600	5,470,100	24.4
Gallatin National	1,000,000	1,715,000	8,425,400	1,198,000	611,800	7,042,100	25.7
Nat. B. & Drovers'	300,000	72,600	1,170,200	347,700	69,000	1,436,800	29.0
Mech. & Traders'	400,000	114,100	1,968,000	253,000	138,000	2,020,000	19.4
Greenwich	200,000	169,300	1,045,400	101,200	195,800	989,500	30.0
Leath. Mfrs.' Nat	600,000	481,400	3,889,300	726,400	191,200	3,621,000	25.3
Seventh National	300,000	184,200	3,181,800	526,900	318,500	4,028,600	21.0
Bk. State of N. Y	1,200,000	514,300	4,167,800	327,200	332,700	3,400,100	19.4
American Ex. Nat	5,000,000	2,584,200	26,563,000	2,360,000	2,619,000	19,028,000	25.0
Nat. Bk. Commerce	5,000,000	3,432,900	26,999,200	1,783,600	3,571,600	20,776,700	25.8
National Broadway	1,000,000	1,561,000	6,814,400	1,270,900	157,600	6,203,900	23.0
Mercantile National	1,000,000	1,010,900	12,454,600	2,622,300	757,600	13,456,400	25.1
Pacific	422,700	487,300	3,002,100	447,100	364,900	3,333,100	24.4
Nat. Bk. of Republic	1,500,000	876,100	21,053,900	5,234,100	747,400	23,573,800	25.4
Chatham National	450,000	982,100	6,532,700	837,600	886,900	6,666,800	25.5
People's	200,000	290,400	2,316,600	375,800	173,800	2,741,700	20.1
Nat. Bk. of N. A	1,000,000	530,800	11,404,300	2,241,700	691,200	12,525,100	22.7
Hanover National	1,000,000	2,521,500	37,650,500	9,813,200	1,918,300	46,822,000	25.1
Irving National	500,000	369,500	4,403,000	674,000	474,400	4,687,000	24.5
National Citizens'	600,000	366,200	2,880,300	584,100	112,700	2,933,100	23.8
Nassau	500,000	263,200	2,989,300	440,600	230,000	2,931,700	21.5
Market & Ful. Nat	900,000	953,100	6,581,600	942,100	588,500	6,785,700	22.6
Nat. Shoe & Leather	1,000,000	155,100	3,996,100	890,400	263,800	4,617,900	23.0
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	1,738,900	15,595,800	2,842,800	1,185,000	17,060,300	22.8
Continental Nat	1,000,000	603,000	5,527,700	1,332,200	277,400	6,367,900	25.3
Oriental	300,000	400,400	2,029,000	120,000	259,100	1,862,000	20.4
Imp. & Trad. Nat	1,500,000	5,048,200	25,598,000	5,425,000	1,254,000	26,049,000	25.2
National Park	2,000,000	3,202,200	44,936,000	12,506,000	1,307,000	54,436,000	23.4
East River Nat	250,000	149,900	1,317,200	325,100	125,500	1,412,900	31.9
Fourth National	3,000,000	2,046,100	23,046,100	5,780,400	1,053,400	25,278,700	27.2
Central National	1,000,000	485,700	10,775,000	2,501,000	783,000	13,697,000	24.6
Second National	300,000	735,200	7,509,000	1,766,000	449,000	8,749,000	25.3
Ninth National	750,000	166,600	3,031,500	386,600	221,400	3,029,000	20.1
First National	500,000	7,707,600	35,445,400	7,264,500	649,600	35,666,300	22.2
N. Y. Nat. Exch	300,000	63,700	2,393,300	221,800	549,700	2,731,200	28.3
Bowery Bank	250,000	684,400	3,215,000	434,200	449,800	3,567,000	24.8
N. Y. County Nat	200,000	407,300	3,380,300	633,200	316,500	3,974,500	23.9
German-American	750,000	306,600	3,349,400	506,000	265,400	3,206,300	23.4
Chase National	1,000,000	1,412,500	35,227,300	6,938,300	4,802,900	48,456,900	26.4
Fifth Avenue	100,000	1,175,000	8,298,200	1,884,800	575,100	8,179,000	25.0
German Exchange	200,000	551,200	2,482,400	237,600	414,099	3,098,500	21.0
Germania Bank	200,000	737,200	4,205,700	575,700	481,800	4,797,400	22.0
Lincoln National	300,000	788,700	10,608,000	2,480,000	611,300	12,430,500	24.9
Garfield National	200,000	329,200	6,406,600	1,509,200	403,500	7,594,600	25.2
Fifth National	200,000	874,100	2,289,400	545,400	129,000	2,515,000	26.2
Bk. of the Metropolis	300,000	380,200	5,337,100	1,434,400	217,900	6,145,600	26.9
West Side	200,000	523,500	2,698,000	465,200	369,000	3,080,000	25.1
Seaboard National	500,000	1,096,800	10,223,000	2,200,000	853,000	12,223,000	24.8
Western National	2,100,000	507,500	31,791,300	8,196,900	981,700	37,727,000	24.3
First National, Bkn	300,000	1,205,700	4,357,000	419,000	894,100	4,797,000	27.4
National Union	1,200,000	407,200	15,247,000	3,516,800	366,300	16,159,900	24.0
Liberty National	500,000	341,100	4,169,700	968,200	250,800	5,192,100	23.3
N. Y. Produce Ex	1,000,000	344,900	3,808,500	548,500	373,000	5,397,900	27.4
Bk. of N. Amsterdam	250,000	350,000	3,419,000	787,900	188,600	3,828,300	25.5
Astor National	200,000	163,000	3,502,400	701,000	197,500	3,741,000	24.0
Total	$47,500,000	$62,957,600	$739,791,900	$156,022,600	40,098,700	$819,383,400	25.0
	11,422,700	14,425,300					
Total National Bks.	$58,922,700	$77,382,600					
Total State Banks.							
Total							

*As per official reports—44 National Banks, June 30, 1899; 19 State banks, June 14, 1899.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$988,228.00	$22,230.00	$86,418	$133,933.00	.....	$1,107,033.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,408,580.91	56,855.17	70,852	245,699.56	.....	1,637,360.20
Gansevoort	200,000	663,943.88	17,180.90	46,723	20,283.37	$88,496.00	715,461.81
Hamilton	200,000	1,274,200.00	61,700.00	107,000	128,900.00	.....	1,426,600.00
Hide and Leath.	500,000	2,425,700.00	158,900.00	218,500	221,183.00	.....	1,847,700.00
Home	100,000	597,652.78	57,306.90	40,195	52,413.29	727.48	621,522.67
Mutual	200,000	1,157,323.46	31,446.81	115,597	262,407.41	168,877.15	1,426,011.48
Riverside	100,000	883,321.83	17,439.00	48,981	61,401.05	.....	882,072.79
State	100,000	2,273,000.00	150,000.00	149,000	42,000.00	138,000.00	2,557,000.00
12th Ward	200,000	1,220,600.00	20,200.00	146,703	133,400.00	49,800.00	1,723,500.00
Union Square	200,000	2,433,239.35	51,328.94	249,538.58	233,559.00	155,000.00	2,743,935.55
19th Ward	100,000	917,692.00	27,074.00	166,487	.....	.....	1,447,474.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,113,560.00	14,802.00	92,639	109,281.00	100,000.00	1,244,694.00
Broadway	100,000	1,445,696.59	17,191.74	109,884	163,915.17	.....	1,541,814.40
Eighth Ward	100,000	319,800.00	5,000.00	32,500	42,900.00	5,000.00	395,600.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	645,100.00	31,100.00	23,500	54,200.00	32,000.00	612,500.00
Mfrs.' Nat	252,000	2,336,300.00	249,000.00	272,900	1,810,000.00	.....	2,812,700.00
Mech. & Trad's.	100,000	948,504.95	23,300.00	51,500	84,507.60	35,148.92	913,069.31
Nassau Nat	300,000	3,806,000.00	144,000.00	244,000	483,000.00	42,000.00	4,015,000.00
National City	300,000	2,694,000.00	137,000.00	239,000	402,000.00	18,000.00	3,014,000.00
North Side	100,000	689,781.18	14,528.59	52,000	43,726.13	30,051.00	640,330.94
Sprague Nat	200,000	1,145,000.03	113,000.00	7,000	260,600.00	22,500.00	1,099,000.00
Union	100,000	332,545.00	6,882.00	13,765	26,386.00	2,000.00	270,306.00
Wallabout	100,000	575,000.00	11,400.00	41,400	91,200.00	130,400.00	712,900.00
17th Ward	100,000	471,940.00	10,282.00	30,350	54,765.00	20,577.00	419,296.00
20th Ward	100,000	531,005.00	9,632.00	21,376	60,061.00	1,753.00	528,398.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bank of S. I	25,000	458,850.00	17,052.00	25,826	149,850.00	675.00	587,900.00
First Nat., S. I.	100,000	654,838.00	23,368.00	28,666	167,393.00	.....	701,370.00
Hoboken.							
First Nat	110,000	1,772,800.00	110,000.60	16,900	144,500.00	175,100.00	1,714,900.00
Second Nat	125,000	885,066.00	54,441.00	39,175	55,221.00	39,643.00	924,886.00
Jersey City.							
First National	400,000	4,843,300.00	216,800.00	295,400	381,800.00	427,100.00	5,582,700.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,108,080.00	83,000.00	61,590	138,097.00	40,536.00	1,749,721.00
Second Nat	250,000	1,539,600.00	53,900.00	38,100	216,200.00	.....	1,125,400.00
Third Nat	200,000	875,222.58	24,563.14	72,499	94,448.14	37,803.69	819,684.40

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET CROSSTOWN for the quarter ended June 30—

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$88,322	$83,049	$5,273
Oper. expenses	52,061	49,060	3,001
Net earnings	36,261	33,989	2,272
Other income	250	250	.....
Total income	36,511	34,239	2,272
Charges	14,693	13,926	767
Net income	22,818	20,313	2,105

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL & PITTSBURG for August—

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	110,967	101,513	9,454
Oper. expenses	75,257	74,569	697
Net earnings	35,710	26,953	8,757

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for the month of July—

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross	$872,013	752,805	807,918
Op. expenses	681,578	631,348	612,544
Net	190,435	121,457	194,374

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
6s, r., 1891–1900	.....	.....
3s, r., 1908	108½	109
3s, c., 1918	108½	109
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109
4s, r., 1907	111¾	111¾
4s, c., 1907	112	114
4s, r., 1925	130	130¾
4s, c., 1925	130	130¾
5s, r., 1904	111¾	112¼
5s, c., 1904	111¾	112¼
D. C. 3-65s	117	.....
Adams. Exp	115	120
Ala. & Susq	195	.....
Am Cot Oil	145	175
A. C. O. pf	93½	94½
Am. D. Tel	.....	37½
Am. Exp	147	153
Am. Tobacco	94	97¾
A. M. Co. pf	66½	68
Am. Sp. Mfg	5¼	.....
A. S. M. pf	.....	30¾
A. S. M. 1st pf	117½	119¼
Am. T. & C	98	101
A. T. P. pf	86¼	90
Am. Tob. pf	143	147
Ann Arbor	17	18
Ann Arb. pf	39	40
B. & O.	78	.....
W. pf	8¾	9
B. A. L. pf	106½	.....
Bk. Un. Gas	137	142
Brunswick	17	18
B., R. & P	34	38
B., R. & P. pf	.....	.....
B., C. R. & N	42	47
N. pf	102	76
Cap. Tract	94¾	96
Chi. C. Tr	.....	50
C. & E. Ill. pf	.....	.....
C. & N. W.	125	130
C., I. & L	9	10
C. & N. W. pf	205	210
C., T. & T	12	13
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	98	99
C. & W.	9	10½
C., R. & W. pf	38	44
Cleve. & P	189½	.....
C. C. & I. D	2	2½
C. F. & I	.....	.....
1st pf	117	122
Col. Midland	6½	11½
Col. Mid. pf	22	24
Com. Cable	179	.....
Consol. Coal	50	56
Consol. Gas	199	200
Con. Ice pf	36	40
D. & R. G	21⅝	22¼
D. M. & Ft. D.	17	20
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	100	120
D., S. S. & A	4½	6
A. pf	13¾	15½
Eighth Av	400	.....
Erie	13¼	14
Erie 1st pf	16	18
E. T. & W	107	.....
Ft. W. & R. G	24	26
Glucose pf	103	105
Homestake	72	75
Ill. C.	102	.....
Int. Silver	12	15
Iowa Cent	13	13½
Joliet & Chi	185	.....
Kan. & M	11	13
K. & D. M	4	5
K. & D. M. pf	19	21
Knick. Ice	43	45
Knick. I. pf	74	77
Lac. G. I. pf	97	99
L. E. & W.	19	20¼
L. E. & W. pf	79	80
Lake Shore	202	203
Long Island	60	70
Mah. C. R.	150	.....
M. C. R. pf	105	.....
Man. Beach	11	20
Md. Coal pf	65	75
M. W. S. El. of Chi	20	22½
M. W. S. El. of Chi. pf	64	68
Mich. Cent	110	115
M. & St. L	73	74
M. & St. L. 2d pf	95	97
M. St. P. & S. S. M	24	26
Mor. & Es	182½	185
Nat. Bis. pf	.....	101½
Nat. Lead	30	31
Nat. St. 1st pf	60	65
N. St. 2d pf	16	20
New Ce. Coal	37	40
N. Y. & St. L. 1st pf	65	75
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf	32	35½
Norfolk So	75	.....
Ont. Mining	7¾	8¼
O. R. R. & N.	42	47
N. pf	76	78
P. C. 1st pf	84	90
P. C. 2d pf	64½	66½
Penn. Coal	370	.....
P., D. & E	2¼	2½
Peo. & East.	4	5
P., C. C. & St. L. pf	95	97
P. Ft. W. & C.	189½	.....
P. & W. pf	11	13
Quicksilver	2	3
Quicksil'r pf	.....	10
R., W. & O	30	.....
St. J. & G. I	4½	5½
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	48	50
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	15½	16
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	69	72
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	35¾	37
St. P. & D	58	65
St. P. & D. pf	100	101½
St. P. & O	119	122
St. P. & O. pf	170	190
Sil. bull. cfs	59	59¾
Sixth Av	200	.....
T. P. L. T	11¼	11¾
T. & O. C	15	20
T. & O. C. pf	.....	.....
T. C. R. T	63	65¾
Un. B. & P. pf	81¼	82
U. S. Express	50	55
U. S. R. pf	115	118
U. & B. R	167	.....
Wabash	7⅝	7¾
Wag. P. Car	192	195
W.-F. Exp	132	136
W. & L. E. 1st pf	55	58
Wis. Cen.	17	17½
Wis. C. pf. w. issued	56	57

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made in the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds	108¾
Binghamton Gas 5s	100
Fern. Coal Co	5.00
Journeay & Bur

With the Sportsmen Afield and Afloat

Save for the devotees of golf and for the men who find pleasure in shooting, it is between seasons for sport-loving people. Wheeling is ever with us until the snow comes, just as is golf. But rowing men have housed their boats, athletes have abandoned the track and field, yachtsmen have finished their racing for the year, tennis is about at an end—wholly so as to important tournaments—and it is a bit too early for the distinctive sports of the cold season. With the week the football players will get to work in earnest preparing for the big Fall games, and when Dewey receptions are at an end and the international yacht races have been sailed interest will centre in the work and then the contests of the college lads who will do battle on the gridironed field. Unfortunately for New Yorkers, none of the big games of the year will be played here, as the college lads will confine their battles to their own grounds at the seats of the colleges they represent.

But New York will at no time be a Sahara for the man or woman who loves sport. The local athletic clubs will provide a very good article of football, if the plans now under way do not miscarry. Several of them have excellent material in their membership for football of the liveliest. Among them are men who have won more or less enduring fame while battling as members of college teams, and have not yet forgotten their cunning at the game. Many of them are ready to try their hand at the sport again, and if the plan for an amateur football league goes through there should be some excellent sport. The New York Athletic, Knickerbocker, Crescent, Orange, and Staten Island Clubs can all furnish good teams; and while the inter-club contests will not arouse the same general interest that games between college elevens do, the sport will be about as good and the games as cleverly played. The rivalry between the teams would be none the less intense so far as the personnel goes.

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Society is slowly getting back to town, and when it has deserted mountain and shore some of its especial fads, in the way of sports, will be revived. With the yacht races out of the way as matters of interest, those who love cross-country riding will have a chance for indulgence in that sport, as the masters of several of the hunts on Long Island and other near-by places are preparing for lively runs, which will be continued as long as the ground will afford safe footing for the horses. The list of good riders is being constantly added to as the fondness for the saddle horse grows, so that the chances are that there will be larger fields than ever before at the meets on Long Island, in New Jersey, and in Westchester County. Our friend, the horse, which was for a time deserted in the craze for the wheel, and later for the automobile, will be to the fore again this Winter, for the masters at the riding schools are already receiving applications for their services during the Winter, and clubs have already booked dates for their music rides and games on horseback. Rough-riding has taken hold on young men of spirit who have been a bit carried away by the stories of what the Rough Riders did in the Cuban campaign. It is exhilarating and exciting sport, and, for a good rider, one at which he can show at the best before his friends of the feminine gender. Women like to throw bouquets at the man who knows how to handle a high-spirited horse in a lively mêlee, or even at some of the less exciting sports of the ring and the riding school. It promises to go for anything there is to be more of this sort of thing this Winter than there has ever before been in the vicinity of New York.

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So many of the prominent families of New York will be in mourning this Winter that the usual number of routs and dances and balls will be materially lessened, and the younger members of these families will be well put to it to find a way to kill time in ways that are permitted to those in mourning. Badminton in-door tennis, and bowling are generally reserved for the Lenten season. But before that season comes there are many long weeks when the golf links may not be reached. Society has looked kindly on skating since the opening of the St. Nicholas rink, and its managers anticipate the liveliest season since the rink was thrown open to the public. Already there is talk of a still further reservation of days for the use of the members of the association, and setting aside of certain afternoons and evenings to skating clubs formed on the plan of many of the bowling clubs. Hockey proved a very taking sport last season, both to the men who participated in the games and to those who were but onlookers, and there is a certainty of an even more exciting season than that of a year ago by the clubs forming the Hockey League. In Brooklyn, as here, the season developed some experts at the sport and incidentally some very fine skaters, and created a love for this very healthful, as well as very graceful sport. A well-dressed and graceful woman on skates is about as near to a symphony of motion as anything one can think of, and the clever young woman knows that if she can skate well she is sure of directing admiration in her direction. Naturally, therefore, she approves of the ice as a place for her exercise during the Winter, and with her cordial approval skating has naturally taken a prominent place in Winter recreations.

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Attempts to revive cross-country running among the athletes has not met with much success. Americans do not take so kindly to it as do the English, where there are "harrier" clubs in every place of any importance. We seem to take more kindly to indoor athletics, and for the various sorts of sport in this category there is a lively season ahead. Basketball will have a lot of followers this Winter among the younger portion of the athletes, while the veterans and those who are still spry at the sprinting game will have all they want of their favorite sport. Clubs are arranging for indoor meets, in which they will find sharp competitors for popular approval among the regimental athletic organizations, all of which are preparing for a lively season. Rifle practice in the armories promises to be even more general than it was last Winter, and this sort of sport will engage the attention of several thousand young men during the Winter.

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Bowling alley proprietors hail the coming of Winter with joy. Alleys have been renewed all about town, and already the signs stare one in the face announcing that "early engagements must be made by clubs desiring the use of this alley this Winter." Inter-club tourneys here and in Brooklyn are already being talked about and the experts have begun quiet practice preparatory to matches already outlined and details of which will be worked out during the coming month. Inter-club matches at billiards and pool are already talked of in the clubs by the devotees of those games and that there will be plenty of sport of this sort is a certainty. Already there has been a proposition made to one of the leading room keepers of the city to institute an amateur tournament at billiards, but these have proved such doubtful successes in the past that it is doubtful if another can be brought about this Winter in spite of the success attending that of a year ago at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and which unfortunately ended in a squabble between two of the players.

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Boxing, wrestling, and fencing will all attract more than usual attention this Winter at the athletic clubs whose members have found that the exercise demanded by any of the three is amply rewarded by the benefits accruing. While the true amateurs at these sports rarely get before the public the devotees give some very interesting impromptu exhibitions on the clubroom floor that keep the interest in them of the liveliest. Club exhibitions in which they will play an important part are on the cards at all of the clubs where there is a quiet indulgence between members at "the manly art of self-defense," and boxing of a better and faster sort than can be seen at the public exhibitions will be a feature of the Winter's smokers.

So when golf links are deserted because of the cold and snow, when the Columbia and the Shamrock have sought Winter quarters, and when hunting has been abandoned, there will be plenty in the way of amateur sport for the lover of that sort of thing. In fact, the general belief seems to be that the Fall and Winter will be the liveliest New York has had for many seasons, and with variety enough to suit every taste.

AMONG THE OARSMEN.

The Nassau Boat Club, one of the oldest organizations on the Harlem River, has enjoyed unusual success and prosperity during the present season. The membership has increased to within one or two of the limit, and the club's crews have won six out of the eight events in which they were entered. The last victory won by the club was in the Metropolitan Rowing Club's regatta last week when they captured the open four-oared gig event. Much credit for the season's success is given to Jack Smith, who is in charge of the club's boats, and who has built the four-oared gig that has been rowed to victory in two junior events, one intermediate, one senior, and two open events. In fact the boat has not been beaten.

Capt. Hjertberg of the Union Boat Club is busily engaged organizing a football team. The club has won three races this season, and its membership has jumped from 60 to 140.

Frank Ruddoch, the Harlem boat builder, is building two new single cedar shells for Harvard. He expects to build an eight-oared shell for the Varsity eight in the coming Winter.

Mulcahy and Kafka of the Dauntless Rowing Club will row under the colors of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club next season.

The last regatta of the season on the Harlem River will be that of the Harlem Rowing Club, on Saturday, Oct. 7.

The Nassau Boat Club has secured Winter quarters at 100 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

William K. McKiever of the Wyanoke Boat Club is interested in organizing a bowling league among the Harlem River clubs for the purpose of holding a tournament.

Once again the same old story is going the rounds that the New York Central Railroad Company requires the land along the Harlem River between Lexington and Park Avenues, and that they will force the boathouses that now compose "Scullers Row" to move elsewhere. This has opened the discussion as to where a suitable spot can be found to locate the houses, for there is no doubt that they will have to move sooner or later. Some favor the old idea of securing a site along the Speedway and placing the boathouses on permanent foundations instead of scows. Others are against the Speedway site for the reason that it is out of the way of traffic and too far up the river.

It is said that the First Bohemian Boat Club will make an effort to get its old champion senior eight-oared shell crew together again next Spring for the purpose of entering it in the races which will decide the crew that is to be sent to the International championship races at Paris in 1900.

HOUNDS READY FOR THE CHASE.

Hunt Clubs of Long Island and New Jersey Prepare for the Coming Sport.

Already the sharp cries of the foxhounds are heard on Long Island, but they are a trifle in advance of the regular season, which opens in October. And besides, they are the cries of a pack that is foreign to Long Island. They are the hounds that P. F. Collier runs with the Monmouth County Hunt, which has taken upon itself to make life miserable for Reynard of Monmouth County, N. J. At the same time it furnishes exciting sport for the New Jersey huntsmen.

P. F. Collier, the Master of Hounds of the club, has had the pack at Southampton, L. I., for the past couple of weeks, and has already had several runs with them. On Tuesday there will be a run from Art Village, and on Thursday a drag, with the "throw-off" at the Southampton Monument, Tuesday of next week will be devoted to hunting wild foxes in the Shinnecock Hills. They abound in the thick brush there, so that lively sport may be expected.

When the season proper opens, early next month, the Long Island devotees of the sport will return with renewed interest, for many of the Meadow Brook hunting set have purchased new mounts, and preparations are being made for many runs. Up to date no cards for runs at any of the organized hunts have been issued, but they will, it is expected, be out by the last week of the present month. In addition to the regular Meadow Brook hunting set here, there will probably be some new mounts at the meets, for since the Richmond County pack has been sold, the Staten Island hunters will be divided among the New Jersey, Long Island, and Westchester hunts, and a large number of them will probably follow the Meadow Brook packs.

The latter pack was taken out for an exercise run yesterday by Ralph N. Ellis, but none of the members of the club were mounted. In Westchester, Eugene Reynal will have the Westchester pack in condition to run by next month, and the Essex County Hunt Club, in New Jersey, will also have a full pack in the kennels when the season opens. Mr. Collier will have his hands full with two packs, for he will run with the Monmouth County hounds as well as with the pack of the newly organized Orange County Hunt Club.

MAY LOSE AMERICAN JOCKEYS.

Demand in England for Good Riders May Take Many Favorites from the Metropolitan Tracks.

So well have the American jockeys who have been riding in England made out that it is probable there will be a great demand next season for some of the boys who are riding on the metropolitan tracks now.

"Willie" Sims was a failure on the other side, but Sims has been a failure here too, and gets a mount only occasionally now. "Tod" Sloan became popular the first season he was in England, and his riding this season has also been excellent. Lester Reiff, another American boy, who is little more than a child, has been riding so successfully and brilliantly that he, too, is in much demand, while "Skeets" Martin, who went over only a few months ago, rarely misses landing a winner or a placed horse every day he rides.

Next year there will probably be more of the few good riders we have left on the metropolitan circuit, sent to England, "Danny" Maher, who was recently released from his contract at $10,000 a year by ex-Corporation Counsel Clark, because of the Banastar case in the Suburban, has been engaged by Pierre Lorillard, and will in all probability go to England for at least a part of next season. Mr. Lorillard, after a long absence from the American turf, tried his hand at racing in this country again this season, but his experience has not been an encouraging one, and it is rumored that he will do most of his racing abroad again next year. Arrangements have already been made to ship some of his yearlings to England, and if he decides to take his entire stable there, Maher will go with him. Maher is held by many to be Sloan's equal in the saddle, and on several occasions last year he outrode Sloan when they got together in the same races. Thus another boy who can ride well when he tries, and when he does not allow his temper to get the best of him, will depart, and there will be a dearth of good jockeys here.

Some of the good ones, including McCue, Turner, and Mitchell, have been placed under the ban, and may never be able to ride again, and unless others mend their ways at once, they may meet the same fate before the season comes to a close. Taral, than whom there is not a better finisher on the turf, when some of his old-time fire is rekindled, seems to have about outlived his usefulness. "Winnie" O'Connor is a fair rider, but he, like some of the other good boys, occasionally gets a "swelled head" and loses races by trying to make grand stand finishes. Bullman is unsteady and blunders, as do a lot of the lesser lights, who cannot be depended upon to ride well at all times. Odom, O'Leary, and Clawson will be about the only ones left upon whom any dependence may be placed. The best of these, Odom, who is a capable and careful boy, may be added to the list of those in England, if William C. Whitney, to whom he is under contract, takes a notion to race some of his good horses on the other side.

ECHOES FROM THE LINKS

Westbrook Club Has the Big Local Event This Week.

AN INVITATION TOURNAMENT

Women Golfers Hold Championship Meeting Next Month at Philadelphia —Tuxedo's New Course Popular.

Golfing activity will be renewed on local links with its customary vigor during the coming week. The first big tournament of the Fall season will be held this week, the popular Westbrook Club of Islip, L. I., having the honor to open the season of three and four day events. The Westbrook event will be, as it was last year, an invitation tournament, and as the links and locality are popular with golfers, a good entry list may be expected.

The tournament will open next Wednesday with a thirty-six-hole qualifying round, the first sixteen players to compete on following days for the Westbrook Cup, while the second sixteen will play for the Consolation Trophy. A special eighteen-hole handicap match will be played Friday, and the final rounds for the two cups will occur on Saturday.

Harry Hollins, who has distinguished himself in past years at the Westbrook tournament, as it is his home links, will be one of the sure and most dangerous competitors.

A list of some of the more important local events for the week is as follows:

Sept. 20—Women's competition for short course cup, Morris County Golf Club; Women's competition, Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island.

Sept. 20-23—Invitation tournament, Westbrook Golf Club, Islip, L. I.

Sept. 23—Members' handicap, Morris County Golf Club; Governor's Cup, Oakland Club, Bayside, L. I.; team match, Oakland vs. Englewood, at Englewood; handicap contests at Dyker Meadow, Marine and Field, Crescent Athletic, St. Andrew's, Staten Island, Harbor Hill, and Baltusrol.

The Morris County golfers, at Morristown, N. J., are showing their loyalty to their club by an early return from various Summer resorts, and the usual Wednesday and Saturday matches present about the same appearance in regard to the number of competitors as early in the season. Miss Hurlbut, one of the younger of the fair golfers, has been furnishing the surprise of the Fall season by winning both the Short Course and Long Course Cup competitions. She is now a scratch competitor, and has proved herself the equal of such well-known players as Mrs. William Shippen and Miss Kip.

An event of more than usual importance for the Morris County links will be the second international team contest between the United States and Canada. Last year the match was played at Toronto, but this season Morris County will be the scene of the conflict, and the date will be Saturday, Oct. 7. The committee of the United States Golf Association is now at work in picking the team to represent this country.

The women golfers of America are already beginning to look forward with enthusiasm to the annual women's championship tournament, which will be held from Oct. 10 to 14 on the links of the Philadelphia Country Club. The committee in charge of this grand National event consists of George D. Fowle, S. Heide Morris, Bernard A. Wood, E. K. Bispham, E. H. Johnson, and William M. McCawley. Besides the championship trophy, a special cup will be given for a tournament in which all who fail for the championship ranks may compete. There will also be a mixed foursome match and driving and putting competitions. The good work by some of the Chicago women in their recent Western championship contests practically insures the appearance of some strong Western talent for the leading golf honors.

Lovers of golf in Providence, R. I., and its vicinity have had an unusually lively season, and the two clubs that have been dividing the honors—the Agawam Hunt and the Wannamoisett Golf—have both arranged a long list of fixtures for the Fall months. Judging from the large number of competitions for women, the fair sex of Rhode Island is not far behind Morristown, Philadelphia, and other places that have gained a deserved fame for the enthusiasm of its women players. The week beginning Oct. 21 will be the big one at Wannamoisett, for the club's annual championship contests will hold the attention of all. J. Herbert Foster has presented the men's championship cup, and his wife gives the women's trophy. Each is to be won three times before it becomes the permanent property of the victor.

As the Wannamoisett Club was only organized last Spring its first championship events are naturally attracting considerable interest, and nearly every member will start in the contest. Sixteen different competitions have been arranged by the committee for September, October, and November. The Greens Committee consists of Walter D. Brownell, Frederick S. Phillips, Russell W. Knight, and George F. Hall.

The limit of youthful golf ability has evidently not yet been reached, for a report from Boston gives the information that the hamlet of Edgartown possesses a two-year-old prodigy, who can make the sixth hole of the course in 48 strokes, and do other equally surprising things on the links. Dana Boone is the name of this future young champion, and as he is the greens keeper's son, it will be seen that he comes deservedly by his golfing talent. With a miniature set of golf clubs this two-year-old player is the admiration of all the members. Cornelius B. Van Brunt, one of the officers of the Crescent Athletic Club's golf department, thought that he was almost unique in the possession of a seven-year-old daughter who has acquired local fame on the Bay Ridge links, but now he will have to dip his colors to this Boston prodigy, who can play a hole in 48 strokes.

The young element in golf, that has gone to the front on so many occasions this year, showed up conspicuously in the recent championship tournament of the Western Golf Association at Chicago. D. R. Forgan, a well-seasoned Scotch player, and one of the big golfers in the West, won the championship, but his opponent in the final round was an eighteen-year-old lad, W. E. Egan, who learned the game about two years ago on the Chicago links. The young fellow put up a strong game and was beaten by 6 holes and 5 to play in a well-fought thirty-six-hole match. S. D. Bowers, who formerly was a prominent figure on local links, but now is a resident of Cincinnati, was in the tournament and took fifth place in a special handicap event, being allowed nine strokes handicap. Phelps B. Hoyt of the Glenview Club, Chicago, won the match.

The Boston golfers, who use the public course in Franklin Park, have arranged to hold a more pretentious public tournament than ever before, and if successful, it will be the best public golf contest ever given in the United States. The tournament is to continue for five days, from Oct. 16 to 20, inclusive, and all golfers, whether members of other clubs or not, are eligible to enter. This is a more liberal policy than has been observed on our own Van Cortlandt Park links, where former tournaments have been limited to one day. Besides the medal and match play contests, there will be a mixed foursome match, and on the last day a cup has been offered for a handicap competition among all the newspaper men in Boston who care to compete.

With clubs at Lenox, Stockbridge, Great Barrington, and other Berkshire resorts, it is not surprising that the residents of North Adams should desire a clubhouse and links of their own. A new club has recently been organized there, with Col. John Bracewell as President, William B. Arnold, Vice President, and E. S. Wilkinson, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer. Over seventy-five members are already on the list, and the links are to be greatly improved before next Spring.

Not far from North Adams is another golf club that has been adding golfing fame to Williamstown, already celebrated as one of New England's popular college settlements. The Taconic Golf Club of that place has been in existence about three years, and its nine-hole course now ranks as one of the choicest in the western part of New England. W. H. Doughty of Troy, N. Y., who owns the thirty-five acres upon which the Taconic links are laid out, is President of the club. The course is about 2,000 yards in circuit, and possesses many sporty features. The club team has been very active in matches this season, and its members have won victories on most of the neighboring links.

A popular out-of-town tournament this coming week will be the first open event of the Mount Anthony Golf Club of Bennington Centre, Vt. The contest will begin next Tuesday morning and continue through Thursday. The Mount Anthony Cup will be the chief trophy, and the consolation class will play for the Walloomsac Inn Cup.

The recent opening of the new eighteen-hole course of the Tuxedo Golf Club marked one of the important features in local golf circles for this month. The course will be well used now by members and visiting golfers before the club's big tournament later in the season. This Tuxedo event will be one of the big golf tournaments in the Metropolitan district. In former years the Tuxedo games have always called forth an army of good golfers. The club gave no big event last year, as the officers preferred to wait until the complete eighteen holes were ready for use.

The members of the Staten Island Cricket Team, who played there a week ago, came away filled with praiseworthy comments on the new course. All of the artificial bunkers are sunken traps, the earthen mounds looming up like miniature forts having been completely eliminated in the new course. The putting greens are particularly large, the tenth one being one acre in area. About six of the eighteen holes can be reached by a cleek or driving iron. The par score for the links would probably be as follows, although the bogey figures will be somewhat higher:

Out	4	4	3	4	4	5	3	4	3—34
In	4	4	3	3	5	4	3	4	4—34
Total									68

Several team matches will be played by the Tuxedo members this Fall, and the old-time activity will be thoroughly renewed.

COLUMBIA'S FOOTBALL ELEVEN.

Prospects of a Winning Team—Candidates Now in Training at Margaretville Under Coach Sanford.

The football outlook for Columbia University is encouraging this year, and it is expected that the team will furnish some good football for local enthusiasts this Fall. The graduates and undergraduates were never more enthusiastic. Manager Mitchell says that about $4,000 has already been raised by the graduates, and he expects that $7,000 will be secured, which amount will be necessary to develop a good team. In Coach G. F. Sanford, Yale, '91, the university has secured a thorough football general. He is at present at Margaretville, N. Y., where thirty-six men are preparing for the team. His reports to Manager Mitchell are very encouraging. He has established a training table and has the men so far advanced in their work that every afternoon a short game is played between the 'Varsity and scrub team. The 'Varsity team that Coach Sanford has selected will be as heavy as any college team in the country. The men will average over 175 pounds. The ends are Gilchrist and Spaulding. Gilchrist weighs 175 pounds, and made quite a reputation at Bucknell. He is in the Law School. Spaulding is two pounds heavier, and formerly played on the University of California team. The tackles are Smythe and Knapp, each weighing about 185 pounds. Smythe was a member of the freshman crew this year. Erving and Wart, the guards, weigh 210 and 222 pounds, respectively. Rice, 215 pounds, plays at centre. The half backs are Simons, 172 pounds, and Van Hoovenberg, 160 pounds. A. Jones, 170 pounds, also plays full back. Jones played with the University of Georgia team two years ago, and Quarterback Wilson formerly played with Wesleyan.

The scrub team, as made up at present, is as follows: Ends, Cary and Putnam; tackles, Benjamin and Le Prince; guards, Bryan and Benjamin; centre, Gillam; half backs, Wolff and Jones; full back, Gardiner. The daily routine as arranged by Coach Sanford is for the men to arise at 7 o'clock in the morning. After breakfast light exercise is indulged in. From 10:30 to 12 the men practice tackling, falling on the ball, and running. Dinner is served at 1 o'clock, and at 4:30 the men again get into harness and go through some sharp practice until 6 o'clock, during which time the two teams play a short half, lining up as in a regular game. All the men are in bed by 10 o'clock.

The team will return to New York on Sept. 24, and will make its headquarters at the Grinnell mansion in Washington Heights, the place having been secured because it is close to Manhattan Field, where the team will go through its daily practice and play all home games. The day before leaving for New York Coach Sanford will pit the team against the Walton (N. Y.) team. The first home game will be with Princeton at Manhattan Field on Oct. 14.

Manager Mitchell, in speaking of the team, said that Coach Sanford has good material to work on and was well satisfied with the progress made thus far. He said that from now on every effort would be made to develop a formidable team. It may take a season or two to do this, but he predicts that Columbia will soon take her place among the other colleges in this branch of sport.

The schedule of games to be played during the season is as follows:

Sept. 30—Rutgers at New Brunswick, N. J.
Oct. 7—Union at Albany.
Oct. 14—Princeton at Manhattan Field.
Oct. 18—New York University at Manhattan Field.
Oct. 21—All-California at Manhattan Field.
Oct. 28—Amherst at Manhattan Field.
Nov. 2—Stevens Institute at Hoboken.
Nov. 7—Cornell at Manhattan Field.
Nov. 11—West Point at West Point.
Nov. 18—Dartmouth at Manhattan Field.
Nov. 25—Annapolis at Annapolis.
Nov. 30—Carlisle Indians at Manhattan Field.

POLO GAMES DECLARED OFF.

Principally because Harry Payne Whitney, the son-in-law of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, and W. C. Eustis, the son of the late Ambassador to France, will be unable to play with the Meadow Brook polo team, of which they were members, the polo championship games which were to have been played on the parade grounds in Prospect Park Brooklyn, to-morrow, Tuesday, and Saturday, will not be held on the scheduled dates, and it is possible that the full set of games may be declared off. If the Meadow Brook team went into the field it would have to find substitutes for Mr. Whitney and Mr. Eustis, and it is not likely that the club would care to impair its team's chances by sending substitutes of less skill, and not well prepared to take their places on the team.

The withdrawal of the Myopia Hunt Club's team at the last moment leaves only Westchester and Meadow Brook to play for the Championship Cup. H. L. Herbert, the Chairman of the Polo Association, said yesterday that the Westchester and Meadow Brook teams might play next Saturday. There will be no game to-morrow, however.

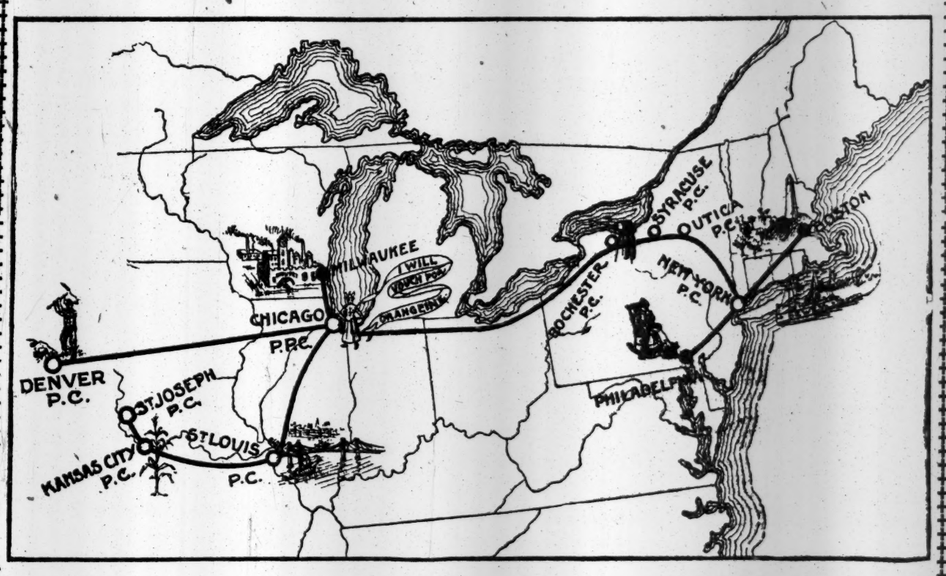
STAR POINTER MAY BE RETIRED.

It is probable that W. J. White's great pacer, Star Pointer, 1:59¼, will not again face the starter this year, and it may be that he will have to be retired to the stud. He was examined by a veterinarian after he was beaten by Joe Patchen, 2:01¼, at the Empire City track in the big free-for-all $4,000 pacing stake, and was declared to have injured himself. The stallion was at once put on the cars and sent to Mr. White's Two-Minute Farm, near Cleveland, Ohio, where it was at first supposed that he would soon recover. Instead, he seems to have grown worse, and on Thursday a dispatch to a well-known horseman in this city announced that all of his legs were in bad condition. He is so badly injured that he may never again be raced. If he comes out all right, only careful nursing will accomplish it. He would, however, be a valuable addition to the stud. It is believed by some of the Western horsemen that while in the stud last Spring he injured his shoulder muscles, and that his present poor condition is due to that.

DAYLIGHT FOR STEEPLECHASERS

No better evidence of the wisdom of the Brooklyn Jockey Club in arranging its steeplechase event early in the day's programme could be forthcoming than the accident on Thursday which resulted in the death of Jockey Cornelius Sprague of Long Branch. The rule was made so that sufficient light might be had for the riders to take off their horses properly for the jumps. When there is too much shadow a rider has to take chances in "rising" his horse at the proper distance from the jump, and it is very often a matter of guesswork, and quite hazardous. By having the jumping races early there is less chance of accident.

An Up-to-Date Lesson in Geography.



Question—"What does 'P. C.' stand for?"

Answer—"Painless City."

Q.—"Which are the 'P. C.'s'?"

A.—"Chicago, New York, Albany, Troy, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joe and Denver."

Q.—"Why are they called 'P. C.'s'?"

A.—"Because they have learned about 'Orangeine,' which cures all pains, aches and many diseases."

Q.—"How did they learn about 'Orangeine'?"

A.—"The good 'Orangeine' company of Chicago sent word to them about it and paid the newspapers to print the good news."

Q.—"Won't the papers print such good news without being paid?"

A.—"No. They only print bad news without being paid."

Q.—"Is Philadelphia a 'P. C.'?"

A.—"Not yet. Philadelphia has been asleep since the Centennial and has not learned about 'Orangeine.'"

Q.—"Will she never wake up?"

A.—"Yes, when she learns about 'Orangeine, the great reviver.'"

Q.—"Is Boston a 'P. C.'?"

A.—"Not yet, but soon will be. It is always so progressive."

Q.—"Why is Chicago 'P. P. C.'?"

A.—"She is the 'Parent' of 'Painless Cities' because 'Orangeine' was first introduced there."

Q.—"Is Milwaukee a 'P. C.'?"

A.—"No. She still suffers from 'the beer which made her famous.'"

Q.—"What is 'Orangeine'?"

A.—"A skillful physician's prescription of remedies delicately balanced by many years of test and practice to stop pain, restore nerves, stomach and liver. It thus cures all the every-day ills—such as Headache, Neuralgia, Colds, 'Grip,' 'Woman's Pains,' Hay Fever, Bilious and Nervous Disturbances."

Q.—"Why don't every city become a 'P. C.'?"

A.—"They will very soon, as the 'Painless City' people are telling others about it, and many good people like Lady Stanley and Mr. Charles Frohman are sending 'Orangeine' to their friends everywhere."

The Chicago Times-Herald says of "Orangeine": "Operating all the year through as a safe and immediate relief from pain, and an ever active corrective for bilious and nervous disorders, it meets the seasonable epidemics of Grip and Hay Fever with an accuracy of cure that has never been heretofore discovered. In the light of actual results, every dealer and every physician should discover for himself and proclaim far and wide the distinctive merits of 'Orangeine' and its great usefulness to humanity."

"Orangeine" is sold by druggists in 10 and 25 cent packages. If your druggist does not keep it remit to us for trial package with instructive literature. *It is worth your while to acquaint yourself with "Orangeine."* Orangeine Chemical Co., 15 Michigan Av., Chicago.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLISTS

Century Runs in Increasing Number Scheduled by Different Clubs.

INTEREST IN BRAKES REVIVED

Harlem Wheelmen Secure the $1,000 Trophy for Winning the Largest Number of Open Races.

This is the season of the year when cycling is really a pleasure. The cool and bracing air of the country brings out thousands of cyclists even on week days, while on Sundays the roads are alive with cyclists from early in the day until late at night. A noticeable thing last Sunday was the way machines were decorated with goldenrod. Nine out of every ten returning from a ride in the country had great bunches of resh goldenrod tied to the handle bars. Above Westchester in a large field which was literally covered with the golden bloom there were at one time during the day nearly 200 cyclists, and before dark very little of the goldenrod could be seen. From now on until the cold winds arrive cycling will be more popular than ever.

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The fact that this is the time long trips can be indulged in without becoming overheated has made regularly organized century runs very popular. All the larger clubs are organizing runs. The Firemen's Cycle Club event last Sunday brought out a surprisingly large number of cyclists, including many women, and nearly every one that started completed the run. It has become more of a fad than ever to own a lot of century medals, such as are awarded to survivors of a hundred-mile run, and these are worn conspicuously on every occasion. It is not an unusual sight to see a rider with his breast covered with medals and bars received in century runs.

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What is making century runs so popular among the rank and file of cyclists is the fact that these runs are no longer a race. An itinerary is so arranged that the average rider can take part without being compelled to scorch all the way. There are generally four or five divisions, and in each a certain pace is maintained. The slow division, the first to start, goes at a pace of about eight miles an hour with frequent rests. To take part in the fast division, which is started about three hours later, the pace is fast, so that all divisions finish nearly at the same time.

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There are several big runs planned for the near future, one of which, the Dewey century run, will be conducted by the Century Wheelmen of New York. In this run survivors' medals, bearing a medallion portrait of Admiral Dewey, will be awarded. The run will be from New York to College Point and return, via Seaford. The South Brooklyn Wheelmen will hold a run, open to all, on Oct. 8. The Union League Wheelmen have a century run scheduled for next Sunday. There promises to be a large entry list for this run, as it has been sanctioned by the Century Road Club of America and Associated Cycling Clubs of New York.

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The Excelsior Wheelmen of New York will hold a run to Lynbrook, L. I., to-day, and all unattached riders are invited to take part. The start will be made at 11 A. M. from 199 Seventh Street. The Madison Wheelmen will hold a moonlight run, starting at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. The run will be to Fort Hamilton and Bergen Point, returning by way of the Hudson County Boulevard.

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A. E.—It is a law in most of the States, and observed in all, that parties meeting on the road shall turn to the right in passing.

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"Nothing of late years," says The Bicycling World, "has done so much to revive interest in the brake as the free wheel and coaster and brake devices that are now in use. As long as the average rider was able to retard his speed by the simple operation of back-pedaling he was apt to disdain brakes. But once this resource was taken from him, the brake question assumed a different aspect. The coaster and brake device, whereby back-pedaling applies the brake, is certain to put new life into the movement.

With it a brake of some kind is absolutely essential. Where and how it shall be applied, whether the attempt shall be made to have it completely control the movement of the machine or merely do so in an emergency, these are the questions that are, or will shortly be, up for settlement.

The question as to the proper point for the application of the braking power is an interesting one. The ingenious argument is used by some that as the hub has been found a sufficiently strong position for the application of the power to drive the machine, it is surely strong enough to become the point of application of the retarding force. This argument on the face of it appears ridiculously simple and logical, and on deeper consideration would also be correct, were it not for the fact that the conditions under which the power of transmission and the power of retardation are applied are radically different.

The braking power may be very suddenly put into action, while the momentum of the moving mass is at its fullest, and its force is not dependent on the strength of the rider's leg, but on the friction set up between the braking surfaces in contra action to the momentum transmitted through the wheel to the point of application. That is to say, it would be very easy, given a back-pedal brake with a good friction surface, to transmit infinitely more power to the hub of a cycle through the wheel than could possibly be transmitted by the power of the rider through the pedals and chain.

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As the racing season has ended at Manhattan Beach and Ambrose Park, the thousand dollar Twentieth Century Trophy goes to the Harlem Wheelmen. The competition, which began last May, was between clubs in the metropolitan district, and the conditions were that the club whose riders scored the most points in open races should receive the cup. Frank Kraemer really won the trophy for the Harlem Wheelmen, he getting first place in nearly every contest that he entered.

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Following is the weekly road report issued by the League of American Wheelmen for the information of the cycling public:

Manhattan and Bronx—Central Park Drives are poor, many of them being repaired; Riverside Drive roadways poor, being repaired also; cross drains have been laid on the cycle path, leaving bad ditches and wash-outs, the riding is poor; Seventh Avenue, north of One Hundred and Tenth Street, is fair; Lawrence Street, as Amsterdam Avenue, is impassable; Eighth Avenue, from Fifty-ninth Street to One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, fair to good; Jerome, Sedgwick, Bailey, Alexander, and Willis Avenues, all fair; also St. Ann's, Webster, and Courtlandt Avenues fair; One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, from the bridge to Third Avenue, is dangerous; White Plains Avenue is being repaired at Wakefield and William's Bridge; roads of Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, and Yonkers, fair; roads of Westfield, N. J., all good; New Brunswick, N. J., macadam roads fine, earth roads good, sidepaths fine; Tappan, N. Y., roads sandy; roads to Goshen, N. Y., good; Fort Montgomery roads, fair; Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., is now open to Hastings, is level, in first-class condition, and affords a fine view of the Hudson River and the Palisades.

Long Island—The macadam roads of Long Island are free of dust, the country roads are hard and first-class, and sidepaths and cycle paths are excellent all over the island; the South Shore (Merrick Road) is fine; sidepath between Amityville and Babylon is now finished; Islip to Patchogue, excellent; Patchogue to Moriches, excellent; the roads over the Shinnecock Hills are fair, a sidepath is under construction; the Bridgehampton and Easthampton path and Eastport and Riverhead paths, fine; Westhampton-Riverhead path is good; Patchogue-Port Jefferson path is fine; the North Shore roads and paths are fine to Huntington, poor to Northport, fair to Smithtown, and good to Port Jefferson; Port Jefferson to Wading River, fair to poor; Wading River to Riverhead, fair; Riverhead to Greenport and Orient, fine; Shelter Island, good.

FOREIGN CRICKETERS SAIL.

Prince Ranjitsinhji and His Team Leave England for America.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16.—Prince Ranjitsinhji, the Indian cricketer, accompanied by the cricket team with which he is to make a trip to the United States, sailed this afternoon on the Cunard liner Etruria, for New York.

The Etruria is not due to reach New York until next Saturday, so a rearrangement of the schedule adopted by the Associated Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia was made necessary, and the game with the twenty-two "colts," which was to begin on that day, has been postponed until the following Monday. The schedule as it now stands is:

Sept. 25, 26, 27.—Vs twenty-two "Colts" of Philadelphia, at the grounds of the Belmont C. C., Elmwood.

Sept. 29, 30, and Oct. 2.—Vs. Gentlemen of Philadelphia, at the grounds of the Merion C. C., Haverford.

Oct. 3, 4.—Vs. All-New York, at the grounds of the Staten Island C. C., Livingston, S. I.

Oct. 6, 7, 9.—Vs. Gentlemen of Philadelphia, at the grounds of the Germantown C. C., at Manheim.

It is hardly likely that any other games will be played, although the cricketers of Baltimore, Chicago, and Toronto have applied for dates.

The team which will represent the "colts" of Philadelphia has been selected. It is as follows:

William E. Goodman, Jr., S. G. Climenson, and G. M. Wolf of Philadelphia; F. C. Sharpless, C. C. Morris, W. S. Hinchman, L. W. De Motte, Arthur Haines, and W. H. Saven of Marion; T. C. Jordon, W. P. Seymour, A. W. Jones, George R. White, F. A. Greene, W. W. Justice, W. P. O'Neil, and W. L. Freeland of the Germantown Cricket Club: S. W. Mifflin and C. H. Howson of Radnor, H. P. Statzell of Belmont, and C. J. Allen of Moorestown, with F. L. Altemus as Captain.

"INTERNATIONAL" YACHTING."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read your able editorial of Aug. 9, ult., under the foregoing heading, with much satisfaction. As one of the oldest readers of your valuable journal, starting with its first issue, I would like to say a few words in response to your remarks on the now retired skipper, "Hank" Haff. I will, therefore, confine myself chiefly to the race between the Volunteer and the Thistle, and the few incidentals which naturally flow therefrom.

The advent of the Scottish yacht in our waters, about evelen years ago, created as much excitement then as the Shamrock does to-day, perhaps more. Her extraordinary speed was heralded months before her arrival here. Our English residents were in great glee, and not a man from the "Land o' Cakes," naturalized or not, could be found who wasn't "cocksure" that the bonnie boat would return to the Clyde with the "Queen's Cup" securely stowed away in her locker. Indeed,

EXCURSION BOAT FAMINE

Unprecedented Demand Due to Dewey Celebration and Yacht Races.

FANCY PRICES FOR ALL CRAFT

Speculators Holding Most of the Boats for Cup Races, but Man with a Dollar Will Probably Not Get Left.

The dates for the Dewey celebration and the international yacht races coming so close together have created the greatest demand for excursion boats ever experienced in this harbor, as, for that matter, in the entire country. The demand sprung up months ago, when the plans for both great events were in embryo, and has increased by leaps and bounds until there is now not a craft of any kind to be had, although offers of three times the usual price have been made. This is the first time this ever occurred in New York.

The office of the local Steamboat Inspectors is inundated with applications for permits to carry passengers on the days of the naval parade and yacht races. There are applications for vessels of every class—river, Sound, and coast steamers, barges, freighters, tugs, and yachts. The owner of everything that floats is anxious to press it into service. There will be craft here from as far distant as Maine and Florida. All the large first-class boats want to carry extra passengers, and many boats that never carried passengers want to carry them now. So keen is the demand that many vessels have been rechartered two or three times over at fancy figures.

As far back as last April speculators with a keen eye to business foresaw the boat famine, and going on the Maritime Exchange quietly secured options on desirable boats. As the occurrence of the races and of the Dewey celebration became certainties the demand grew apace, until by the middle of July practically every available excursion steamer of any pretensions had either been chartered or was being held back by its owner or agents for fancy prices. Then attention was turned to other cities, and the harbor craft in Boston and Philadelphia were snapped up in turn, until within the past month those desiring to witness the cup races or to take part in the great water pageant in Dewey's honor have had to seek out the best to be found in the smaller and usually undesirable harbor craft or allow their plans to lapse altogether.

A well-known water front man who has taken a hand in steamboat speculation for every international yacht race for many years said yesterday: "Although several steamship companies have announced their intention to put on big steamers capable of carrying several thousand passengers each, it has made no difference whatever in the prices demanded and paid for smaller craft. As an instance of the extraordinary demand for vessels, I will cite a vessel with a carrying capacity of 1,000 passengers, which was chartered for the races three months ago for $900 a day. A week later she was rechartered at an advance of $300, and last week was once more disposed of for an extra $300, making her present price $1,500 a day. There is now absolutely nothing in sight in the way of excursion craft.

"As far as the yacht races are concerned, however, the scarcity of excursion craft cannot be considered as indicating the crowds that will be in attendance, for the big majority of the excursion boats are now held by speculators, who have yet to figure on their profits. It is a fact that in every previous international yacht race there have been many speculators woefully disappointed in the number of passengers carried, and some men who ran steamers engaged at fancy prices failed to get their money back. While everything seems to indicate that more people will witness the race between Columbia and Shamrock than any similar contest of the past, I predict that the enthusiast with a dollar to spend for a ticket will have no trouble in getting down to some of the races, if not that of the first day."

But with Dewey Day it is different. It was admitted on all sides among maritime men that the number of people on the water on Dewey Day will exceed the spectators of the yacht races by many thousands. Although it is just as difficult to get water transportation for one event as the other, it is pointed out that the number of craft capable of carrying passengers out to sea and keeping within sight of the racing yachts represents only about one-fourth of the bottoms permitted to navigate the bay as far as Staten Island, where the Olympia's heroes will be welcomed. And yet towboats scarcely larger than launches are being sought for far and wide for the latter occasion, and are practically unobtainable. It is said, too, that there is less speculation in the craft for Dewey Day than for the yacht races, and the greatest demand is for tugboats and other craft capable of carrying from 50 to 100 passengers, which are being taken by private parties.

To give an idea of the activity in the demand for boats for Dewey Day may be cited the case of the tug Ferguson. This vessel, carrying fifty passengers, was held by her owners at $250 per day. Four bidders were anxious to secure her, and each was so insistent that the owners decided to put the bids in a hat in the form of sealed proposals. When the bids were opened, the vessel went to W. F. Walker, a Wall Street man, at $325 a day.

The steamer Favorite, a small vessel belonging to the Excelsior Steamboat Company, was chartered three months ago for Dewey Day at $250. A few days later the owners approached the lessee with an offer of $100 for release, which was refused. The vessel could not be secured to-day for $500.

The Mutual Towboat Company several weeks ago refused $250 a day for the towboat Haddon, carrying 100 passengers. The vessel was a few days later chartered for $375 for one day. A few days ago the same company chartered the tug Mutual, carrying 50 passengers, for $275 a day, or more than the original offer for the Haddon, a boat twice the size.

A vessel capable of going outside the harbor with 1,000 passengers can get $1,200 a day, but there are no such steamers left. The Iron Steamboat Company is asking $2,000 a day for one of their vessels. A man in Philadelphia with a steamer carrying 800 passengers yesterday asked $5,000 for the yacht races and half the receipts in addition. His offer has not been accepted, but probably will be.

One of the last steamboats that could be chartered in New York for Dewey day and the yacht races was yesterday chartered by the Starin Transportation Company to the Amateur Photographers' Association.

Under the steamboat laws all vessels must obtain a special license from the local Inspectors for carrying extra passengers. To do this they must undergo a thorough inspection and a license is issued. Capt. Peter C. Petrie, Chief Steamboat Inspector, said yesterday: "No boat will be allowed to carry passengers that should not, neither will any boat be allowed to carry more passengers than she should. Skippers will not be allowed to assume risks which their greed might inspire. The inspection of these craft is imposing a vast amount of extra work upon this office, but we are doing everything we can to attend to all applications."

The following steamers are the principal vessels licensed by the local Board of Steamboat Inspectors to carry passengers in this harbor with the number of passengers allowed by law: Joanna, 300; Mutual, 90; Harlem River, 50; Jack Jewett, 30; Sarah A. Jenks, 300; Alberta M., 100; Fulton Market, 300; William Fletcher, 200; George Star, 200; Angler, 900; James F. Brett, 125; Rosedale, 1,200; Shady Side, 700; Mary Patten, 800; Chrystenah, 1,000; Idlewild, 1,000; Newburg, 400; Favorite, 900; Dolphin, 600; Wanderer, 840; Sea Bird, 900; New Brunswick, 1,000; Emeline, 884; Sandy Hook, 2,159; John E. Moore, 200; Monmouth, 2,150; St. Johns, 1,800; Albertina, 1,000; Glen Island, 2,000; Sam Sloan, 1,400; Black Bird, 600, Grand Republic, 3,700; Gen. Slocum, 2,500; Perseus, 1,800; Pegasus, 1,800; Sirius, 2,100; Cygnus, 1,800; Pleasure Bay, 700; Chancellor, 1,000; Elberon, 620; Matteawan, 1,280; Howard Carroll, 1,400; Tourist, 500; Idlewild, 100; Cepheus, 1,800; Cetus, 1,800; Little Silver, 280; Guide, 350; Falcon, 160; Erastus Corning, 240; Taurus, 2,000; Robert Haddon, 100; Bay Queen, 900; Tolchester, 1,600; Neptune, 200; Northport, 250; Pioneer, 225; Ella, 125; Shinnecock, 800; Aurora, 500; Florence, 400; Hazel Kirk, 300; Elaine, 700; John Sylvester, 1,000; Ridgeway Park, 375; Valley Girl, 1,000; John Lennox, 1,000; Mohawk, 1,290; Bell, Horton, 600; Magenta, 600; Glen, 1,200; Montauk, 485; Victor, 500; John H. Starin, 850; J. G. Emmons, 250; Fidelity, 200; Nassau, 600.

This fleet alone has a combined capacity of nearly 70,000, and to it must be added a great number of vessels from other cities and hundreds of small craft yet to be licensed, and innumerable yachts which should bring the total up to more than 150,000 persons.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Seventh Regiment is happy in having won the rifle contest for the State match at Creedmoor this year, and the Twelfth Regiment men, who had won the two previous contests, and had hoped to win the last, are correspondingly unhappy. It was a very close match, however, the Seventh winning by only 3 points, and the Twelfth men are consoling themselves that their splendid record of 1,051 points made in 1897, and also their record of 1,023 points made in 1896, still remain unbroken.

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In the competitions, which have now extended over a period of twenty-seven years, the Seventh and Twenty-third Regiments have each won the contest seven times, the Twelfth and Twenty-second Regiments and the Twentieth Separate Company have each won three times, and the Fourteenth and Forty-ninth Regiments and the Thirty-fifth Battalions once each.

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The contest began at the opening of Creedmoor in 1873, and from that year up to 1892 the ranges were 200 and 500 yards. In 1892 the 300 and 600 yard ranges were added. From 1873 until 1875 bull's-eyes counted 4, centres 3, and oufers 2, the division of the target being square. From 1876 the targets were changed so that the divisions were circular, and later elliptical, and the value of shots counts as follows: Bull's-eyes, 5; centres, 4; inners, 3, and outers, 2. From 1873 until 1875 the highest possible score was 480 points, and from 1876 to 1885 it was 600 points. From 1892 until the present time the highest possible score has been 1,200 points.

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Lieut. Col. John I. Holly, Quartermaster on the staff of Major Gen. Roe, upon whom the work of housing the troops coming to this city to take part in the Dewey parade has devolved, has assigned visiting organizations to quarters as follows:

Second Regiment of New York, to Twenty-second Regiment Armory; Fourth Regiment of Maryland, to Forty-seventh Regiment Armory; Fifth Regiment of Maryland, to Lenox Lyceum; Fourth Battalion, Third Brigade, New York, to Twenty-second Regiment Armory; Sixth Battery, New York, Erie Terminal; Ninth Pennsylvania, to Twelfth Regiment Armory; First Battalion Light Infantry of Washington, D. C., to Twelfth Regiment Armory; First Regiment, New York, to First Battery Armory; First Battalion, Fourth Brigade, New York, to Seventy-first Regiment Armory; Second Battalion, Fourth Brigade, New York, to Ninth Regiment Armory; Third Battalion, Fourth Brigade, New York, to Ninth Regiment Armory; Fourth Brigade Headquarters, to Seventy-first Regiment Armory; Fourth Signal Corps, New York, to Dickel's Riding Academy; Sixty-fifth Regiment, New York, to Seventy-first Regiment Armory; Seventy-fourth Regiment, New York, to Ninth Regiment Armory, and Florida State troops, four companies, to West Side Lyceum.

The subsistence of the troops is in the hands of Lieut. Col. Guilford Hurry, Commissary on the staff of Gen. Roe, which is a sufficient guarantee that the rations will not be lacking either in quality or quantity.

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Col. Appleton of the Seventh Regiment has appointed Assistant Surgeon C. J. Colles Regimental Surgeon, with rank of Major, in place of Surgeon Daniel M. Stimson, resigned.

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Lieut. Joseph Cipollari of Company B, Eighth Regiment, will, it is understood, succeed to the Captaincy in place of Edwards, elected Major a few days since.

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The Second Naval Battalion has organized a football team, which will play its first game with a team from the First Battalion about the middle of next month. The Second Battalion intends to make quite a feature of sports this Winter, and is organizing a hockey team, as well as a baseball nine and a team of basketball players.

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Major Bridgman of Squadron A has called a meeting of the members at the armory to-morrow night, for the election of new members and other business.

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In the Fourth Regiment of Jersey City, Col. Smith expects to have close on to 800 men in the Dewey parade.

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Companies A and B, Thirteenth Regiment, will hold elections to-morrow night. Company A will fill a vacancy for Captain, the candidate being Lieut. J. W. Stewart. Company B has a vacancy for First Lieutenant, the candidate for the position being Second Lieut. A. T. Johnson. Lieut. Col. Russell has requested the detail of Capt. J. Barker, who was formerly a Captain in the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment.

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Company F of the Forty-seventh Regiment will have to hold another election for Captain, as First Lieut. M. B. Andelfinger, who was recently elected Captain, will not be allowed to assume the office. This is due to the fact that the board appointed to pass upon his qualifications has decided against him. Unless the Lieutenant resigns from the Guard, it is understood that he will be ordered before a State Board.

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Commissary James M. Cronin of the Sixty-ninth Regiment has been elected Captain of Company C. Dr. R. M. Daly, who served in the volunteer regiment, has been appointed Assistant Surgeon on the staff of Col. Duffy. Capt. Reville of Company D, who has just been elected Captain, is a very popular officer and is considered just the man to raise the company to a high standard.

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Col. Clayton of the Fourteenth Regiment has ordered a drill of that command at the armory next Wednesday. Former Capt. J. A. Anderson of the Thirteenth Regiment is to be appointed Commissary on the staff of Col. Clayton, and Lieut. A. E. Steers is to be assigned to duty as Inspector of small arms practice.

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Lieut. C. W. Kayser of Company C, Twenty-third Regiment, has been elected Captain. He has been connected with the Twenty-third since March, 1884, and during the Spanish War served as a Captain in the Two Hundred and First Volunteers.

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Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, has unanimously elected Sergt. J. F. Jenkins Second Lieutenant. He is an old member of the company and has an excellent record. Company F, Capt. Wells, has appointed a committee to nominate a candidate for First Lieutenant.

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Company A of the Ninth Regiment will hold an election for a Second Lieutenant to-morrow night. The company held an election last Monday, but as neither of the three candidates received a sufficient number of votes to elect a second election is necessary.

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Chaplain Roderick Terry of the Twelfth Regiment, who has been connected with the regiment since March, 1889, has resigned. Another resignation received is that of Capt. A. V. Z. Post of Company H. Former Battalion Adjt. F. C. Turner, who resigned a short time since, has enlisted in the Twenty-eighth Regiment of United States Volunteers, in which Lieut. Col. Leonard, formerly of the Twelfth, is serving.

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Gen. George Moore Smith of the Fifth Brigade has appointed Major Putnam Bradlee Strong to the position of Inspector on his staff. This office the General has kept vacant for some time, as he desired to appoint the Major to it in recognition of his gallant service at Manila.

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Major Frederick J. J. Wood, Surgeon, Forty-seventh Regiment, has been chosen as one of the delegates to represent the State in the meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons to be held in Kansas City Sept. 27.

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The First Signal Corps will resume mounted drills at the Central Park Riding Academy next Thursday evening. Corps. Kean and Patterson have been promoted to Sergeants, and Privates La Porte and Gray to Corporals. Arrangements are being made for the entertainment of the out-of-town signalmen who may visit New York to participate in the Dewey parade.

ELM STREET WORK DELAYED

Thoroughfare Will Remain in Dangerous Condition Until Spring.

CITY COUNCIL RESPONSIBLE

That Body Long Refused Further Improvement on Street—Department of Highways Was Powerless.

Elm Street, about which so much has been written and said during the last few years, and the widening of which was deemed a grave public necessity in order to relieve the congestion on Broadway, will remain in its present unsightly condition for at least seven or eight months. It may stay just as it is, save for additions to its present heterogeneous collection of refuse, for an even longer time than this.

It will be recalled that the work of opening this street and widening it into a great thoroughfare that would afford a good outlet for the vast and rapidly accumulating traffic of the lower portion of the city, was generally considered of imperative urgency. The matter was talked of and written of until the former administration took it in hand and decided upon widening the street. This work was begun in the Autumn of 1897. The pavements were torn up, the earth that was once under the pavement was thrown out and left in ugly heaps, débris was allowed to accumulate in piles along the thoroughfare, and houses that jutted too far into the prospective rival of Broadway were ruthlessly shorn off to the required extent. The street now looks like a piece of pie from which a big segment has been cut with a very dull knife. It has a ragged and unkempt appearance. At one end, indeed, it can hardly be said to be open at all. The rest of the street is so open that it is dangerous to walk or drive through it. They are digging a big sewer through it now. At the lower end owners of vans and drays station these vehicles in the middle of the thoroughfare. A little further on the push carts occupy a good part of the thoroughfare. Furthermore, there are piles of lumber, loose boards, and all manner of débris. It is used as a sort of convenient dumping ground for residents on or near the street.

As for using the street as a driveway, this has not occurred to anybody. A dray could not make the trip between the two ends of the highway, which are separated by a mile or so of loose earth, stones, lumber, rubbish, empty carts, and refuse. Besides these obstacles, the street is full of ruts several feet deep, and the openings of the new sewer that is now being laid stand six or seven feet above the surface. Such a sight is common in the Borough of the Bronx, where New York is acquiring new territory all the time and giving it the advantage of "benevolent assimilation," but it is rare in one of the oldest parts of the old city.

The cut off portion of the street on its east side presents some curious aspects. Houses have been cleft in two and the scars have not yet healed. The wreck of the Tombs still juts out into the street, looking like the ruined bastion of an old fort. Those of the older houses that have been cut in two and built up again to meet new conditions have, in the main, a flat and unsightly appearance. Some have been temporarily bricked or sheathed up and stand there waiting for the street itself to assume a condition that will justify some decoration on their part. As things now stand the ugliness of the houses and the hideousness of the street are in perfect keeping.

The twelve-story building at the corner of Elm and Leonard Streets, which was erected after the street had been opened, was built in conformity to the new surface lines, and its sidewalks are five or six feet above the middle of the thoroughfare. In walking down Leonard Street past the Tombs, if one stays on the sidewalk, it is necessary to climb the steps of this building and go down another set of steps and so descend to the street again.

At the Department of Highways it was said that the present condition of the street is entirely due to delays in the City Council. The street could not be graded and paved, it was said, without the authorization of the Council, and that body refused once, and failed once, to give this authorization. It was said at the department that last February a resolution was introduced in the Council to have the department authorized to go ahead with the further improvement of the street. The resolution was lost. On July 25 another resolution was introduced, only to be left over with unfinished business. On the same day a number of resolutions referring to the paving and sewering of Elm Street, were taken up, and, according to the office of the City Clerk, all were passed except the resolutions authorizing the grading and paving of the street. But for this delay, says the Department of Highways, the street could have been graded and asphalted by this time.

Among the resolutions passed by the Council on July 25, were some relating to the sewering of the street. These were vetoed by the Mayor, but the Corporation Counsel decided that it was not necessary to have the authorization of the Council for that work, and the Department of Sewers has gone ahead with the improvement. Commissioner James Kane said that the contracts for the new sewers are all let, and that the work will be completed in six weeks.

The completion of the sewering of the street will not advance it as a driveway. It will rather make it less inviting, and considerably more dangerous, until the grading and pavement are finished. The pipes will stand considerably above the present low surface, and will be unsightly impediments to traffic.

It will soon be too late to put down asphalt, and this fact will necessarily retard the work until next Spring. The Department of Highways has declared that it is not possible to complete the work this year. It can, however, go ahead and level the street up to its final grade, and make it suitable for traffic in good weather.

There is already much discussion about the difficulty of removing the sewer now being laid in Elm Street, when the Rapid Transit tunnel is dug through that highway. It is not thought, however, that this sewer will present any greater difficulty than that presented by the big sewers and mains that will have to be removed all along the route of the subway.

UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES.

Results of the Work Done by the Society in August.

The work of the United Hebrew Charities for the month of August is thus summarized, the statistics being taken from the reports of the various committees and from the books of the society:

The total number of applications received and dealt with during the month was 2,374, representing about 7,913 individuals. Of these, in the bureau of relief 324 persons applied for the first time, and the cases which had been previously investigated numbered 1,258.

Relief was refused for sufficient causes in 483 cases. Regular monthly allowances were given to 277 cases not included in the number of applications here given.

Eighty-three persons were supplied with transportation to different parts of this country and Europe.

Eleven hundred and eighty-three garments, 99 pairs of shoes, and 95 articles of furniture and bedding were distributed; 51 nights' lodging and 158 meals were furnished to homeless men and women. There were 30 free interments, and five bundles of clothing consisting of 100 pieces were distributed to mothers and infants; 396 house and 224 office calls were attended to by physicians, and 684 visits were paid by the nurses to 61 cases; 61 persons were supplied with nourishing food; 117 bottles of liquor were distributed and 12 bottles of cod-liver oil. There were 19 orders for surgical appliances, and 408 prescriptions were compounded.

In the employment bureau there was a total registry of 792 applications. Work was found for 247 and 62 refused work.

Three hundred and twenty-five failed to call again after being registered.

The cash receipts for the month were $7,461.07.

The disbursements in the various departments of relief were $9,876.41.

Festival of Carey Benefit Association.

The mutual benefit association formed by the employes of the Carey Printing Company will hold a Summer night festival at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Second Avenue, on Saturday evening, Sept. 23. A vaudeville show and a fireworks display will be among the attractions at the festival.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

Carlsbad Pine Cone Soap.
Nothing else known to science as good for the skin.

BROOKLYN.

Special offer of Candy at 15c. lb., not charged or sent.

The Broadest Guarantee Given by Any Retail House in the World, and What it Means.

This is the Guarantee:

We guarantee the price of everything we sell to be as low or lower than the same article or pattern can be bought anywhere else. If in a day, a week or a month later you find the same thing lower elsewhere, make a claim upon us and it will be allowed at once.

And This Is What It Means:

It means that in these days of exaggerations and shallowisms we stand between you and the puffing of misrepresentations. Why? Because we positively guarantee that the prices you pay us for any goods shall always be as low or lower than those you pay anywhere else.

It means that in the mad scramble for business, when artificial and imitative effects are used to crowd out the substantial and genuine, in attempts to undersell us, we gladly make good to pay you any difference. How? For instance, if we sell you an article to-day for one dollar and to-morrow it is cut to one cent by any one else, we will gladly refund you the 99 cents.

It means, in other words, that our system of guarantee always protects you, and renders it absolutely impossible for you to buy anywhere at lower prices than ours.

It means that you can buy of us, with perfect confidence, anything you fancy without the trouble of shopping about. Because if, at a future time, you happen to see the article elsewhere for less than you paid us, you're only to report it to get the difference.

It means that every one of our customers has something really tangible to protect every purchase made in this store.

What protection to you is the oft told statement, "We sell goods cheaper than any one else?" That doesn't make the assertion a fact. It doesn't protect you if some one else, a month later, offers the same goods fifty per cent. less. It doesn't protect you if you find, in a month, the merchandise is not as it was represented or you expected it to be. It isn't wise to buy an article that's merely said to be cheap when a comparison in the best markets will prove it to be dear.

It's always the survival of the fittest, the good, honest merchandise is sure to come to the top, while the make-believe just as surely will reach the bottom. But the unfortunate fact for the public is that some, who compare only with the eye rather than article to article, suffer loss in the process. Our method of giving you exactly what is represented always protects you in the goods, and our guarantee of price absolutely protects you in what you pay for them. Aren't facts worth careful reflection?

NOW AN INCOMPARABLE OFFER IN SILKS.

69c. for Regular 1.00 New Corded Taffetas.

History repeats itself. Our great selling of Silks last year became memorable in the trade and centred all eyes on our Silk store, but what we did then is going to be outdone this season. And here's an offer that will interest every woman in this great city. But, best of all for you, our Silk business is merely the index finger to the whole store. Silks are naturally interesting to every one. The fabrics themselves invite noticing and fondling and treasuring, and in calling attention to them now we call attention through them to every department in the store, every one of which has momentous prices to-morrow for your benefit.

These 1.00 Silks at 69c. are the very highest grade of Striped Corded Taffetas, the very newest, and never before seen in Brooklyn. New conceptions in color combinations, extremely pretty for waists and dresses, alluring at any price, but you'll find them irresistible at 69c. The following items form an interesting framework around our central offer:

BLACK SILKS.
Black Reversible Peau De Soie, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 and 2.00.
Black Satin Duchesse, 1.00, 1.19, 1.25, 1.35, 1.50.
Black Taffetas, 49c., 59c., 69c., 79c., 89c., 1.00, 1.25 and 1.50.

Special Black Dress Taffetas, warranted to wear, 1.00 per yard.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS.
Our stocks of New Weaves in Foreign and Domestic Plain Silks are now complete, comprising Glace Merveilleux, Peau De Soie, Poplins, Mousseline Taffetas, Satin Duquesne, Duchesse, Satin Crepe De Chine, Pallet De Soie, &c., prices ranging from 89c. to 1.75.

NEW VELVETS.
All reports from PARIS indicate a great revival of the Velvet fashion for millinery—dress trimming and costumes. Our Velvets at 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00 and 3.00 are now complete, and every desirable color is represented—black, too, of course.

Fresh Arrivals in Fall Shirt Waists.

Those in search of the first new things in becoming Waists are sure to find satisfaction among these hundreds of correct styles. Velvets, Silks, Flannels and Brilliantines, all at special price inducements for to-morrow and the week.

AT $4.98, INSTEAD OF $6.75 AND $7.50.—350 assorted Silk Waists, made of extra fine Taffetas; black in 3 styles, one wide pleat, feather stitching down front, tucked back; the others yoke and sleeves tucked; also stylish striped Silk Waists, bias front tucked and black satin tucked yoke; all dress waist sleeve.

AT $4.98.—A choice assortment of Velveteen Waists in 3 styles, tucked and hemstitched front, biased tucked and plain piece front in green, garnet, royal blue, violet and black.

AT 98c., INSTEAD OF $1.65.—All wool Flannel Waists, in black, cardinal and navy, yoke front and back, tucked front; dress waist sleeve.

AT $1.79, $1.98, $2.59.—Finer qualities, plain and braided effects.

AT $1.98.—Black Brilliantine Waists, trimmed with 8 rows of fancy silk braid, shirt waist sleeves.

Women's Ready-to-Wear Suits

9.98, 16.25 and 22.50, instead of 14.00 to 39.00

One hundred and fifty Women's Tailor Made Suits, finished after our usual standard of excellence, in style, workmanship and fit. Choice of materials, such as Cheviots, Broadcloths, Homespuns, Vicunas, &c. Among the colors are blue, gray, tan, castor and black. The variety includes reefer jacket, top coat and tight-fitting waist; sizes assorted from 34 to 42.

The majority of these suits are lined with taffeta silk and made to sell from $14.00 to $39.00. For Monday the collection will be divided into three lots and offered at the following very low price, $9.98 $16.25 and $22.50.

$3.90, INSTEAD OF $5.75 FOR SEPARATE SKIRTS.
Gray Homespun Cheviot, the finest grade, tight fitting "Habit" back, opening in front, lined with percaline and finished velvet, 150 of them, all at $3.90 each.

What of 39c. for Umbrellas?

Sixteen Hundred for Men, Women and Children.

An opportunity for every member of the family. And if there were a dozen in the family, the cost of umbrellas for all would be about the usual price of one good ordinary umbrella. These have steel rods, paragon frames, nicely covered with different kinds of Cotton Glorias and silk mixed materials, sizes 22, 24 and 26 inches; various kinds of handles. No cases, it is true, but what of that when the price is less than half the ordinary? Quite an opportunity to get three to a family—father, mother and children. Not sent C. O. D.—In Rear of Store.

Winter Underwear at Half.

Here's an offer that seems hardly possible, especially when you consider the goods, the newest seasonable things, and that prices are going up instead of down. Such offers will be hard to find a month from now.—Section C, Extreme Rear.

At 19c. INSTEAD OF 35c.—Women's extra heavy shaped ribbed cotton Vests, self fronts, pearl buttons and trimmed with silk high neck, long and short sleeves with French band, Drawers to match. Sizes 4 to 6.

AT 19c. and 29c. INSTEAD OF 25c. to 60c.—Children's extra quality white and natural merino Shirts, self fronts and pearl buttons, high neck, long sleeves, Pantaletts and Drawers to match, 16 to 24, 19c.; 26 to 34, 29c. each.

AT 39c. INSTEAD OF 75c.—Women's white cotton and wool Vests, self fronts, long and short sleeves, also Drawers to match. Sizes, 28 to 38.

AT 39c. INSTEAD OF 75c.—Men's extra heavy natural merino Shirts, self fronts, pearl buttons and long sleeves, Drawers with suspender tapes to match. Sizes, shirts 34 to 46; drawers 30 to 44.

Something New in Art Embroideries.

Novelties in Bureau Scarfs, Doilies, Tea Cloths, etc.

Here's something that cannot fail to attract the interest of every lover of the beautiful. Embroideries that have never been shown before, consisting of Doilies, Centre Pieces, Trays, Scarfs and Tea Cloths, beautifully made with two rows of double hemstitching and delicate colored embroideries of bow knots and forget-me-nots, garlands of forget-me-nots and other flowers, and at prices that have never been duplicated at twice the amount; but what of their price when you consider their novelty? Here's a brief list:

At 19c. to 39c., Doilies, 9 and 12 inches.
At 59c. to 75c., Centre Pieces, 16 and 20 inches.
At 75c. to 85c., Trays, 18x26 inches.
At 85c. to $1.10, Scarfs, 18x28 inches.
At $1.25 to $1.49, Scarfs, 18x54 inches.
At $1.19 to $1.39, Tea Cloths, 32x32 inches.

Sewing Machines Again.

Our Sewing Machines have been so much appreciated that the past week we could only book orders for future delivery. Since then we were able to get out from the factory a small quantity of the "Drop Head" machines, which we place on sale Monday at the extraordinary price of $14.98 each. The name of our machine is the "Loeser," which means perfection, or the name wouldn't be there. Every machine is guaranteed for five years. Lessons given by a competent teacher at your home. The earlier comers get the machines which are ready to deliver; for others we can book orders for future delivery only.

David Harum and Richard Carvel Given Away

Your choice of one of these books with a year's subscription to "The Bookman" at the regular subscription price, 2.00. Why do we make such an astonishing premium offer? Because the circulation of this, the best literary journal in America, will stimulate the sale of good books in our new book store soon to be opened. Every book-lover knows "The Bookman." If you buy it by the month it will cost 3.00 a year. We will mail it to you every month for twelve months and give you either of the above books for 2.00. If you want to keep abreast of the latest literary news, gossip or reviews in the world of letters, in New York, London or Paris, take advantage of this offer. The September number of "The Bookman" begins a new volume, but your subscription can begin with the October number if desired. We reserve the privilege of withdrawing this offer without notice.

Second Week of our Autumn Sale of Blankets, Comfortables & Household Linens.

This has been the most successful sale of Housekeepers' Supplies in the history of this store, and will continue to-morrow and this week to afford the most unusual offers for the alert housekeeper ever known. We haven't thought of profit, indeed giving you merchandise at prices less than the cost to manufacture. Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, Sheets and Pillow Cases, Table Cloths, Towels and Towellings, Flannels, Muslins and White Goods—a magnetic force of quality and goodness, all at incomparable prices. Seize the opportunity early to-morrow; we've too much goodness for detail; you'll not be disappointed.

Good News for Men.

19.50 for a 27.50 Made to Order Frock Coat and Vest.

And just at the opening of the season when such a coat and vest will be the most serviceable and fashionable. Double breasted and tailored in the very latest fashion, fine quality black vicuna, the correct fabric for this style of coat, lined throughout with silk and finished in the most aristocratic manner. Had we not had foresight enough to give orders for this cloth before the advance in the price of woolens we would have to ask you about 50% more for such a suit.

Men's Shirts, Pajamas and Night Shirts.

One of the best offers of the year, too good for any man who cares about making money to overlook.—Section B, Rear.

AT 29 CENTS.—
Men's and Boys' Unlaundered Shirts, with pure linen bosoms and splendid muslin; the 50c. shirts of most stores.

AT 39 CENTS.—
Our regular 50c. Unlaundered Shirt, men's and boys', sizes 12 to 18 inches; equal to most of the 65c. shirts sold.

AT 35 CENTS.—
A splendid lot of fancy trimmed Night Shirts for men; usually 45c.

AT 59 CENTS.—
Men's fancy Madras Pajamas; reduced from $1.00.

25c. FOR BOYS' 50c. WINDSORS.—
All silk fancy plaid and stripe Windsors; the regular 50c. quality; for Monday 25c.

3.35 for Men's 5.00 Mackintoshes.

A 25.00 Mackintosh cannot be any more rainproof than these 5.00 ones, because these are not the ordinary 5.00 kinds; well shaped and nicely made of a splendid tan cotton covert cloth. We offer them to-morrow at 3.35 each.

7.65 and 9.95 for 10.50 and 15.00 Iron and Brass Bedsteads.

White Iron and Brass Trimmed Bedsteads, with woven wire springs attached, two patterns, full size only—

10.50 Iron and Brass Bedstead, 7.65. 15.00 Iron and Brass Bedstead, 9.95.

Extraordinary Brass Bed Offer.

In the face of rapidly advancing prices in all metal goods, we give you two very opportune offers on Brass Beds to-morrow. These beds are exceptionally heavy and handsomely made. Both have high head ends, one a straight foot end, the other a gracefully curved foot end, very artistic and chaste design throughout, heavy brass tubing, and finished with the very best lacquer.

The one with straight foot end, 33.50. The one with curved foot end, 39.50.

These beds are really worth twice as much if sold in the regular way.

Oak Chiffonieres for a Little.

At 8.75 INSTEAD OF 11.50—Oak Chiffonieres, 34 inches wide, containing 4 large, 2 small drawers and a closet; top has shaped French plate bevelled mirror.

AT 11.50 INSTEAD OF 14.50—Oak Chiffonieres, 34 inches wide, serpentine front, containing 5 large drawers, oval French plate bevelled mirror.